UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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# Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor

Volume 43, Number 4
October 1936

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1936

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. - - Price 30 cents a copy
Subscription price per year: United States, Canada, Mexico, $3.50; other countries, $4.75

Published under authority of Public Resolution No. 57, approved May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 541), as amended by section 307, Public Act 212, 72d Congress, approved June 30, 1932. This publication approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget.

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NOV 6 '36

# Contents


| | Page |
|---|---|
| **Special articles:** | |
| Experience under State old-age pension acts in 1935 | 811 |
| Employment created by P. W. A. construction | 838 |
| Accidents in 30 manufacturing industries, 1933 and 1934 | 846 |
| **Social security:** | |
| Financing old-age assistance in the United States prior to the Federal Social Security Act | 857 |
| Retirement system for officers and employees of Railway Mail Association | 866 |
| Dismissal compensation for San Francisco ferrymen | 867 |
| Legislation providing for dismissal compensation in Ecuador | 869 |
| **Employment conditions and unemployment relief:** | |
| Employment possibilities in new industries | 871 |
| Employment in Cincinnati, 1936 | 873 |
| Employment status and salaries of recent college graduates | 875 |
| Work of British Unemployment Assistance Board, 1935 | 877 |
| Aid for unemployed educated youth in India | 884 |
| **Housing conditions:** | |
| Housing for Negroes in Philadelphia | 885 |
| Work of District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority | 886 |
| Slum clearance in Dundee, Scotland | 887 |
| **Industrial accidents and health:** | |
| Accidents in the portland cement industry, 1935 | 890 |
| Discussion of workmen's compensation by American Bar Association | 893 |
| **Labor legislation:** | |
| Decree providing for compulsory labor in Bolivia | 895 |
| Wage-payment act of India, 1936 | 895 |
| Labor law of Iraq | 897 |
| **Education and training:** | |
| W. P. A. emergency education program, May 1936 | 900 |
| **Industrial disputes:** | |
| Trend of strikes | 903 |
| Analysis of strikes in June 1936 | 904 |
| Conciliation work of the Department of Labor in August 1936 | 911 |
| **Labor agreements, awards, and decisions:** | |
| Wage increase on British railways | 917 |
| Standard agreement in the textile dyeing and finishing industry | 919 |
| **Labor turn-over:** | |
| Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments, July 1936 | 922 |
| **Wages and hours of labor:** | |
| Earnings and hours in the finishing of wool textiles and all textiles, 1933–34 | 926 |
| Average annual earnings in construction, "service", trade, and transportation and public utilities in Ohio, 1933 and 1934 | 949 |
| Variation in man-hour employment per worker between the spring and fall of 1933 | 963 |
| Canada— | |
| Average annual wages in the construction industry, 1934 | 974 |
| Legalized wage rates in the building industry in Ontario | 975 |
| China—Wages and hours in various industries in Shanghai, 1934 | 977 |
| Switzerland—Wages in 1935 | 977 |

| | Page |
|---|---|
| **Public employment offices:** | |
| Operations of United States Employment Service, August 1936 | 979 |
| Development of junior-placement services | 989 |
| **Trend of employment and pay rolls:** | |
| Summary of reports for August 1936 | 992 |
| Detailed reports for July 1936: | |
| Industrial and business employment— | |
| Employment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings | 998 |
| Trend of industrial and business employment, by States | 1009 |
| Industrial and business employment and pay rolls in principal cities | 1011 |
| Public employment— | |
| Executive service of the Federal Government | 1012 |
| Construction projects financed by Public Works Administration | 1013 |
| The Works Program | 1015 |
| Emergency conservation work | 1017 |
| Construction projects financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation | 1018 |
| Construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations | 1019 |
| State-road projects | 1021 |
| **Building operations:** | |
| Summary of building construction in principal cities, August 1936 | 1022 |
| Review of construction in the first half of 1936 | 1026 |
| **Retail prices:** | |
| Food prices in August 1936 | 1041 |
| Retail food costs in 1923 | 1048 |
| Average retail prices of cotton clothing | 1051 |
| Retail prices of food in the United States and in certain foreign countries | 1053 |
| **Wholesale prices:** | |
| Wholesale prices in August 1936 | 1056 |
| **Cost of living:** | |
| Changes in cost of living in the United States, July 15, 1936 | 1063 |
| Cost of living in the United States and in fore gn countries | 1073 |
| **Recent publications of labor interest** | 1077 |

Page
979
989
992
998
1009
1011
1012
1013
1015
1017
1018
1019
1021
1022
1026
1041
1048
1051
1053
1056
1063
1073
1077

## This Issue in Brief

*Old-age pensions were paid in 30 States and 2 Territories during 1935, as compared with 25 States and 2 Territories in 1934* (p. 811). In addition there were nine other States which had on the statute books old-age pension acts which had not yet been put into operation. Nearly 410,000 needy old people were cared for under the provisions of the State acts during 1935; this was an increase of about 73 percent over the previous year. The sum spent for this purpose totaled more than $65,000,000, or slightly more than double the disbursements of 1934. The average monthly allowances in the various States ranged from $1.08 to $27.74. For all States the average was $15.57, or $1.04 more than in the preceding year. About 70 percent of the funds were contributed by the States and the remaining 30 percent by the counties. The financing of these pension systems has become increasingly difficult. The sources from which the necessary funds were obtained in 1935 are discussed on page 857.

*The construction projects of the P. W. A. created more than 10,736,700 man-months of labor* during the 3 years from its beginning in July 1933 to June 1936, according to an estimate made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This estimate includes both direct labor, i. e., labor performed at the site, and the indirect labor involved in the final fabrication of materials purchased in connection with the various construction projects. Because of lack of basic data, no attempt was made to estimate the amount of labor required in producing and transporting raw materials to the point of manufacture nor that involved in transporting the finished product to the site of construction. Page 838.

*Accidents in manufacturing increased in both frequency and severity in 1934* as compared with the previous year, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering 30 manufacturing industries. Outstanding high proportions of serious accidents occurred in slaughtering and meat-packing plants, flour mills, fertilizer plants, planing mills, saw mills, and logging establishments. Page 846.

*The average annual earnings of workers in construction industries in Ohio amounted to $959 in 1934*, as against $821 in 1933 and $1,668 in 1929. These figures are based on an analysis of the records of the Division of Labor Statistics of Ohio, which is the only State compiling information of this character. Page 949.

*On May 31, 1936, slightly over 1,826,000 persons were enrolled under the Works Progress Administration emergency education program.* Of these students, 261,512 were registered for vocational training classes and 60,823 for workers' education classes. The general adult education classes ranked highest in the number of enrollees, totaling 785,701. Page 900.

*Approximately 1,200 ferryboat employees in the San Francisco Bay area are covered by agreements which provide dismissal compensation for loss of jobs* due to the completion of the San Francisco-Oakland and Golden Gate Bridges. These agreements were recently signed by the several companies and local unions connected with the San Francisco Bay ferryboat service. Page 867.

*Acquisition of 10 squares for rehabilitation was reported by the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority* as of June 24, 1936, and plans were under way for securing 2 others. Under the enabling legislation, all alleys reclaimed must be put to productive uses. On the land obtained up to the time of the report, such uses included an automobile repair shop, garages, row houses, and public buildings such as a hotel and a boys' club. With the beginning of the fiscal year 1936–37 it was expected that incoming revenues from finished projects would yield funds with which to extend the work, the objective being to clear some 200 alleys before July 1, 1944. Page 886.

*The effect of the depression upon the employment opportunities and salaries of college graduates* is indicated in the reports of two studies on the experience of Purdue University graduates in getting jobs. Only 2.9 percent of the 1929 graduates reporting employment status had not secured a job either before graduating or within 3 months after graduating, while the corresponding percentage for the reporting members of the 1933 graduating class was 26.5. The contrast is also very sharp between the beginning salaries of the 1929 and 1933 graduates. The figures for 1935 in regard to both employment status and salaries are, in most instances, more encouraging than those for 1933. Page 875.

*In its first year of operation the British Unemployment Assistance Board granted aid to an average of 712,500 persons* who were normally workers but who were unable to qualify under the Unemployment Insurance Act or whose rights to benefits under that act were exhausted. The board was empowered to base allowances upon a needs test. Special allowances were most often granted to provide extra nourishment required on medical grounds. The enabling legislation provides for training for the unemployed, and the facilities of the Ministry of Labor have been used by the board for this purpose. Page 877.

# Monthly Labor Review

✦ *Published by the*
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Vol. 34, No. 4 WASHINGTON October 1936

## Experience Under State Old-Age Pension Acts in 1935

By FLORENCE E. PARKER, of the BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

THE year 1935 was noteworthy as regards old-age pensions. It marked the end of the period prior to Federal grants in aid. It witnessed the taking of a very considerable forward step when three States included a minimum as well as a maximum amount of benefit in their law. It closed the period of two decades since the first act went into effect in Alaska in 1915; during that time the number of acts on the statute books rose from 1 to 41 and those actually in effect from 1 to 32. Until 1930 only slow progress was made in the passage of new legislation, but between that year and 1935 the number of statutes more than tripled.

Old-age assistance plans were in operation on December 31, 1935, in the whole or part of 30 States and 2 Territories including within their borders 62 percent of the population of the United States. At the end of 1934, 25 States and 2 Territories and at the end of 1933 only 16 States and 1 Territory had the system in effect. State-wide systems were in operation in 18 States at the close of 1935 (11 in 1934, and 4 in 1933) and in 4 others nine-tenths or more of the State population was in counties which had adopted the plan.

In addition to the 32 jurisdictions in which benefits were paid, 7 States had on the statute books new acts which had not yet gone into effect. The Maine act of 1933 and the West Virginia act of 1931 continued inoperative. Expansion of the system was retarded in Minnesota, Montana, and Nebraska because of the confusion due to the uncertain legal status of new legislation or amendments. In Oklahoma the first attempt at pension legislation (the 1935 act) was declared unconstitutional before it became effective.

The number of aged needy persons aided under State old-age pension plans in 1935 was 408,502, or 72.8 percent more than in the previous year. The amount paid in benefits totaled $65,001,665, or slightly more than double that of 1934.

Average monthly benefits per person increased only slightly—from $14.53 to $15.57. They ranged in the individual State from $1.08 in North Dakota to $27.74 in Nevada. In 13 States the allowances

averaged less than $10 per month, and in 25 less than $20 per month. One encouraging feature was noted in the fact that 19 States increased their average benefits in 1935; 8 States, however, made smaller allowances.

Individual grants were reported which equaled or even (in one case) exceeded the maximum allowable under the State law, but in only one State did the average actual payments approach the maximum. Among the other States, even those with the most liberal allowances paid on the average only about two-thirds of the maximum.

Liberal benefits are, of course, not the only test of a pension system. They may be the result of a policy of paying generous allowances to a restricted number of beneficiaries, if the funds at hand are not sufficient to cover all applicants.[1] Other factors to be considered are extent of coverage, proportion of aged cared for, and rapidity of action on claims. Considered on all these points the most liberal States were Arizona, Massachusetts, and New York. In the State with the largest average allowances, 14 percent of the pensionable population were being cared for but the waiting list at the end of the year was nearly as large as the pension roll; nearly 70 percent of the claims received in 1935 were still pending at the end of the year.

The most generous assistance was accorded to aged pensioners in those States where county funds were supplemented from State treasuries. Wholly State plans were next in size of payments, and county systems provided the smallest average allowances. All three types of plans paid slightly higher benefits in 1935 than in 1934.

The cost per capita of population averaged 93 cents in 1935 (5[illegible] cents in 1934), and ranged in the various States from 5 cents in Maryland to $2.46 in Colorado.

## Scope of Study

THE above were disclosed by the survey of pension experience which has been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics each year since 1928. The 1935 study covered all of the 41 States and Territories having legislation providing for pensions for needy aged. In the majority of States the data were furnished by State officials but in jurisdictions having county-financed plans or not requiring reports to any State office [2] information was obtained from the individual counties. The report covers 2,114 or 95 percent of the 2,235 counties in the 41 States.[3]

## General Pension Situation in 1935

SUMMARY data showing coverage of the study, number of beneficiaries, and amount spent for pensions in 1935 are given in table 1

[1] For data regarding the financing of old-age benefit systems in 1935 see p. 857.

[2] Arizona, Colorado, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oregon.

[3] Reports were received too late to be included in the tabulations from 4 Colorado counties with 1,2[illegible] pensioners and expenditures of $154,707 in 1935.

Table 1.—Summary of Operations Under Old-Age Pension Acts, 1935

| State | Counties in State | | Counties having benefit system | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Number of beneficiaries | | Benefits paid, 1935 | |
| | Total number | Number reported for | Number at end of 1935 | At end of 1935 | Monthly average | Number of counties reporting | Amount |
| Alabama | 67 | All | | | | | |
| Arizona | 14 | All | All | 2,223 | [1] | All | $582,989 |
| Arkansas | 75 | All | | | | | |
| California | 58 | All | All | 23,685 | 21,487 | 57 | [2] 5,225,476 |
| Colorado | 63 | All | All | 19,823 | [1] | 49 | 2,607,591 |
| Connecticut | 8 | All | | | | | |
| Delaware | 3 | All | All | 1,569 | 1,586 | All | 188,465 |
| Florida | 67 | All | | | | | |
| Idaho | 44 | All | 31 | 1,246 | [1] | 31 | 141,886 |
| Illinois | 102 | All | | | | | |
| Indiana [3] | 92 | All | [4] 90 | 30,312 | 29,030 | 90 | 2,346,574 |
| Iowa | 99 | All | All | 14,874 | 10,206 | All | 1,853,218 |
| Kentucky | 120 | 42 | 7 | 251 | 248 | 7 | 12,429 |
| Maine | 16 | All | | | | | |
| Maryland | [5] 24 | All | [5] 16 | 1,400 | [1] | [5] 16 | 58,597 |
| Massachusetts | [6] 14 | All | All | 25,303 | 22,609 | All | 6,445,071 |
| Michigan | 83 | All | All | 12,345 | 7,921 | All | 762,737 |
| Minnesota | 87 | 86 | 45 | 6,202 | [1] | 44 | 874,286 |
| Mississippi | 82 | All | All | 14,973 | 12,535 | All | [7] 164,531 |
| Missouri | 115 | All | All | [8] 16,000 | [1] | All | [9] 456,000 |
| Montana | 56 | All | 41 | 2,557 | [1] | 41 | 198,901 |
| Nebraska | 93 | 51 | 22 | [10] 502 | 502 | 18 | [11] 10,993 |
| Nevada | 17 | All | 12 | 741 | 728 | 12 | 121,803 |
| New Hampshire | 10 | All | All | 2,060 | 1,807 | All | 401,891 |
| New Jersey | 21 | All | 20 | 14,635 | 13,319 | 20 | 2,473,535 |
| New York | 62 | All | All | 57,878 | 54,613 | All | 13,934,452 |
| North Dakota | 53 | All | All | [12] 4,334 | [1] | All | [11] 28,000 |
| Ohio | 88 | All | All | 85,669 | 74,967 | All | 13,625,164 |
| Oregon | 36 | All | 35 | 7,182 | | 35 | 780,366 |
| Pennsylvania | 67 | All | All | 39,584 | 36,500 | All | 9,167,891 |
| Rhode Island | [6] 5 | All | All | 623 | 423 | All | [9] 11,058 |
| Texas | 254 | All | | | | | |
| Utah | 29 | All | 16 | [13] 1,287 | 1,287 | 16 | 119,456 |
| Vermont | 14 | All | All | 3,845 | 3,845 | All | [14] 41,112 |
| Washington | 39 | All | All | 11,513 | 6,532 | All | 1,462,086 |
| West Virginia | 55 | All | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 71 | All | 21 | [15] 3,879 | [1] | 16 | 582,399 |
| Wyoming | 23 | All | 21 | 952 | [1] | 21 | 132,468 |
| Total | 2,227 | 2,106 | 1,246 | 407,447 | | 1,221 | 64,811,425 |
| Alaska | [16] 4 | All | All | 538 | [1] | All | 125,845 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | All | | | | | |
| Hawaii | 4 | All | All | 517 | 461 | All | 64,395 |
| Grand total | 2,235 | 2,114 | 1,254 | 408,502 | | 1,229 | 65,001,665 |

[1] No data.
[2] Estimated on basis of State disbursements (about one-half).
[3] Data are for year ending Oct. 31, 1935.
[4] Includes 1 county which paid pensions during 2 months only.
[5] Includes Baltimore City.
[6] But system in 1935 was on a city-and-town, not county, basis.
[7] November and December only.
[8] Approximate; preliminary figure.
[9] Last 3 months of 1935 only.
[10] 18 counties reporting; data are as of June 30, 1935.
[11] First 6 months of 1935.
[12] June 1935.
[13] Monthly average.
[14] December 1935 only.
[15] 16 counties reporting.
[16] Judicial districts.

*Alabama.*—The Alabama act, passed in 1935, set January 1, 1936, as the date on which payments should begin. A communication from the Alabama Department of Public Welfare, dated February 7, 1936, stated that, beginning September 1, 1935, direct aid was given to the needy aged "under eligibility set up by the Social Security Act" from relief funds. By February about 6,000 aged were receiving allowances, but it was expected that at least 10,000 would be eligible.

*Arkansas.*—Although the 1935 legislature enacted a new old-age pension act to replace the act of 1933 which was declared unconstitutional immediately after its passage, no pensions were paid under the new act during that year.

*California.*—The California act was amended in several respects in 1935, the most noteworthy of which were the reduction in the pensionable age from 70 to 65 years, the increase in maximum benefit from $1 a day to $35 per month, and the new provision that in no case shall the allowance plus other income be less than $20 per month. California thus became the first State to set a minimum.[4] Other changes were made to bring the act into conformity with the Federal Social Security Act.

The new act became effective September 15, 1935, and benefits were payable under it during the remainder of the year. The effect of the higher maximum was shown in the increase in average benefits from $20.14 in August to $21.08 in December.

*Colorado.*—The Colorado act was amended in 1935 by reducing the county-residence requirement from 5 years to 1 year. The property qualification was changed to require that an applicant having property valued at more than $2,500 could qualify for a pension by assigning his property to the pension fund of the county, retaining, however, his home (if valued at $2,500 or less) as long as he resided in it.

A new act, approved March 31, 1936, required citizenship (eliminating the 15-year provision), reduced the State residence to 5 out of last 9 years, eliminated the county-residence requirement, and reduced to $2,000 the value of home property allowed.

*Connecticut.*—The new act of Connecticut specified April 15, 1936, as the date on which payments should begin. October 1, 1935, was set as the date for beginning the receipt of applications; from that date to the end of the year, according to a communication from the State director of old-age assistance, 1,250 applications (731 from men and 519 from women) were received. Although this was a somewhat lower number than had been expected, it was estimated that nearly 6,000 more applications were still awaiting investigation by the towns. Of 454 cases given final examination by the middle of Febru-

[4] Two other States followed its lead, later in the year; these were Florida (minimum $10) and Nebraska (minimum $15). The California minimum was deleted in 1936 and the benefit set mandatorily at the amount which, plus other income, would equal $35 per month.

ary, 205 applicants were on relief and 18 were in almshouses or private institutions. "Based on these figures, it would seem that public relief agencies should be substantially relieved when our plan gets into operation."

*Delaware.*—The situation in Delaware in 1935 was virtually the same as in the preceding year. The commission reported, at the end of the year, that while it had continued its policy of giving aid to as many persons as possible, "the fact is, we can only grant new pensions as there are vacancies occurring through death, removal, or withdrawal of those already receiving assistance. The actual number of new persons accepted and granted assistance during this last year was 205. * * * Our waiting list has grown by leaps and bounds. A year ago it was 1,865. At the close of this calendar year it is 2,554." In other words, there were more than half again as many persons on the waiting list, on December 31, 1935, as were actually receiving pensions.

*District of Columbia.*—Although the act passed by Congress for the District of Columbia in 1935 provided that it should become effective 90 days after its passage (i. e., on Nov. 24, 1935), no date was set upon which payments should start. As no funds were provided, no benefits were paid during 1935.

*Florida.*—The 1935 act of Florida provided that payments should begin "as soon as funds are available." A letter from the commissioner of social welfare, February 20, 1936, stated that the date of putting the act into effect was problematical, being dependent upon "Washington approval of our plan, county financial participation, and other factors."

*Hawaii.*—The Hawaiian act of 1933 was modified in 1935 to bring it within the terms of the Social Security Act; the benefits were increased to $30 per month and the counties were to be reimbursed to the extent of 60 percent if Federal funds were provided.

*Illinois.*—No benefits were paid in Illinois in 1935. The legislature enacted an old-age assistance act which was approved on June 28, 1935, and which provided that applications should be received beginning July 1, 1935, and payments should begin January 1, 1936. An appropriation of $5,000,000 was made. It is reported,[5] however, that no attempt was made to put the act into effect but that applicants were informed that the measure would be held in abeyance pending further action by a special session of the legislature. The amended measure, passed by that session, was not approved until January 3, 1936.

[5] Social Security, September-October 1935.

*Indiana.*—Of the 90 counties paying old-age assistance in 1935, 1 discontinued payments after the first 2 months of the fiscal year. There were therefore 3 counties not paying old-age pensions at the end of 1935. The disbursements nearly doubled and the average allowance rose from $4.50 to $6.74.

A new act passed early in 1936 set up provisions conforming to those of the Federal act. The age of eligibility continues at 70 years until July 1, 1938, when the 65-year provision goes into effect. The maximum benefits were raised from $180 per year to $30 per month. The State is to reimburse the counties for 60 percent (instead of 50 percent, as formerly) of all sums paid in benefits, plus 40 percent of any Federal grants received.

*Iowa.*—The Iowa act of 1934 was amended in 1935 to make it conform to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act. The property qualification, formerly exempting income of $100 per year, was amended to permit assets of $2,000 ($3,000 if married) and income not to exceed $300 a year.

Although payments to pensioners were permitted in urgent cases beginning in November 1934, the general application of the act did not begin until July 1, 1935. By June 30, 1935, there were 10,120 persons who had received assistance under the emergency provision, the average allowance for the month of June being $13.27. Applications received numbered 45,299. At the end of the year 14,874 persons were on the roll, but there was still a waiting list of nearly 30,000.

*Kentucky.*—Kentucky, whose optional act of 1926 remained practically inoperative year after year, passed a new, mandatory, and State-wide act at the beginning of 1936, conforming to the Federal requirements and providing benefits of $15 per month. Under the new law no contribution will be required from the counties. The act provided that payments should begin July 1, 1936. All of the payments of pensions made during 1935 were therefore under the terms of the old act. Although only 7 (of 120) counties reported having paid pensions in 1935, even this small number was a decided step forward from previous years, when not a single pension was paid.

*Maine.*—As in 1934, the old-age pension act of Maine remained inoperative in 1935 due to lack of provision for financing the system. A letter from the State commissioner of health and welfare, dated February 8, 1936, stated that applications would be accepted very shortly thereafter and that steps had been taken to provide money from the State's contingent fund.

*Maryland.*—A new mandatory and State-wide act was passed in Maryland in 1935, superseding the optional county act of 1931, of which only Allegany County and Baltimore City had taken advantage. Benefits were paid under the 1931 act throughout the year in Baltimore and during the first 11 months in Allegany County. Both jurisdictions, however, received the State aid (66⅔ percent) provided for under the 1935 act. Fourteen other counties entered the pension system and paid benefits for the month of December.

Still another law was enacted in 1936 (approved Apr. 4) repealing and reenacting the 1935 act, with some changes. As the law now stands it complies with the Federal requirements as to age, citizenship, and residence. The State will reimburse the counties to the extent of two-thirds of their expenditures, and any sums received from the Federal Government are to be divided among the counties and Baltimore City in proportion to their disbursements for pensions.

*Massachusetts.*—The Massachusetts act of 1930 was amended in 1935 so as to make the residence requirement (formerly 20 years in the State) conform to the Federal act.. No change was made in the age requirement, leaving 70 years as the age of eligibility.

*Michigan.*—The Michigan act of 1933 was repealed in 1935 and a new law was enacted (effective July 1, 1935) which differed from the earlier act in several important respects. The age limit was reduced from 70 to 65 years (beginning in 1940), citizenship to be required but with the former 15-year provision eliminated, and the property requirement modified to allow $1,000 in personal property, not including $500 in household effects. A change was also made in the method of financing. (See p. 863.)

*Minnesota.*—The Minnesota pension act of 1929, amended in 1931 and 1933, was further amended (ch. 357) in 1935. Because of the inadvertent inclusion in the official printed copy of a provision not finally adopted by the legislature, the attorney general on May 8, 1935, declared the whole amending act null and void. Such pensions as were paid in 1935, therefore, were paid under the provisions of the 1929 act. A new act, remedying the mistake of 1935 and conforming to the requirements of the Federal act, was approved January 27, 1936, becoming effective on March 1, 1936.

*Mississippi.*—The Mississippi Legislature in 1935 passed an act effective only until March 1, 1936, to provide "a temporary State-wide system of old-age assistance," with funds provided by the State. As this act was not finally approved until November 12, 1935, payments were made only for the months of November and December.

*Missouri.*—The Missouri act became effective August 27, 1935, and applications were received beginning in September. Between September 1935 and January 1, 1936, nearly 73,000 applications were filed. The first checks were issued in January 1936, most of

which were dated back to October 1, 1935. Some 16,000 persons received aid for the last quarter; others whose applications were filed before the end of 1935 will undoubtedly be added to this number, their allowances being retroactive to the 1st of the month following the date of application. On the 1st of June 1936 the Missouri Old Age Assistance Division still had before it more than 70,000 applications awaiting action.

*Montana.*—The voluntary 1923 pension act of Montana was repealed in 1935 and a new measure enacted, effective immediately, conforming to the Federal act, and placing no limit upon the amount of assistance granted. It was reported shortly afterward that lack of funds would probably prevent the act's going into force until Federal assistance was provided. This proved to be the case, and all payments made during the year were made under the old act and were met from county funds exclusively.

*Nebraska.*—Early in 1935 the Nebraska Legislature passed an act intended to provide cooperative action in social security with the Federal Government. This act superseded the 1933 law which had never been put into general effect, even though mandatory in its terms. On September 20, 1935, the State supreme court declared the new law unconstitutional as delegating legislative powers to executive officers. Although this decision delayed the establishment of a State-wide system, 18 counties paid allowances under the 1933 act, but most of these paid only during the first 6 months of the year. Another measure was enacted late in the year, which received the Governor's approval November 26, 1935. A communication from the State auditor (dated Feb. 17, 1936) reported that arrangements were being made to begin payments under the new act within a few weeks thereafter.

*Nevada.*—The optional Nevada act which was one of the earliest acts, having been passed in 1925, was amended in 1935, but only to create a new State board empowered to supervise the administration of old-age pensions and supervise the distribution of Federal funds. Considerable extension in benefits was made during the year, however. From 1928 to 1934 the number of counties paying pensions was never more than 2 and the largest number of beneficiaries in any year was 34 (in 1931). During 1935, 12 counties paid benefits to 741 persons.

*New Hampshire.*—The 1931 statute of New Hampshire was repealed and a new act passed which was approved June 20, 1935, and was contingent upon the going into effect of the Federal Social Security Act. The new act retained the former age of eligibility (70 years) but reduced the maximum benefits payable from $7.50 per week to $30 a month. The former requirement of 15 years' citizenship was reduced merely to citizenship and periods of residence in

State and county were fixed identical with those of the Federal act. The former property limit of $2,000 was abolished. Whereas the earlier act placed the whole cost upon the counties, the State by the 1935 act assumed 5 percent of the cost and also the duty of supervising the disbursement of any Federal funds. This act became effective February 17, 1936.

All of the payments made in 1935 were under the terms of the 1931 act.

*New Jersey.*—There was still one nonpaying county in New Jersey at the end of 1935. The pension system in the remainder of the State showed a 28-percent increase in number of pensioners and a 39-percent increase in benefits over 1934.

The new (1936) act set up eligibility requirements in conformity with the Federal act, thereby reducing the age of eligibility to 65 years (after June 16, 1936) and liberalizing the residence requirements. No change was made in the property qualification which remains at $3,000. The State will pay to the counties 87½ percent of the amount expended for aid (but only 75 percent during any period in which no Federal aid is received).

*New York.*—Because of lack of funds the old-age allowances in New York City had to be cut, beginning with September 1935, in order to avoid a deficit forbidden by the city charter. A decrease of $2 was therefore made in the monthly allowances of 19,000 pensioners. It is understood that the city, relying upon the receipt of Federal funds under the Social Security Act, restored the allowances to their original amount, beginning in December 1935, in cases in which reinvestigation revealed that additional assistance was needed. During the year a greater amount was disbursed in benefits in New York City than in all the rest of the State ($7,386,055 as against $6,548,384); the city's roll included 25,389 persons as compared with 32,489 persons throughout the remainder of the State. The average monthly allowances were $24.46 and $18.85 respectively, during December.

*North Dakota.*—Only one payment of benefits was made in North Dakota during 1935. That payment was made in July to cover the first 6-month period. The funds were raised from a small tax levy by the State, and the benefits averaged $6.46 per person, or $1.08 a month. No benefits were paid during the last half of the year. A report from the State officials to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in March 1936 stated that some 9,000 applications for assistance were then on file.

*Oklahoma.*—The people of Oklahoma, by an initiative petition adopted at a special election on September 24, 1935, amended the State constitution to allow the creation of a pension system. Because of the delay in checking signatures prior to the election, the Governor

ordered the measure placed upon the ballot even though the hearing of protests against the measure had not been completed. As a result of his action, suit was brought, contesting the validity of the measure, and on February 18, 1936, the State supreme court held the act unconstitutional. As it had never been put into effect no pensions were paid in 1935.

*Oregon.*—In 1935 the Oregon Legislature, in regular session, passed an old-age assistance act (to become effective as soon as Federal funds were available) which replaced the act of 1933. The new act replaced the former citizenship (15 years) and residence requirements (15 years in State, 2 in county) with provisions conforming to those of the Federal act, and abolished the $3,000 property qualification. The former county system was to be replaced with one in which the cost was to be borne half by the Federal Government and one-fourth each by the State and counties. As Congress failed to finance the Federal act, the Oregon measure did not go into effect in 1935.

Twenty-three counties continued to pay pensions during 1935 under the terms of the 1933 act.

*Rhode Island.*—Rhode Island joined the ranks of the pension States on April 18, 1935, and put its system into immediate operation. Payments began October 1, 1935, but progress was slowed up by the failure of Federal appropriations and the small sum made available by the State legislature.

The department of public welfare, it was reported,[6] adopted a tentative maximum of $20 per month, in order to give benefits to as many persons as possible from its limited resources.

*Texas.*—The Texas act, passed in November 1935, became effective February 14, 1936, and provided that payments should begin July 1, 1936.

*Vermont.*—Payments under the Vermont act, which was approved April 11, 1935, did not begin until December 1, 1935.

*Washington.*—A new act was passed in Washington in March 1935, superseding the act of 1933. The new law changed the citizenship and residence qualifications to conform to the Federal act, abolished the former property qualification of $360 annual income, and transferred both administration and cost of the system from the counties to the State. This measure became effective, as regards payment of pensions, on July 1, 1935. Thus benefits were paid mainly by the counties during the first half of the year and entirely from State funds during the second half of the year.

[6] Social Security, January 1936.

Although the number of pensioners increased considerably after the system became State-wide,[7] the full effectiveness of the act was hampered by inadequate funds, and toward the end of the year, it is reported, investigations of new applications had to be suspended.

*West Virginia.*—The 1931 act of West Virginia, under which in no year has more than one county ever paid pensions, continued inoperative in 1935. A letter from the State tax commissioner, to whom the counties are required to report, states that only one county (McDowell County) took action toward the payment of pensions under the act in 1935. Although that county set aside in its budget the sum of $11,000 it was not until November 11, 1935, that it began to accept applications. By the end of the year 380 applications had been received, but none had been acted upon up to the middle of February 1936. A report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the county pension agent stated that it was expected that payment of allowances would begin on February 29, 1936.

A new act was passed in 1936 conforming to the Federal measure.

*Wisconsin.*—The 1931 Wisconsin act was amended in 1935 by an act approved October 8, 1935, reducing the eligible age to 65 and bringing the residence and other qualifications in line with the Federal act. The new act did not become effective during 1935, however, and the old-age pension experience was therefore under the terms of the original act.

*Wyoming.*—A new act was passed in Wyoming in February 1935, repealing the old measure and setting up a new system, under State supervision, in conformity with the Federal act. Under this act the State will refund to the counties half of the expenses incurred. Although the act provided that it should become effective immediately, payments were contingent upon Federal assistance and the 1935 allowances continued to be made by the counties, as before.

### Legislative Situation

The year 1935 was marked by extreme confusion, from the legislative standpoint, in several States.

Due to the coming into effect of new amendments or new acts, benefits were paid under two different sets of provisions during parts of 1935 in California, Maryland, Michigan, and Washington. In California the 1935 amendments to the 1929 act went into effect in September; in Maryland payments were made under the old (1927) act until December; in Michigan and Washington operation was under the 1933 act during the first half and under the 1935 act during the last half of the year.

[7] The number of pensioners on the roll rose from 3,845 in June (the last month of county operation) to 5,032 in July, increasing steadily month by month to 11,513 at the end of December.

Attempts at new legislation in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma were voided by opinion or court decision, and in Oregon by vote of the people. The consequent delay hampered old-age assistance in those States, but in all but Oklahoma (which had no previous act) some of the counties continued the payment of benefits, under the terms of the earlier law.

Table 2 shows, for each of the States which had enacted pension legislation up to August 1936, the year of the original act, the act under which benefits were paid in 1935, and the year of the latest act or amendment.

Table 2.—Summary of Legislative Situation in Old-Age Pension States

| State | Year of passage of— | | | | State | Year of passage of— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original act | Act under which benefit was paid in 1935 | Latest [1] | | | Original act | Act under which benefit was paid in 1935 | Latest [1] | |
| | | | Act | Amendment | | | | Act | Amendment |
| Alabama | 1935 | [2] | 1935 | | Montana | 1923 | 1923 | 1935 | |
| Arizona | 1933 | 1933 | 1933 | | Nebraska | 1933 | 1933 | 1935 | |
| Arkansas | [3] 1933 | [2] | 1935 | | Nevada | [7] 1923 | 1925 | 1925 | 1935 |
| California | 1929 | 1929<br>[4] 1935 | 1929 | 1936 | New Hampshire | 1931 | 1931 | 1935 | |
| | | | | | New Jersey | 1931 | 1931 | 1936 | |
| Colorado | 1927 | 1933 | 1936 | | New York | 1930 | 1930 | 1936 | |
| Connecticut | 1935 | [2] | 1935 | 1935 | North Dakota | 1933 | 1933 | 1933 | |
| Delaware | 1931 | 1931 | 1931 | | Ohio | 1933 | 1933 | 1933 | 1936 |
| Florida | 1935 | [2] | 1935 | | Oklahoma | 1935 | [2] | [8] | |
| Idaho | 1931 | 1931 | 1931 | | Oregon | 1933 | 1933 | 1935 | |
| Illinois | 1935 | [2] | 1935 | 1936 | Pennsylvania | 1933 | 1933 | 1936 | |
| Indiana | 1933 | 1933 | 1936 | | Rhode Island | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | |
| Iowa | 1934 | 1934 | 1934 | 1935 | Texas | 1935 | [2] | 1935 | |
| Kansas | [5] 1936 | | [5] 1936 | | Utah | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | |
| Kentucky | 1926 | 1926 | 1936 | | Vermont | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | |
| Louisiana | [5] 1936 | | [5] 1936 | | Washington | 1933 | 1933<br>1935 | 1935 | |
| Maine | 1933 | [2] | 1933 | | West Virginia | 1931 | [2] | 1936 | |
| Maryland | [6] 1927 | 1927<br>1935 | 1936 | | Wisconsin | 1925 | 1925 | 1935 | |
| Massachusetts | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1935 | Wyoming | 1929 | 1929 | 1935 | |
| Michigan | 1933 | 1933<br>1935 | 1935 | | Alaska | 1915 | 1929 | 1929 | 1935 |
| Minnesota | 1929 | 1929 | 1936 | | District of Columbia | 1935 | [2] | 1935 | |
| Mississippi | [6] 1935 | 1935 | 1936 | | Hawaii | 1933 | 1933 | 1933 | 1935 |
| Missouri | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | | | | | | |

[1] As of August 1936.
[2] No benefits paid in 1935.
[3] Never in effect; declared unconstitutional.
[4] From Sept. 15, 1935.
[5] Cannot become effective until validated by constitutional amendment.
[6] Temporary; effective only until Mar. 1, 1936.
[7] Never in effect; repealed same year.
[8] No act; 1935 measure declared unconstitutional in 1936.

## Development Within Identical States, 1934 and 1935

Comparison of the States in which old-age assistance was in effect in both 1934 and 1935 shows a gain of 106 counties and an increase in the pension roll of 137,796 people or about 58 percent. The amount spent in benefits nearly doubled in 1935 (table 3).

Outstanding territorial gains were made in Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, Washington, and Wisconsin. In Maryland, Washington, and Wisconsin, this was largely the result of the coming into effect of a State-wide act. In spite of uncertainty regarding the law, in Oregon

10 percent more persons were cared for in 1935 than in 1934, while expenditures increased more than 20 percent.

In all but four States (Delaware, Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska) the number of beneficiaries increased, in many cases very markedly. The amount paid in benefits rose in all States but Delaware, Maryland, and Nebraska. In Maryland notwithstanding the abrupt increase in number of pensioners from 267 to 1,400, as 14 additional counties came into the system at the end of the year, the total benefits dropped from $65,000 to slightly under $59,000. In New York where total benefits had been dropping (from a peak of over $15,000,000) since 1932, a 10 percent increase occurred in 1935.

Table 3.—Number of Adopting Counties, Number of Beneficiaries and Amount Paid in Old-Age Benefits in Identical States, 1934 and 1935

| State | Number of counties with system [1] | | Number of beneficiaries reported at end of— | | Amount paid in benefits | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 | 1934 | 1935 |
| Arizona | 12 | 14 | 1,820 | 2,223 | $427,527 | $582,989 |
| California | 58 | 58 | 19,619 | 23,685 | 4,288,508 | 5,225,476 |
| Colorado | 63 | 63 | 16,098 | 19,823 | 1,256,190 | 2,607,591 |
| Delaware | 3 | 3 | 1,583 | 1,569 | 193,231 | 188,465 |
| Idaho | 32 | 31 | 1,712 | 1,246 | 138,440 | 141,886 |
| Indiana | 89 | 90 | 23,533 | 30,312 | 1,134,250 | 2,346,574 |
| Iowa | 99 | 99 | 8,300 | 14,874 | 220,600 | 1,853,218 |
| Kentucky | | 7 | | 251 | | 12,429 |
| Maryland | 2 | 16 | 267 | 1,400 | 65,228 | 58,597 |
| Massachusetts | 14 | 14 | 20,320 | 25,303 | 5,688,274 | 6,445,071 |
| Michigan | 56 | 83 | 3,557 | 12,345 | 103,180 | 762,737 |
| Minnesota | 40 | 45 | 4,425 | 6,202 | 577,635 | 874,286 |
| Montana | 44 | 41 | 2,780 | 2,557 | 177,426 | 198,901 |
| Nebraska | 24 | 22 | 926 | 502 | 13,577 | 10,993 |
| Nevada | 2 | 12 | 7 | 741 | 1,552 | 121,803 |
| New Hampshire | 10 | 10 | 1,483 | 2,060 | 311,829 | 401,891 |
| New Jersey | 20 | 20 | 11,401 | 14,635 | 1,773,320 | 2,473,535 |
| New York | 62 | 62 | 51,834 | 57,878 | 12,650,828 | 13,934,452 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 53 | 3,914 | 4,334 | 24,259 | 28,000 |
| Ohio | 88 | 88 | 36,543 | 85,669 | 1,434,416 | 13,625,164 |
| Oregon | 35 | 35 | 6,525 | 7,182 | 639,296 | 780,366 |
| Pennsylvania | 67 | 67 | 18,261 | 39,584 | 386,717 | 9,167,891 |
| Utah | 16 | 16 | 1,115 | 1,287 | 108,112 | 119,456 |
| Washington | 12 | 39 | 1,588 | 11,513 | 103,408 | 1,462,086 |
| Wisconsin | 8 | 21 | 2,127 | 3,879 | 459,146 | 582,399 |
| Wyoming | 17 | 21 | 719 | 952 | 82,732 | 132,468 |
| Continental United States | 926 | 1,030 | 234,457 | 372,006 | 32,259,081 | 64,138,724 |
| Alaska | 4 | 4 | 454 | 538 | 108,485 | 125,845 |
| Hawaii | 3 | 4 | 354 | 517 | 27,427 | 64,395 |
| Grand total | 933 | 1,038 | 235,265 | 373,061 | 32,394,993 | 64,328,965 |

[1] Number which paid at some time during year.

## Disposition of Applications During 1935

DATA as to the disposition of applications during 1935 are available for 777 counties of 23 States and Hawaii (table 4). They show that of the 82,160 cases pending at the end of 1934 and the 326,634 applications received during 1935, 186,598 (about 46 percent) were granted and received aid. An additional 11,261 were approved but did not receive allowances during the year. At the end of the year 135,836 cases were still awaiting action.

In Delaware the waiting list exceeded the active pension list by more than 60 percent; and in Iowa was nearly twice as great as the number of beneficiaries. Other States in which cases pending exceeded the number of pensioners were Maryland, Michigan, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin; in most of these the discrepancy was doubtless due to the fact that State-wide systems had only recently gone into effect and it had as yet been impossible to investigate all of the applications that had poured into the State office administering the act.

Interesting variations in the relation of number of applications denied to number granted are shown from State to State. In California rejections were less than 3 percent of the number granted. In Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, and New York, on the other hand, the number denied formed 50 percent or more of those granted; in Nebraska in fact the number denied was twice as great as the number granted. In all States combined the denials formed about one-third of the grants.

**Table 4.—Disposition of Applications for Old-Age Assistance, Received During 1935, by States**

| State | Number of counties reported for | Number of cases | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pending, end of 1934 | 1935 | | | | | | |
| | | | Applications | Granted | Denied | Removed from rolls | Approved but not granted aid | On roll, end of year | Pending, end of year |
| Arizona | 12 | 253 | 488 | 469 | 55 | 184 | ---------- | 2,127 | 70 |
| California | 58 | 851 | 10,616 | 6,583 | 186 | 3,769 | ---------- | 23,685 | 4,072 |
| Colorado | 33 | 2,341 | 6,398 | 6,370 | 724 | 975 | 11 | 12,629 | 98 |
| Delaware | 3 | 1,865 | [1] | 205 | 44 | 201 | [1] | 1,569 | 2,554 |
| Idaho | 31 | [1] | 1,312 | 624 | 148 | 358 | [1] | 1,246 | 291 |
| Iowa | 99 | 17,268 | 27,240 | 11,825 | 1,647 | 1,399 | ---------- | 14,874 | 29,637 |
| Kentucky | 6 | 188 | 155 | 103 | 52 | 17 | ---------- | 211 | 45 |
| Maryland | 16 | ---------- | 19,174 | 1,404 | 546 | 25 | 493 | 1,400 | 16,552 |
| Massachusetts | 14 | [1] | [1] | 9,649 | [1] | 4,666 | [1] | 25,303 | [1] |
| Michigan | 83 | 32,099 | 9,594 | 13,347 | 8,708 | 1,502 | ---------- | 12,345 | 15,879 |
| Minnesota | 30 | 1,250 | 3,629 | 1,976 | 652 | 329 | ---------- | 4,701 | 961 |
| Montana | 41 | [1] | 3,085 | 1,875 | 534 | 193 | [2] 550 | 2,557 | [2] 557 |
| Nebraska [3] | 16 | 104 | 1,006 | 235 | 469 | 60 | 330 | [4] 496 | [1] |
| Nevada | 12 | 248 | 802 | 622 | 258 | 154 | ---------- | 741 | 734 |
| New Jersey | 20 | 2,529 | 6,384 | 5,648 | 3,205 | 2,398 | [1] | 14,635 | 1,996 |
| New York | 62 | 5,438 | 21,279 | 13,330 | 7,719 | [1] | [1] | 57,878 | 5,668 |
| North Dakota | 53 | 5,000 | 4,334 | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | 9,000 | [1] |
| Ohio [5] | 88 | [1] | 150,434 | 92,755 | 24,327 | 21,282 | 7,086 | 85,669 | 12,070 |
| Oregon | 23 | 813 | 3,493 | 2,833 | 885 | 469 | ---------- | 5,072 | 545 |
| Rhode Island [6] | 5 | ---------- | 10,853 | 623 | ---------- | 29 | ---------- | 623 | 10,201 |
| Vermont [7] | 14 | ---------- | 7,739 | 3,845 | 873 | 255 | 2,769 | 3,845 | ---------- |
| Washington | 39 | 11,200 | 30,485 | 9,646 | 3,200 | 751 | ---------- | 11,513 | 28,839 |
| Wisconsin | 15 | 684 | 7,732 | 2,379 | 825 | 263 | 19 | 3,879 | 5,063 |
| Total | 773 | 82,131 | 326,232 | 186,346 | 55,057 | 39,279 | 11,258 | 295,998 | 135,822 |
| Hawaii | 4 | 29 | 402 | 252 | 162 | 84 | 3 | 517 | 14 |
| Grand total | 777 | 82,160 | 326,634 | 186,598 | 55,219 | 39,363 | 11,261 | 296,515 | 135,836 |

[1] No data.
[2] 23 counties.
[3] Data are for first 6 months of 1935.
[4] June 30, 1935.
[5] Data are for 1934 and 1935.
[6] Data are for last 3 months of 1935.
[7] December only.

Extreme variations are shown in the liberality of administration in the various States, when comparisons are made of the proportion of claims granted and denied (table 5). In the States for which the data cover a full year of operation, claims allowed ranged from 11 percent of the total applications in Delaware (where expansion of the pension roll was prevented by a fixed annual appropriation) to 72.9 percent in Colorado. More than 60 percent of the total applications were granted in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Oregon. Rejections ranged from 1.6 percent of the total applications in California to 42.3 percent in Nebraska; unusually high rates of rejection were shown in Hawaii, Nebraska, and New Jersey. Half or more of the applications were still awaiting decision at the end of the year in Delaware, Iowa, Maryland, Nevada, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Table 5.—Proportion of Cases Granted, Denied and Pending, at End of 1935, by States

| State | Percent of applications [1]— | | Percent of cases pending at end of year [2] | State | Percent of applications [1]— | | Percent of cases pending at end of year [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Granted | Denied | | | Granted | Denied | |
| izona | 63.3 | 7.4 | 9.4 | Nevada | 59.2 | 24.6 | 68.9 |
| California | 57.4 | 1.6 | 35.5 | New Jersey | 63.4 | 36.0 | 22.4 |
| Colorado | 72.9 | 8.3 | 1.2 | New York | 49.9 | 28.9 | 21.2 |
| Delaware | 11.0 | 2.4 | 136.9 | Ohio [4] | 61.7 | 16.2 | 12.7 |
| Idaho | 47.6 | 11.3 | 22.2 | Oregon | 65.8 | 20.6 | 12.7 |
| Iowa | 26.6 | 3.7 | 66.6 | Rhode Island [5] | 5.8 | | 94.0 |
| Kentucky | 30.0 | 15.2 | 13.1 | Vermont [6] | 49.7 | 11.3 | 35.8 |
| Maryland | 7.3 | 2.8 | 88.9 | Washington | 23.1 | 7.7 | 69.2 |
| Michigan | 32.0 | 20.9 | 38.1 | Wisconsin | 28.3 | 9.8 | 60.4 |
| Minnesota | 40.5 | 13.4 | 19.7 | Hawaii | 58.5 | 37.6 | 3.9 |
| Montana | 60.8 | 17.3 | 35.9 | | | | |
| Nebraska [3] | 21.2 | 42.3 | 29.7 | Total | 45.6 | 13.5 | 36.0 |

[1] "Applications" as here used include new applications during 1935 as well as cases pending at end of previous year.
[2] I. e., percent cases pending at end of 1935 (including those approved but not granted aid) formed of applications (new applications plus cases pending at end of 1934).
[3] Data relate to first 6 months of 1935.
[4] Data are for 1934 and 1935.
[5] Data relate to last 3 months of 1935.
[6] Data relate to December 1935.

## Size of Monthly Allowances, 1934 and 1935

THE average monthly benefits paid in 1935 ranged from $1.08 in North Dakota to $27.74 in Nevada. More than one-third of all the States (13) paid allowances averaging less than $10 per month per person, and 25 paid benefits averaging less than $20. Only seven States paid $20 or more. For all States combined the average was $15.57, an increase of 7 percent over the 1934 average.

Of course in many individual cases the allowances were much above the average. In nine States from which information was obtained directly from the counties, data as to the lowest and highest benefits were also secured. These ranged from a low of $1.50 to a high of $50.

As compared with 1934, benefits increased in 19 States in 1935 and decreased in 8. The remaining five States were those in which the system was not in operation in 1934. The most striking changes occurred in Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, Washington, Wisconsin, and Alaska. In Maryland under the former voluntary act only Baltimore City paid pensions until 1934 and it was the practice there to pay allowances very near the maximum ($30) to as many persons as the appropriation would cover and to place the rest on the waiting list. The lower allowances paid in Allegany County, when that county came into the system in 1934, reduced the average for the State somewhat. From an average of $22.64 in 1934, the benefit fell to only $12.86 in 1935. The much lower average in Maryland in 1935 was due to the effect of the low benefits paid in the new pension counties when the system became State-wide toward the end of 1935. In Washington the 1934 benefits were paid largly from county funds; in July 1935 the system became an entirely State-financed plan and both number of pensioners and amount paid in benefits increased. The reason for the considerable rise in average allowances in Nevada and Ohio and for the decrease in Wisconsin and Alaska is not apparent.

Comparison of actual average benefits and the maximum permitted under the various acts under which benefits were paid shows that, modest as the State maximums are, there was still a very substantial margin between them and average actual benefits paid in 1935. Nevada was the only State in which the average allowances approached the maximum, and in only four States (Arizona, California, Nevada, and Pennsylvania) were the benefits as high as two-thirds of the maximum. On the basis of a $30 maximum (as in these four States), New York would also have been in this class. Details by States are shown in table 6.

Table 6.—Average Allowances Paid in 1934 and 1935, as Compared With Maximum Payable Under Act

| State | Monthly maximum payable under act [1] | Average monthly allowance [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1934 | 1935 |
| Arizona | $30.00 | $19.57 | $21.85 |
| California | 30.41 / 35.00 [3] | 20.21 | 20.25 |
| Colorado | 30.41 | 9.74 | 12.23 |
| Delaware | 25.00 | 9.91 | 9.90 |
| Idaho | 25.00 | 6.74 | 8.21 |
| Indiana | 15.00 | 4.50 | 6.74 |
| Iowa | 25.00 | 13.25 | 13.50 |
| Kentucky | 20.83 | ------- | 4.18 |
| Maryland | 30.41 | 22.64 | 12.86 |
| Massachusetts | [4] | 24.50 | 24.00 |
| Michigan | 30.00 | 9.99 | 9.65 |
| Minnesota | 30.41 | 10.97 | 11.58 |
| Mississippi | [4] | ------- | 6.53 |
| Missouri | [5] 30.00 | ------- | 9.50 |
| Montana | 25.00 | 5.32 | 6.48 |
| Nebraska | 20.00 | 1.22 | 3.98 |
| Nevada | 30.41 | 18.48 | 27.74 |
| New Hampshire | 32.50 | 17.51 | 18.53 |
| New Jersey | $30.41 | $14.87 | $15.46 |
| New York | [4] | 20.65 | 21.27 |
| North Dakota | 12.50 | .69 | 1.08 |
| Ohio | 25.00 | 6.54 | 15.12 |
| Oregon | 30.00 | 8.16 | 9.06 |
| Pennsylvania | 30.00 | 21.18 | 20.93 |
| Rhode Island | 30.00 | ------- | 19.00 |
| Utah | 25.00 | 8.22 | 7.77 |
| Vermont | [5] 30.00 | ------- | 10.69 |
| Washington | 30.00 | 5.43 | 18.65 |
| Wisconsin | 30.41 | 19.95 | 15.43 |
| Wyoming | 30.00 | 9.59 | 11.60 |
| Average (weighted) | ---------- | 14.52 | 15.57 |
| Alaska | [6] 35.00 | 25.00 | 21.14 |
| Hawaii | 15.00 | 7.06 | 9.80 |
| Grand average (weighted) | ---------- | 14.53 | 15.57 |

[1] Refers in all cases to maximum established by the act under whose terms benefits were paid in 1935; in some cases a later act (not put into force during year) provided for larger or smaller maximum.
[2] Computed on basis of monthly average number of beneficiaries where such data were available, unless average was furnished by State official.
[3] Effective Sept. 15, 1935.
[4] No limit.
[5] Couple, $45.
[6] Men; women, $45.

The data in table 6 have been rearranged in table 7 to show the relative liberality of benefits under county, State-aided, and State systems in 1934 and 1935. Comparison is hampered by the fact that considerable legislative revision took place in 1935, in many cases resulting in an entire change of plan. Because of such changes it was impossible to place Maryland, New Hampshire, or Washington in any of the three classes and they therefore are presented in a separate group. The result of the change from an optional county-borne system to a State-aided compulsory system was to cut the average allowance in Maryland nearly in two (though, of course, a much larger number of persons was cared for) and more than triple the benefits in Washington. The New Hampshire act provided for a county system, but actually in both 1934 and 1935 from 40 to 50 percent of the cost was met from noncounty sources and it was felt

that the inclusion of New Hampshire among the county systems would distort the average for that group. Other jurisdictions in which the financial basis of the system was changed by legislation in 1935 were Hawaii, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wyoming; none of these changes was put into effect in 1935.

Considering all States reporting, the largest average benefits paid in 1935 were those of the State-aided systems, with the wholly State plans next in order. The lowest benefits were those paid entirely by the counties. The effect of new systems coming into operation in 1935 but paying very small benefits is strikingly shown in the State systems group. Here the inclusion of the new plans of Mississippi, Missouri, and Vermont lowered the group average from $18.56 to $14.10. Increases in benefits took place in all three types of plans in 1935.

**Table 7.—Comparison of Benefits Paid Under County, State-Aided, and State Systems in 1934 and 1935**

| State, and type of system | Average monthly benefits in— | | State, and type of system | Average monthly benefits in— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1934 | 1935 | | 1934 | 1935 |
| County systems: | | | State systems: | | |
| Hawaii [1] | $7.06 | $9.80 | Alaska | $25.00 | $21.14 |
| Idaho | 6.74 | 8.21 | Colorado | 9.74 | 12.23 |
| Kentucky [2] | ------- | 4.18 | Delaware | 9.91 | 9.90 |
| Minnesota [1] | 10.97 | 11.58 | Iowa | 13.25 | 13.50 |
| Montana [1] | 5.32 | 6.48 | Michigan | 9.99 | 9.65 |
| Nebraska [3] | 1.22 | 3.98 | Mississippi | ------- | 6.53 |
| Nevada | 18.48 | 27.74 | Missouri | ------- | 9.50 |
| Oregon [3] | 8.16 | 9.06 | North Dakota | .69 | 1.08 |
| Utah | 8.22 | 7.77 | Ohio | 6.54 | 15.12 |
| Wyoming [1] | 9.59 | 11.60 | Pennsylvania | 21.18 | 20.93 |
| | | | Rhode Island | ------- | 19.00 |
| Average | 7.97 | 9.95 | Vermont | ------- | 10.69 |
| Average, identical States | 7.97 | 10.02 | | | |
| | | | Average | 10.87 | 14.10 |
| State-aided systems: | | | Average, identical States | 10.87 | 18.56 |
| Arizona | 19.57 | 21.85 | | | |
| California | 20.21 | 20.25 | Mixed systems: | | |
| Indiana | 4.50 | 6.74 | Maryland [4] | 22.64 | 12.86 |
| Massachusetts | 24.50 | 24.00 | New Hampshire [5] | 17.51 | 18.53 |
| New Jersey | 14.87 | 15.46 | Washington [6] | 5.43 | 18.65 |
| New York | 20.65 | 21.27 | | | |
| Wisconsin | 19.95 | 15.43 | | | |
| Average | 17.74 | 18.09 | | | |

[1] Changed to State-aided system in 1935, but no benefits paid under new provisions.
[2] No State aid provided for in law, but some given in 1935.
[3] Changed to State system in 1935, but no benefits paid under new provisions.
[4] Changed from county to State-aided system during 1935.
[5] Law provided for county system; actually some State aid given in both years.
[6] Changed from county to State system in June 1935.

## Extent and Cost of Old-Age Assistance

AT THE end of 1935 those sections of the United States in which the old-age assistance plan was in effect contained within their borders slightly over three-fifths of the population of the United States. Nine other jurisdictions, with nearly one-fifth of the population, had old-age assistance acts which had not been put into effect.

Of the 32 States whose plans were in operation, 18 were of State-wide effect (11 in 1934), and in 4 others the coverage—i. e., the proportion of population in counties having the system—was 90 percent or more.

Table 8 shows the extent of the system, State by State, in 1935.

**Table 8.—Relative Development of Old-Age System, by States, 1935**

| State | Population of State [1] | Number of counties in State | Counties reporting system in 1935 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Population | Percent of State population [1] |
| Arizona | 386,000 | 14 | All | 386,000 | 100.0 |
| California | 5,639,000 | 58 | All | 5,639,000 | 100.0 |
| Colorado | 1,062,000 | 63 | All | 1,062,000 | 100.0 |
| Delaware | 256,000 | 3 | All | 256,000 | 100.0 |
| Idaho | 445,032 | 44 | 31 | 333,796 | 75.0 |
| Indiana | 3,238,503 | 92 | [3] 90 | 3,176,258 | 98.1 |
| Iowa | 2,534,000 | 99 | All | 2,534,000 | 100.0 |
| Kentucky | 2,614,589 | 120 | 7 | 120,844 | 4.6 |
| Maryland | 1,631,526 | 24 | 16 | 1,236,990 | 75.8 |
| Massachusetts | 4,375,000 | 14 | All | 4,375,000 | 100.0 |
| Michigan | 4,661,000 | 83 | All | 4,661,000 | 100.0 |
| Minnesota | 2,563,953 | 87 | 45 | 1,935,252 | 75.5 |
| Mississippi | 1,961,000 | 82 | All | 1,961,000 | 100.0 |
| Missouri | 3,913,000 | 115 | All | 3,913,000 | 100.0 |
| Montana | 537,606 | 56 | 41 | 358,586 | 66.7 |
| Nebraska | 1,377,963 | 93 | 22 | 226,395 | 16.4 |
| Nevada | 91,058 | 17 | 12 | 76,584 | 84.1 |
| New Hampshire | 502,000 | 10 | 10 | 502,000 | 100.0 |
| New Jersey | 4,041,334 | 21 | 20 | 3,970,532 | 98.2 |
| New York | 12,889,000 | 62 | All | 12,889,000 | 100.0 |
| North Dakota | 700,000 | 53 | All | 700,000 | 100.0 |
| Ohio | 6,707,000 | 88 | All | 6,707,000 | 100.0 |
| Oregon | 953,786 | 36 | 35 | 950,450 | 99.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,066,000 | 67 | All | 10,066,000 | 100.0 |
| Rhode Island | 681,000 | 5 | All | 681,000 | 100.0 |
| Utah | 507,847 | 29 | 16 | 415,155 | 81.7 |
| Vermont | 377,000 | 14 | All | 377,000 | 100.0 |
| Washington | 1,633,000 | 39 | All | 1,633,000 | 100.0 |
| Wisconsin | 2,939,006 | 71 | 21 | 1,611,804 | 54.8 |
| Wyoming | 225,565 | 23 | 21 | 218,546 | 96.9 |
| Total | 79,509,768 | 1,582 | 1,246 | 72,973,192 | 91.8 |
| Alaska | 59,278 | 4 | All | [3] 29,295 | 49.4 |
| Hawaii | 368,336 | 4 | All | 368,336 | 100.0 |
| Grand total | 79,937,382 | 1,590 | 1,254 | 73,370,823 | 91.8 |

[1] In State-wide systems 1935 population figures used; in other States 1930 figures perforce had to be used, as estimates for later years were not available for counties.
[2] Includes counties which paid during only 2 months of year.
[3] White population only.

The incidence of beneficiaries per 10,000 population and the annual cost of the old-age assistance systems per capita of population in the various States since 1930 are shown in table 9. In this table, as in table 8, the rates for the State-wide systems have been revised on the basis of population estimates issued for the years since the last Federal census was made in 1930. As the Census Bureau does not make intercensal estimates of population for individual counties the rates for those States in which the system was not State-wide had perforce to be continued on the basis of the 1930 population. Revision of the State-wide data on the basis of the later population figures resulted in lowering the rates of pensioners, previously given,[8] by 1 or 2 and in decreasing the figures for per-capita cost by from 1 to 3 cents in each case.

It will be noted that certain States (Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Washington) appear in both groups. In all of these the county system became a State-wide plan at some time during the 6-year period covered.

The data for most of the State-wide systems illustrate the gradual growth in both beneficiary rate and in per-capita cost which is to be expected in the early years of such a plan. In California the beneficiary rate and the cost both tripled in the 6-year period shown. In Massachusetts the beneficiary rate about doubled in 5 years but the cost more than tripled. Of the three large industrial States with the longest experience (California, Massachusetts, and New York) the New York system shows the slowest rate of expansion. Delaware cannot be said to present a normal picture, as the system there has been held stationary within the limits of a fixed, inadequate appropriation.

The States in which only part of the population has had the protection of the old-age assistance plan show an up-and-down movement of both pension roll and cost, as counties have come into or dropped out of the system from one year to the next. Over the whole period, however, practically all show an upward trend, which is in most cases less marked as regards cost than as regards pension roll.

[8] For rates on the 1930 basis see Monthly Labor Review, August 1935 (p. 313) or Serial R. No. 270.

Table 9.—Trend of Old-Age Pension Roll and of Per Capita Cost, 1930 to 1934 [1]

| State | Number of beneficiaries per 10,000 population in— | | | | | | Annual cost per capita of population [2] in— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 |
| *State-wide systems* [3] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 58 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | $1.51 |
| California | 15 | 16 | 21 | 24 | 35 | 42 | $0.27 | $0.42 | $0.54 | $0.58 | $0.76 | .93 |
| Colorado | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 95 | 187 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 1.19 | 2.46 |
| Delaware | ------ | 62 | 65 | 66 | 63 | 61 | ------ | .55 | .78 | .78 | .76 | .74 |
| Iowa | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 33 | 59 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .52 | .73 |
| Massachusetts | ------ | 26 | 40 | 43 | 50 | 58 | ------ | .40 | 1.04 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.47 |
| Michigan | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 26 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .16 |
| Mississippi | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 76 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .50 |
| Missouri | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 41 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .57 |
| New Hampshire | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 30 | 41 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .63 | .80 |
| New York | ------ | 37 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 45 | ------ | .94 | 1.20 | 1.05 | .99 | 1.08 |
| North Dakota | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 56 | 62 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .03 | .08 |
| Ohio | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 55 | 128 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .43 | 2.03 |
| Pennsylvania | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 18 | 39 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .46 | .91 |
| Rhode Island | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 9 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .06 |
| Vermont | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 102 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 1.31 |
| Washington | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 71 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .90 |
| *Systems less than State-wide* [3] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | ------ | ------ | ------ | 41 | 46 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .45 | 1.07 | ------ |
| Colorado | ------ | 5 | 29 | 95 | ------ | ------ | ------ | (4) | .29 | .19 | ------ | ------ |
| Idaho | ------ | 25 | 38 | 36 | 49 | 37 | ------ | (4) | .44 | .40 | .40 | .43 |
| Indiana | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 75 | 95 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .36 | .74 |
| Kentucky | 7 | 12 | ------ | ------ | ------ | 21 | .04 | .12 | ------ | ------ | ------ | .10 |
| Maryland | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | .10 | .06 | .04 | .06 | .07 | .05 |
| Michigan | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 8 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .02 | ------ |
| Minnesota | ------ | 12 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 32 | ------ | .09 | .34 | .39 | .32 | .45 |
| Montana | 22 | 26 | 29 | 46 | 72 | 71 | .37 | .43 | .42 | .41 | .46 | .55 |
| Nebraska | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 29 | 22 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .04 | .10 |
| Nevada | 75 | 37 | 57 | 36 | 15 | 97 | 1.35 | .80 | .98 | 1.25 | .33 | 1.59 |
| New Hampshire | ------ | 8 | 19 | 19 | ------ | ------ | ------ | .07 | .25 | .30 | ------ | ------ |
| New Jersey | ------ | ------ | 28 | 27 | 29 | 37 | ------ | ------ | .34 | .42 | .45 | .62 |
| Oregon | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 74 | 76 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .69 | .82 |
| Utah | 30 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 31 | .26 | .30 | .16 | .29 | .25 | .29 |
| Washington | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 44 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .37 | ------ |
| Wisconsin | 9 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 24 | .15 | .26 | .34 | .36 | .42 | .36 |
| Wyoming | 16 | 19 | 28 | 34 | 39 | 43 | .25 | .16 | .37 | .34 | .45 | .61 |
| Continental United States | (5) | 21 | 27 | 30 | 34 | 56 | (5) | .47 | .67 | .68 | .56 | .93 |
| Alaska | 57 | 53 | 61 | 65 | 77 | 91 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.51 | 1.61 | 1.83 | 2.12 |
| Hawaii | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 11 | 14 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | .09 | .17 |

[1] Based only upon counties in which act was in operation during all or part of year.
[2] Computed on basis of full year even though, in some States, system was in operation during only part of year.
[3] In State-wide systems estimated census figures for intercensal years used; in other States 1930 figures perforce had to be used.
[4] No data.
[5] Not computed for this year.

## Adequacy of Old-Age Assistance in 1935

A PENSION system can be said to be adequate when (1) it covers the whole population for which it was designed, (2) it pays benefits sufficient to maintain the beneficiaries in modest comfort, and (3) it extends such benefits to all of the qualified needy aged in its jurisdiction who do not require institutional care.

In order to test the adequacy of the State systems which were in effect in 1935, table 10 brings together the data on the above three points. The figures as to the proportion of persons of pensionable age who were receiving pensions at the end of 1935 are by no means conclusive nor comparable State by State, for the extent of dependency may and does vary from State to State, but they are given as a possible indication of the relative extent to which the problem of old-age care was being met. These percentages were calculated on the basis of the estimated population of pensionable age on December 31, 1935. They should be considered in connection with the last two columns which show the extent to which the pension system was keeping up with the expanding field in 1935.

**Table 10.—Coverage, Benefits, and Proportion of Persons of Pensionable Age Aided in 1935**

| State | Coverage: Percent of State population in counties with system | Average monthly allowance | Percent beneficiaries formed of population of pensionable age | Waiting list [1] at end of year in relation to— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Applications [2] | Pension roll |
| | | | | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Arizona | 100.0 | $21.85 | 22.1 | 9.4 | 3.3 |
| California | 100.0 | 20.25 | 10.2 | 35.5 | 17.2 |
| Colorado | 100.0 | 12.23 | 29.1 | 1.2 | .9 |
| Delaware | 100.0 | 9.90 | 8.5 | 136.9 | 162.8 |
| Idaho | 75.0 | 8.21 | 5.1 | [3] 22.2 | 23.4 |
| Indiana | 98.1 | 6.74 | 19.8 | (4) | (4) |
| Iowa | 100.0 | 13.50 | 7.3 | 66.6 | 199.3 |
| Kentucky | 4.6 | 4.18 | .3 | 13.1 | 21.3 |
| Maryland | 75.8 | 12.86 | 1.4 | [3] 88.9 | 1,217.5 |
| Massachusetts | 100.0 | 24.00 | 14.6 | (4) | (4) |
| Michigan | 100.0 | 9.65 | 7.5 | 38.1 | 128.6 |
| Minnesota | 75.5 | 11.58 | 6.0 | 19.7 | 20.4 |
| Mississippi | 100.0 | 6.53 | 17.5 | (4) | (4) |
| Missouri | 100.0 | 9.50 | 10.0 | (4) | (4) |
| Montana | 66.7 | 6.48 | 16.1 | 35.9 | 21.8 |
| Nebraska | 16.4 | 3.98 | .5 | 29.7 | (4) |
| Nevada | 84.1 | 27.74 | 14.0 | 68.9 | 97.7 |
| New Hampshire | 100.0 | 18.53 | 7.3 | (4) | (4) |
| New Jersey | 98.2 | 15.46 | 11.8 | 22.4 | 13.6 |
| New York | 100.0 | 21.27 | 13.8 | 21.2 | 9.8 |
| North Dakota | 100.0 | 1.08 | 15.7 | (4) | (4) |
| Ohio | 100.0 | 15.12 | 18.7 | 12.7 | 22.4 |
| Oregon | 99.7 | 9.06 | 16.6 | 12.7 | 10.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 100.0 | 20.93 | 12.4 | (4) | (4) |
| Rhode Island | 100.0 | 19.00 | 1.4 | [3] 94.0 | 1,637.4 |
| Utah | 81.7 | 7.77 | 5.1 | (4) | (4) |
| Vermont | 100.0 | 10.69 | 11.2 | [3] 35.8 | 72.0 |
| Washington | 100.0 | 18.65 | 10.3 | 69.2 | 250.5 |
| Wisconsin | 54.8 | 15.43 | 1.8 | 60.4 | 130.5 |
| Wyoming | 96.9 | 11.60 | 9.9 | (4) | (4) |
| Alaska | 49.4 | 21.14 | (3) | (4) | (4) |
| Hawaii | 100.0 | 9.80 | (3) | 3.9 | 3.3 |

[1] I. e., cases pending at end of year, plus cases approved but not granted aid.
[2] Includes also cases carried over from previous year.
[3] Based on new applications only.
[4] No data.

Judged by the data in table 10, it would seem that the systems which ranked highest in 1935 were those of Arizona, Massachusetts, and New York; these were also the leading States in 1934. California, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania ranked high as regards coverage of system and average benefits, but the proportion of pensionable age cared for was relatively low; in the case of California, however, this may have been due to a comparatively high proportion, within the population of pensionable age, of retired persons with means adequate for support, which would in turn reduce the proportion of aged needing public assistance. The system in Rhode Island had been in operation only 3 months, a fact which undoubtedly accounted for the very small percentage of beneficiaries and the extremely large proportion of cases not yet acted upon.

States which showed a very great need for improvement were Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Utah.

When funds are insufficient to meet adequately the problem of old-age care the pension authorities have a choice of several procedures: (1) They may elect to divide the money on hand among the pensioners already on the roll, either refusing to accept new applications, refusing the pension after receiving the applications, or placing the applicants on the waiting list; (2) they may continue to grant new allowances, reducing the average grant proportionately; or (3) they may make new grants only in the most needy cases.

No data are available as to the extent to which officials refused to receive applications. Waiting lists and cases pending at the end of the year, for the States for which information is at hand, were given in table 4. These figures are admittedly unsatisfactory, for, as stated, the number of "cases pending" may be kept down by a policy of refusal by the pension authorities to receive new applications under some circumstances. The last two columns of table 10 are based upon the data in table 4.

A large waiting list is of course to be expected in States where the system is just getting under way on a State-wide basis (as in Maryland, Rhode Island, and Washington). In Delaware and Michigan, however, old-age assistance had been in effect for 5 and 2 years, respectively, but in both the waiting list at the end of the year was larger than the pension roll. In Iowa the system went into general operation in July 1935, but more than 8,000 persons were aided between November 1934 and July 1935 under the emergency clause of the act. In Nevada, the State paying the highest average benefits in 1935, the waiting list was nearly as large as the number of pensioners.

## Development of Old-Age Pension Movement

ALASKA was the sole jurisdiction paying old-age benefits from 1915 to 1922. In 1923 Montana entered the field with its county-optional act. In 1925 the Wisconsin law of the same type became effective. At the end of the first 13 years only 2 States and Alaska were paying benefits and in all of these coverage was only partial.[9] Within these jurisdictions, however, both pensioners and expenditures increased each year. Beginning with 1928, the old-age assistance movement expanded more rapidly, until by the end of 1935, 39 of the 48 States, in addition to 2 Territories, had accepted the principle of pensions,[10] though only 32 jurisdictions were actually paying benefits. The development of the old-age pension movement since 1923 is shown in table 11.

**Table 11.—Development of Old-Age Pension Movement**

| Year | Number of laws on statute books [1] | Number of laws in effect | Number of beneficiaries | Amount disbursed in benefits | Average monthly benefit (weighted) | Percent of increase, as compared with previous year, in— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Beneficiaries | Total benefits | Average benefits |
| 1915 | 1 | 1 | 42 | $2,367 | $4.70 | | | |
| 1923 [2] | 2 | 2 | 518 | 49,595 | 7.98 | | | |
| 1924 | 2 | 2 | 723 | 107,648 | 12.41 | 39.6 | 117.1 | 69.8 |
| 1925 | 4 | 3 | 817 | 145,577 | 14.86 | 13.0 | 35.2 | 19.7 |
| 1926 | 5 | 3 | 1,165 | 229,980 | 16.46 | 42.6 | 58.0 | 10.8 |
| 1927 | 7 | 3 | 1,255 | 231,469 | 15.37 | 7.7 | .6 | [3] 6.6 |
| 1928 | 7 | 6 | 1,514 | 284,509 | 16.42 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 6.8 |
| 1930 [4] | 13 | 9 | 10,648 | 2,138,441 | 16.73 | 603.3 | 651.6 | .9 |
| 1931 | 18 | 16 | 76,663 | 16,251,794 | 19.01 | 620.0 | 660.0 | 13.6 |
| 1932 | 18 | 16 | 102,894 | 25,048,227 | 20.78 | 34.2 | 54.1 | 9.3 |
| 1933 | 29 | 17 | 115,549 | 26,167,117 | 19.25 | 12.3 | 4.5 | [3] 7.4 |
| 1934 | 30 | 27 | 235,265 | 32,394,993 | 14.53 | 103.6 | 23.8 | [3] 24.5 |
| 1935 | 41 | 32 | 408,502 | 65,001,665 | 15.57 | 73.6 | 100.7 | 7.2 |

[1] Does not include in any year acts declared unconstitutional before going into effect.
[2] During the years 1916 to 1922 (not shown in the table) the average allowances paid in Alaska varied from $9.62 (in 1920) to $12.34 (in 1922).
[3] Decrease.
[4] No data collected for 1929.

The greatest expansion in the pension roll occurred in 1930 and 1931, though large gains were also registered in 1934 and 1935. In the years 1930 and 1931 the greatest increases in expenditures for benefits occurred. In 1931 and 1932 disbursements increased at a faster rate than benefits, but this was reversed in 1933 and 1934. In 1935 disbursements again rose at a faster pace than the number of beneficiaries.

Until 1932 (with the exception of 1927, when a slight decrease occurred) the trend in average benefits was upward, although at an extremely irregular rate which reflected mainly the influence of new States with either low or liberal benefits, as the case may have been. A small decrease occurred in 1933. In 1934 several new State-wide systems with unusually low average benefits were included, with the result that the average for all States combined fell 24.5 percent.

[9] Indians and Eskimos are specifically excluded from benefits under the Alaska act.
[10] An additional State (Oklahoma) had passed an old-age pension act but it was immediately declared unconstitutional.

The development in individual States since their statutes went into effect is shown in table 12.

Table 12.—Development of Pension System in Specified States Since Passage of Law

| State, and year of act | Year | Number of counties | | Number of pensioners at end of year | Amount spent | Average annual allowance per beneficiary [1] | Coverage of system (percent) [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Adopting | | | | |
| Alabama (1935) | 1935 | 67 | | | | | |
| Alaska (1915) [3] | 1915 | 4 | 4 | 42 | $2,367 | $56.35 | 60.6 |
| | 1916 | 4 | 4 | 64 | 8,250 | 128.91 | 60.6 |
| | 1917 | 4 | 4 | 122 | 16,172 | 132.56 | 60.6 |
| | 1918 | 4 | 4 | 152 | 21,787 | 143.33 | 60.6 |
| | 1919 | 4 | 4 | 148 | 20,241 | 136.76 | 60.6 |
| | 1920 | 4 | 4 | 119 | 13,738 | 115.45 | 51.7 |
| | 1921 | 4 | 4 | 119 | 14,776 | 124.17 | 51.7 |
| | 1922 | 4 | 4 | 131 | 19,395 | 148.05 | 51.7 |
| | 1923 | 4 | 4 | 169 | 26,725 | 158.14 | 51.7 |
| | 1924 | 4 | 4 | 202 | 29,490 | 145.99 | 51.7 |
| | 1925 | 4 | 4 | 226 | 45,028 | 199.24 | 51.7 |
| | 1926 | 4 | 4 | 229 | 57,190 | 249.74 | 51.7 |
| | 1927 | 4 | 4 | 267 | 66,430 | 248.80 | 51.7 |
| | 1928 | 4 | 4 | 298 | 75,695 | 254.00 | 51.7 |
| | 1929 | 4 | 4 | 327 | 82,650 | 252.76 | 51.7 |
| | 1930 | 4 | 4 | 340 | 86,070 | 253.20 | 49.4 |
| | 1931 | 4 | 4 | 314 | 85,500 | 272.28 | 49.4 |
| | 1932 | 4 | 4 | 359 | 89,490 | 249.24 | 49.4 |
| | 1933 | 4 | 4 | 383 | 95,705 | 249.84 | 49.4 |
| | 1934 | 4 | 4 | 454 | 108,485 | 300.00 | 49.4 |
| | 1935 | 4 | 4 | 538 | 125,845 | 253.68 | 49.4 |
| Arizona (1933) | 1933 | 14 | 12 | 1,624 | 170,512 | 108.12 | 91.7 |
| | 1934 | 14 | 12 | 1,820 | 427,527 | 234.84 | 91.8 |
| | 1935 | 14 | 14 | 2,223 | 582,989 | 262.20 | 100.0 |
| Arkansas (1935) | 1935 | 75 | | | | | |
| California (1929) | 1930 | 58 | 57 | 7,205 | 1,634,423 | 270.72 | 100.0 |
| | 1931 | 58 | 57 | 9,887 | 2,453,087 | 277.92 | 100.0 |
| | 1932 | 58 | 57 | 12,520 | 3,204,200 | 264.96 | 100.0 |
| | 1933 | 58 | 57 | 14,604 | 3,502,000 | 258.00 | 100.0 |
| | 1934 | 58 | 57 | 19,619 | 4,288,508 | 242.52 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 58 | 58 | 23,685 | 5,225,476 | 243.00 | 100.0 |
| Colorado (1927) | 1928 | 63 | 1 | 1 | 120 | 120.00 | .9 |
| | 1930 | 63 | 1 | | | | 3.5 |
| | 1931 | 63 | 7 | 50 | 2,190 | 232.20 | 10.1 |
| | 1932 | 63 | 4 | 162 | 15,993 | 98.76 | 5.3 |
| | 1933 | 63 | 54 | 8,705 | 172,481 | 103.08 | 88.1 |
| | 1934 | 63 | 63 | 10,098 | 1,256,190 | 116.88 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 63 | 63 | 19,823 | 2,607,591 | 146.76 | 100.0 |
| Connecticut (1935) | 1935 | 8 | | | | | |
| Delaware (1931) | 1931 | 3 | 3 | 1,497 | 66,568 | 114.48 | 100.0 |
| | 1932 | 3 | 3 | 1,565 | 187,316 | 118.08 | 100.0 |
| | 1933 | 3 | 3 | 1,586 | 188,740 | 117.48 | 100.0 |
| | 1934 | 3 | 3 | 1,583 | 193,231 | 118.92 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 3 | 3 | 1,569 | 188,465 | 118.80 | 100.0 |
| District of Columbia (1935) | 1935 | [4] 1 | | | | | |
| Florida (1935) | 1935 | 67 | | | | | |
| Hawaii (1933) | 1934 | 5 | 3 | 354 | 27,427 | 84.72 | 84.8 |
| | 1935 | 4 | 4 | 517 | 64,395 | 117.60 | 100.0 |
| Idaho (1931) | 1931 | 44 | 31 | 698 | 4,224 | 127.44 | 62.6 |
| | 1932 | 44 | 39 | 1,403 | 83,035 | 87.96 | 89.9 |
| | 1933 | 44 | [5] 29 | 1,090 | 114,521 | 106.20 | 68.8 |
| | 1934 | 44 | 32 | 1,712 | 138,440 | 80.88 | 78.0 |
| | 1935 | 44 | 31 | 1,246 | 141,886 | 98.52 | 75.0 |
| Illinois (1935) | 1935 | 102 | | | | | |
| Indiana (1933) | 1934 | 92 | 88 | 23,533 | 1,134,250 | 54.00 | 96.6 |
| | 1935 | 92 | 90 | 30,312 | 2,346,574 | 80.88 | 98.1 |

[1] Computed on annual basis even though in some cases payments were made during only part of year.
[2] I. e., percent of State population living in counties with system.
[3] Each of the 4 judicial districts of Alaska has, for purposes of this study, been considered as a county.
[4] City of Washington.
[5] Does not include 12 counties which reported no pensions paid.

**Table 12.—Development of Pension System in Specified States Since Passage of Law—Continued**

| State, and year of act | Year | Number of counties | | Number of pensioners at end of year | Amount spent | Average annual allowance per beneficiary | Coverage of system (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Adopting | | | | |
| Iowa (1934) | 1934 | 99 | 99 | 8,300 | [6] $220,000 | [6] $159.00 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 99 | 99 | 14,874 | 1,853,218 | 162.00 | 100.0 |
| Kentucky (1926) | 1928 | 120 | 3 | 30 | 8,064 | 240.00 | 1.9 |
| | 1930 | 120 | 2 | 18 | 1,164 | 64.68 | 1.0 |
| | 1931 | 120 | 1 | 10 | 1,000 | 96.00 | .3 |
| | 1932 | 120 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| | 1933 | 120 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| | 1934 | 120 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| | 1935 | 120 | 7 | 251 | 12,429 | 50.16 | 4.6 |
| Maine (1933) | 1934 | 16 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| | 1935 | 16 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| Maryland (1927) | 1928 | 24 | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ |
| | 1930 | 24 | 2 | 12 | 1,800 | 144.00 | 50.5 |
| | 1931 | 24 | 1 | 150 | 50,000 | 333.36 | 49.3 |
| | 1932 | 24 | 1 | 135 | 35,426 | 262.44 | 49.3 |
| | 1933 | 24 | 1 | 141 | 50,217 | 358.80 | 49.3 |
| | 1934 | 24 | 2 | 267 | 65,228 | 271.68 | 54.2 |
| | 1935 | 24 | 16 | 1,400 | 58,597 | 154.32 | 75.8 |
| Massachusetts (1930) | 1931 | 14 | 14 | 11,076 | 904,939 | 262.20 | 99.6 |
| | 1932 | 14 | 14 | 17,051 | 4,469,520 | 284.64 | 100.0 |
| | 1933 | 14 | 14 | 18,516 | [7] 5,628,492 | 292.20 | 100.0 |
| | 1934 | 14 | 14 | 20,320 | 5,688,274 | 294.00 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 14 | 14 | 25,303 | 6,445,071 | 288.00 | 100.0 |
| Michigan (1933) | 1934 | 83 | 56 | 3,557 | 103,180 | 119.88 | 86.9 |
| | 1935 | 83 | 83 | 12.345 | 762,736 | 115.80 | 100.0 |
| Minnesota (1929) | 1931 | 87 | 4 | 1,227 | 94,068 | 202.68 | 40.3 |
| | 1932 | 87 | 5 | 2,403 | 304,242 | 141.60 | 41.3 |
| | 1933 | 87 | 6 | 2,655 | 420,536 | 158.40 | 42.0 |
| | 1934 | 87 | 40 | 4,425 | 557,635 | 131.64 | 71.0 |
| | 1935 | 87 | 45 | 6,202 | 874,286 | 138.96 | 75.5 |
| Mississippi (1935) | 1935 | 82 | 82 | 14,973 | 164,531 | 78.36 | 100.0 |
| Missouri (1935) | 1935 | 115 | 115 | 16,000 | 456,000 | 114.00 | 100.0 |
| Montana (1923) | 1923 | 56 | 29 | 349 | 22,870 | 65.53 | 54.9 |
| | 1924 | 56 | 37 | 521 | 78,158 | 150.02 | 63.5 |
| | 1925 | 56 | 39 | 583 | 100,369 | 172.16 | 62.7 |
| | 1926 | 56 | 39 | 584 | 104,863 | 179.56 | 64.8 |
| | 1927 | 56 | 42 | 693 | 115,400 | 166.52 | 78.1 |
| | 1928 | 56 | 42 | 884 | 146,510 | 165.74 | 78.4 |
| | 1929 | 56 | 44 | 875 | 146,746 | 167.60 | 79.7 |
| | 1930 | 56 | 44 | 889 | 149,100 | 169.08 | 76.6 |
| | 1931 | 56 | 43 | 1,130 | 178,934 | 158.40 | 78.1 |
| | 1932 | 56 | 44 | 1,254 | 183,303 | 146.16 | 81.1 |
| | 1933 | 56 | 45 | 1,781 | 155,525 | 87.36 | 72.4 |
| | 1934 | 56 | 44 | 2,780 | 177,426 | 63.84 | 71.4 |
| | 1935 | 56 | 41 | 2,557 | 198,901 | 77.76 | 66.7 |
| Nebraska (1933) | 1934 | 93 | 24 | 926 | 13,577 | 14.64 | 23.5 |
| | 1935 | 93 | 22 | 502 | 10,993 | 47.76 | 16.4 |
| Nevada (1925) | 1928 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 1,680 | 180.00 | 17.3 |
| | 1930 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 900 | 300.00 | 5.1 |
| | 1931 | 17 | 2 | 34 | 7,360 | 211.56 | 10.1 |
| | 1932 | 17 | 1 | 15 | 2,600 | 173.28 | 2.9 |
| | 1933 | 17 | 2 | 23 | 3,320 | 180.00 | 7.1 |
| | 1934 | 17 | 2 | 7 | 1,552 | 221.76 | 5.1 |
| | 1935 | 17 | 12 | 741 | 121,803 | 332.88 | 84.1 |
| New Hampshire (1931) | 1931 | 10 | 5 | 246 | 3,614 | 249.96 | 66.9 |
| | 1932 | 10 | 6 | 455 | 59,907 | 131.64 | 51.2 |
| | 1933 | 10 | 8 | 776 | 122,658 | 158.04 | 87.7 |
| | 1934 | 10 | 10 | 1,483 | 311,829 | 210.12 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 10 | 10 | 2,060 | 401,891 | 222.36 | 100.0 |
| New Jersey (1931) | 1932 | 21 | 17 | 7,848 | 497,327 | 126.72 | 70.6 |
| | 1933 | 21 | 19 | 9,015 | 1,375,693 | 179.64 | 81.2 |
| | 1934 | 21 | 20 | 11,401 | 1,773,320 | 178.44 | 98.2 |
| | 1935 | 21 | 20 | 14,635 | 2,473,535 | 185.52 | 98.2 |

[6] Estimated.
[7] Year ending Apr. 30, 1934.

Table 12.—Development of Pension System in Specified States Since Passage of Law—Continued

| State, and year of act | Year | Number of counties | | Number of pensioners at end of year | Amount spent | Average annual allowance per beneficiary | Coverage of system (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Adopting | | | | |
| New York (1930) | 1931 | 62 | 62 | 47,585 | $12,007,352 | $321.60 | 100.0 |
| | 1932 | 62 | 62 | 54,185 | 15,454,308 | 285.24 | 100.0 |
| | 1933 | 62 | 62 | 51,106 | 13,592,080 | 258.60 | 100.0 |
| | 1934 | 62 | 62 | 51,834 | 12,650,828 | 247.80 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 62 | 62 | 57,878 | 13,934,452 | 255.24 | 100.0 |
| North Dakota (1933) | 1934 | 53 | 53 | 3,914 | 24,259 | 8.28 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 53 | 53 | 4,334 | 28,000 | 12.96 | 100.0 |
| Ohio (1933) | 1934 | 88 | 88 | 36,543 | 1,434,416 | 78.48 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 88 | 88 | 85,669 | 13,625,164 | 181.44 | 100.0 |
| Oklahoma (1935) | 1935 | 77 | | | | | |
| Oregon (1933) | 1934 | 36 | 32 | 6,525 | 639,296 | 97.92 | 97.6 |
| | 1935 | 36 | 35 | 7,182 | 780,366 | 108.72 | 99.7 |
| Pennsylvania (1933) | 1934 | 67 | 67 | 18,261 | 386,717 | 254.16 | 100.0 |
| | 1935 | 67 | 67 | 39,584 | 9,167,891 | 251.16 | 100.0 |
| Rhode Island (1935) | 1935 | 5 | 5 | 623 | 11,058 | 228.00 | 100.0 |
| Texas (1935) | 1935 | 254 | | | | | |
| Utah (1929) | 1930 | 29 | 13 | 1,107 | 95,780 | 88.44 | 73.6 |
| | 1931 | 29 | 12 | 873 | 92,305 | 103.44 | 62.1 |
| | 1932 | 29 | 13 | 1,096 | 59,586 | 54.36 | 74.6 |
| | 1933 | 29 | 9 | 930 | 95,599 | 92.72 | 65.0 |
| | 1934 | 29 | 16 | 1,115 | 108,112 | 98.64 | 76.9 |
| | 1935 | 29 | 16 | 1,287 | 119,456 | 93.24 | 81.7 |
| Vermont (1935) | 1935 | 14 | 14 | 3,845 | 41,112 | 128.08 | 100.0 |
| Washington (1933) | 1934 | 39 | 12 | 1,588 | 103,408 | 65.16 | 23.1 |
| | 1935 | 39 | 39 | 11,513 | 1,462,086 | 223.80 | 100.0 |
| West Virginia (1931) | 1932 | 55 | 1 | | | | |
| | 1933 | 55 | 1 | | | | |
| | 1934 | 55 | | | | | |
| | 1935 | 55 | | | | | |
| Wisconsin (1925) | 1925 | 71 | 1 | 8 | 180 | 22.50 | 1.3 |
| | 1926 | 71 | 5 | 352 | 67,927 | 192.98 | 8.0 |
| | 1927 | 71 | 4 | 295 | 49,639 | 168.26 | 5.6 |
| | 1928 | 71 | 4 | 290 | 52,440 | 230.40 | 5.6 |
| | 1930 | 71 | 8 | 990 | 156,525 | 158.28 | 35.7 |
| | 1931 | 71 | 9 | 1,597 | 283,848 | 236.04 | 37.3 |
| | 1932 | 71 | 9 | 1,938 | 336,997 | 189.60 | 37.3 |
| | 1933 | 71 | 8 | 1,971 | 395,807 | 201.00 | 37.3 |
| | 1934 | 71 | 8 | 2,127 | 459,146 | 239.40 | 37.3 |
| | 1935 | 71 | 21 | 3,879 | 582,399 | 185.16 | 54.8 |
| Wyoming (1929) | 1930 | 23 | 7 | 82 | 12,679 | 158.52 | 35.0 |
| | 1931 | 23 | 15 | 289 | 16,805 | 153.60 | 78.0 |
| | 1932 | 23 | 16 | 505 | 67,927 | 134.52 | 80.7 |
| | 1933 | 23 | 17 | 643 | 83,231 | 129.48 | 83.2 |
| | 1934 | 23 | 17 | 719 | 87,732 | 115.08 | 81.2 |
| | 1935 | 23 | 21 | 952 | 132,468 | 139.20 | 96.9 |

# Employment Created by P. W. A. Construction

By Herman B. Byer of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION of public works has been regarded for many years as one of the more promising means of relieving unemployment in periods of acute industrial depression. Public construction provides jobs when they are needed most, and stimulates employment in the heavy industries by creating a demand for the raw materials used in construction. Moreover, with the purchasing power of the workers directly or indirectly employed maintained, the demand for consumer goods is sustained and other parts of the industrial system are kept in motion. In the creation of the Public Works Administration by the Congress, these theories found expression in public policy. As a consequence, between July 1933 and June 1936 the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on construction projects financed from funds of the Public Works Administration amounted to more than $3,000,000,000. It is still too early to measure, with complete precision, all the economic effects of these allotments on industry in general, but it is possible to make a reasonably accurate appraisal of the employment created by the Public Works program.

Of the allotments made for Federal and non-Federal construction projects, $692,927,000 was accounted for by pay-roll disbursements at the site of construction. Translated into actual employment, this represents 6,475,000 man-months of labor. Apart from the direct employment created at the site of construction, orders placed for materials valued at $1,288,755,000 represent an additional 4,261,700 man-months of labor. In the aggregate, on the basis of data presented below, from July 1933 to June 1936 more than 10,736,700 man-months of labor were created as a result of construction financed in whole or in part by the Public Works Administration. Nonlabor costs at the site and uncompleted work account for the balance of the allotments made in this period.

The figures for labor other than at the site include only that labor involved in the final fabrication of the materials purchased. The total is derived from estimates of employment submitted by manufacturers and others directly benefiting from orders placed for materials. These estimates cannot be made to show a given number of workers hired to fill a particular order, but they do reflect quite accurately the ratio of man-hours worked on contracts occasioned by P. W. A. construction to total man-hours worked. That is, if one-

third of a manufacturer's volume is in such orders, one-third of his pay roll is attributed to the orders.

No accurate estimate has yet been made of the total amount of labor required in producing and transporting raw materials to the point of manufacture for the program as a whole. Nor are accurate estimates available showing the amount of labor involved in transporting the finished product to the site of construction. For three industries (steel, cement, and lumber), however, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has completed studies of the man-hours of labor other than at the site extending back to the mines or forests, factories, and railroads. Additional studies are under way in several other industries to determine the man-hours of indirect labor involved in producing, manufacturing, and transporting basic construction materials, such as brick, tile, and terra cotta, plumbers' supplies, and electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.

The estimates of the labor time involved in filling orders for these materials for P. W. A. projects must, in part, be based on dollar figures of cost.[1] The method used in estimating the total labor required for a ton of structural steel from mine to site of construction is that used by the business man and cost accountant. Railroad transportation costs, for example, have been definitely established. It is possible to establish with substantial accuracy what proportion of freight revenues goes to labor. On this basis of average costs it is possible to determine the number of man-hours of labor that should properly be regarded as involved in hauling 1,000 tons of coal, and in most cases to approximate the labor time that must be hired to handle a continuing volume of business. In cases where overhead labor cost is small, as in the extraction of sand and gravel, the method of average costs used by the Bureau, in conformity with standard business practice, gives a precise estimate of added labor.

Following a cost-accounting procedure throughout, it is estimated that approximately 2,950,000 man-months of indirect labor in mills, mines, and transportation were involved in filling orders for steel in the 3 years ending June 30, 1936; 484,000 man-months in filling orders for cement; and 565,000 man-months in filling orders for lumber. Of this total of more than 3,999,000 man-months for steel, cement, and lumber alone, only 1,872,000 man-months were in establishments engaged in the final fabrication of the materials. The remainder—2,127,000 man-months—was involved in extraction of raw materials, in early stages of processing, and in transportation.

[1] The only practical procedure in estimating the effect of Government orders on employment is that of cost accounting which pro-rates the total amount of labor at the various stages of processing and transportation and applies at each stage, as a percentage of the total business involved, that which is being done for Government accounts. The method used, in other words, is not that of the marginal concept of labor productivity, which implies that it is possible to segregate the contribution of each unit of every productive factor to output and thus measure the additional units of labor that are required to produce each additional unit of the output of a given plant.

It is clear that the large volume of work in connection with Public Works is only partially visible at the site. In general, for every 1,000 man-months of labor created at the site, there are an additional 658 man-months of labor in establishments finishing the materials used. Back of the labor involved in final fabrication, in the case of steel, cement, and lumber, studies by the Bureau have shown an even larger number of man-months of labor involved in transportation, in extraction, and crude processing.

In certain types of projects the relative importance of the labor back of the site is even larger than has been indicated. Thus, an analysis of six completed power and light plants constructed from funds provided by the Public Works Administration shows that labor and material costs on the projects totaled $461,628. Of this amount, 13.2 percent was paid to labor at the site of construction and 86.7 percent was spent for materials. Altogether 465,529 man-hours of labor were involved. Labor created at the site of construction accounted for 85,529, or 18.4 percent, of the man-hours while labor created in the factories, mines, and transportation companies accounted for 81.6 percent. For every man-hour worked at the site, 4.4 man-hours' employment was required in factories, mines, and transportation.

## Contracts Awarded

THE value of contracts awarded and force-account work [1] started on Federal and non-Federal construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds from July 1933 to June 1936, inclusive, by type of project, are shown in table 1.

**Table 1.—Contracts and Force-Account Work Started on P. W. A. Construction Projects, July 1933 to June 1936, by Type of Projects**

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Federal projects | Non-Federal projects | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| All types of projects | $1,673,143,702 | $1,449,519,250 | $3,122,662,952 |
| Building construction | 175,435,620 | 708,662,622 | 884,098,242 |
| Public roads [1] | 587,185,982 | | 587,185,982 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 355,558,489 | 2,875,607 | 358,434,096 |
| Streets and roads [2] | 39,448,932 | 136,931,804 | 176,380,736 |
| Naval vessels | 246,994,309 | | 246,994,309 |
| Reclamation | 196,254,657 | 1,768,730 | 198,023,387 |
| Forestry | 16,083,745 | | 16,083,745 |
| Water and sewerage systems | 6,446,121 | 344,303,618 | 350,749,739 |
| Railroad construction and repair | | 207,888,363 | 207,888,363 |
| Miscellaneous | 49,735,847 | 47,088,506 | 96,824,353 |

[1] Under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
[2] Other than those reported by Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal-construction projects, which account for 53.5 percent of the total allotments, are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the

[1] "Force-account work" is day labor hired directly by Government departments.

Federal Government engaged in construction, from funds provided primarily under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The major portion of the low-cost housing program now under way, however, is financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The work on Federal projects is performed either by commercial firms, which have been awarded contracts, or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total labor and material cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 are used to finance a non-Federal project, as much as 45 percent of the total labor and material cost may be furnished in the form of a grant. The remaining 55 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. When circumstances justify such action, the Public Works Administration may provide the grantee with the additional funds by means of a loan. Allotments to commercial enterprises, principally railroads, are made only as loans. All loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. The bonds evidencing such loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: (1) Construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; (2) the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the railroads; and (3) locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

During the 3 years ended June 1936, contracts had been awarded totaling $3,122,662,952 for Federal and non-Federal Public Works Administration construction projects of all types. The value of contracts awarded for building construction constituted 28 percent of the total; for public roads, 19 percent; for river, harbor, and flood control, 11 percent; and for water and sewerage systems, 11 percent. The value of contracts awarded for naval vessels represented 8 percent of the total value of all contracts; for railroad construction and repair, 7 percent; for reclamation, 6 percent; and for streets and roads, 6 percent.

## Pay Rolls and Material

THE amount of pay rolls and the value of orders placed for materials on projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund from July 1933 to June 1936, are presented in table 2, by type of project.

**Table 2.—Amount of Pay Rolls and Value of Orders for Materials on Projects Financed From P. W. A. Funds, July 1933 to June 1936, by Type of Project**

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Amount of pay rolls | | | Value of orders for materials | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Federal | Non-Federal | Total | Federal | Non-Federal | Total |
| All projects | $470,452,953 | $222,474,950 | $692,927,903 | $749,867,217 | [1] $538,887,774 | [1] $1,288,754,991 |
| Building construction | 41,062,170 | 97,534,453 | 138,596,623 | 75,058,242 | 211,590,193 | 286,648,435 |
| Public roads [2] | 181,396,301 | | 181,396,301 | 304,528,154 | | 304,528,154 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 72,952,353 | | 72,952,353 | 115,647,543 | | 115,647,543 |
| Streets and roads [3] | 15,739,672 | 23,091,294 | 38,830,966 | 12,086,158 | 38,408,264 | 50,494,422 |
| Naval vessels | 75,736,445 | | 75,736,445 | 97,771,286 | | 97,771,286 |
| Reclamation | 51,855,821 | | 51,855,821 | 92,567,440 | | 92,567,440 |
| Forestry | 10,130,795 | | 10,130,795 | 4,898,756 | | 4,898,756 |
| Water and sewerage systems | 1,506,957 | 59,948,554 | 61,455,511 | 2,459,883 | 112,696,383 | 115,156,266 |
| Railroad construction | | 20,219,284 | 20,219,284 | | 44,434,631 | 44,434,631 |
| Railroad shop work | | 16,048,186 | 16,048,186 | | 50,714,924 | 50,714,924 |
| Miscellaneous | 20,072,439 | 5,633,179 | 25,705,618 | 44,849,755 | 18,328,078 | 63,177,833 |

[1] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment ($62,715,301).
[2] Under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads.
[3] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

The value of orders placed for materials and pay-roll disbursements on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds from July 1933 to June 1936 amounted to $1,981,683,000. Of this total, labor at the site of construction received $692,928,000 or 35 percent, and the value of orders placed was $1,288,755,000 or 65 percent. The ratio of pay-roll disbursements to material orders placed varies widely among the different types of construction projects. On every type of project with the exception of forestry work, however, the value of orders placed for materials exceeded pay-roll disbursements. The ratio of labor cost at the site and material to total cost ranges from 24 percent for labor and 76 percent for materials on railroad shop work to 67 percent for labor and 33 percent for materials on forestry projects. These ratios cannot be considered as applying to completed projects inasmuch as some materials will not be used for a period of time after the order has been placed.

The value of material orders placed on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds, July 1933 to June 1936, is presented in table 3, by type of material.

Table 3.—Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed From P. W. A. Funds, July 1933 to June 1936, by Type of Materials

| Type of materials | Value of orders placed [1] |
|---|---|
| All types of materials | $1,288,754,991 |
| Textiles and their products | 1,565,815 |
| Awnings, tents, canvas, etc | 240,209 |
| Carpets and rugs | 76,912 |
| Cordage and twine | 302,756 |
| Cotton goods | 159,846 |
| Felt goods | 184,003 |
| Jute goods | 77,969 |
| Linoleum | 330,645 |
| Sacks and bags | 31,980 |
| Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified | 134,539 |
| Waste | 26,956 |
| Forest products | 71,881,201 |
| Cork products | 210,505 |
| Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified | 60,848,043 |
| Planing mill products | 10,683,981 |
| Window and door screens and weatherstrip | 138,672 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 10,911,130 |
| Ammunition and related products | 1,101,747 |
| Chemicals, miscellaneous | 386,846 |
| Compressed and liquified gases | 349,882 |
| Explosives | 5,403,562 |
| Paints and varnishes | 3,669,093 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 372,237,898 |
| Asbestos products, not elsewhere classified | 105,333 |
| Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products | 27,849,849 |
| Cement | 153,514,425 |
| Concrete products | 31,687,668 |
| Crushed stone | 45,138,008 |
| Glass | 1,728,288 |
| Lime | 320,801 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products | 22,988,801 |
| Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated | 126,895 |
| Sand and gravel | 79,327,092 |
| Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo | 3,800,671 |
| Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board and floor composition | 5,650,067 |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 336,814,082 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, etc | 3,990,965 |
| Cast-iron pipe and fittings | 32,859,494 |
| Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding, and trim (metal) | 10,692,815 |
| Firearms | 813,468 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 6,505,793 |
| Hardware, miscellaneous | 9,084,251 |
| Heating and ventilating equipment | 21,554,268 |
| Nails and spikes | 1,535,292 |
| Rail fastenings, excluding spikes | 6,653,102 |
| Rails, steel | 22,261,673 |
| Springs, steel | 628,806 |
| Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsewhere classified | 78,647,361 |
| Stoves and ranges, other than electric | 380,619 |
| Structural and reinforcing steel | 123,344,276 |
| Switches, railway | 1,000,818 |
| Tools, other than machine tools | 5,668,189 |
| Wire products, not elsewhere classified | 7,230,653 |
| Wrought pipe | 3,962,239 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 7,175,875 |
| Aluminum manufactures | 344,721 |
| Copper products | 894,110 |
| Lead products | 365,711 |
| Nonferrous metal alloys and products, not elsewhere classified | 1,673,993 |
| Sheet-metal work | 3,836,113 |
| Zinc products | 61,227 |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 236,739,241 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 59,252,387 |
| Elevators and elevator equipment | 3,178,804 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels | 22,405,953 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified | 126,027,684 |
| Machine tools | 7,081,577 |
| Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators | 912,741 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 16,609,225 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating and ice-making apparatus | 1,270,870 |

[1] Includes material orders placed on P. W. A. projects financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

**Table 3.—Value of Material Orders Placed on Construction Projects Financed From P. W. A. Funds, July 1933 to June 1936, by Type of Materials—Continued**

| Type of materials | Value of orders placed |
|---|---|
| Transportation equipment, air, land, and water | $89,136,986 |
| Aircraft (new) | 5,764,705 |
| Airplane parts | 5,086,400 |
| Boats, steel and wooden (small) | 1,377,213 |
| Carriages and wagons | 37,768 |
| Locomotives, other than steam | 11,818,333 |
| Locomotives, steam | 6,837,076 |
| Motorcycles and parts | 274,396 |
| Motor vehicles, passenger | 530,713 |
| Motor vehicles, trucks | 9,248,674 |
| Railway cars, freight | 38,838,966 |
| Railway cars, mail and express | 429,443 |
| Railway cars, passenger | 8,893,309 |
| Miscellaneous | 162,292,763 |
| Belting, miscellaneous | 36,637 |
| Coal | 1,863,147 |
| Creosote | 544,339 |
| Electric wiring and fixtures | 16,645,131 |
| Furniture, including store and office fixtures | 6,172,426 |
| Instruments, professional and scientific | 2,025,037 |
| Mattresses and bed springs | 89,577 |
| Models and patterns | 31,506 |
| Paper products | 91,862 |
| Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified | 18,664,019 |
| Petroleum products | 38,101,935 |
| Photographic apparatus and materials | 224,618 |
| Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified | 17,047,933 |
| Radio apparatus and supplies | 948,374 |
| Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified | 5,530,706 |
| Rubber goods | 655,644 |
| Steam and other packing, pipe, and boiler covering, and gaskets | 1,385,163 |
| Theatrical scenery and stage equipment | 95,774 |
| Window shades and fixtures | 227,609 |
| Other materials | 51,911,326 |

Orders for materials used on Public Works Administration construction projects have benefited virtually all manufacturing industries in the United States. Industries producing stone, clay, and glass products received 29 percent of the total value of orders placed. In this group cement orders exceeding $153,514,000 were placed and orders for sand and gravel products were nearly $80,000,000. Orders for structural and reinforcing steel exceeded $123,344,000; for other products of steel works and rolling mills, $78,647,000; for lumber and timber products, $60,848,000; and for products of foundries and machine shops, $126,028,000.

Table 4 shows the estimated number of wage earners employed in certain specified industries in June 1933 as compared with June 1936. The estimates are based on the figures collected monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

From the beginning of the program to June 1936 orders placed with the industries shown in table 4 for materials to be used on Public Works Administration construction projects amounted to $860,985,000. Bureau estimates indicate that the placing of these orders resulted in 2,800,000 man-months of labor in the final fabrication of the products without regard to the added labor required in the extraction of raw materials and transportation at various stages.

Table 4.—**Estimated Number of Wage Earners Employed in Specified Industries, June 1933 and June 1936**

| Industry | Wage earners | | Increase or decrease | | Minimum employment | | Maximum employment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1933 | June 1936 | Number | Percentage | Wage earners | Period | Wage earners | Period |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 221,900 | 338,100 | +116,200 | +52.4 | 221,900 | June 1933 | 338,100 | June 1936 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 8,900 | 13,500 | +4,600 | +51.7 | 8,900 | June 1933 | 13,500 | June 1936 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 19,900 | 28,800 | +8,900 | +44.7 | 12,800 | Jan. 1934 | 29,600 | Oct. 1935 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 21,400 | 27,000 | +5,600 | +26.2 | 19,000 | Jan. 1934 | 27,000 | June 1936 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 106,700 | 175,900 | +69,200 | +64.9 | 106,700 | June 1933 | 175,900 | June 1936 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 199,700 | 355,600 | +155,900 | +78.1 | 199,700 | June 1933 | 355,600 | June 1936 |
| Cars, electric and steam railroad | 12,600 | 41,000 | +28,400 | +225.4 | 12,600 | June 1933 | 41,000 | June 1936 |
| Locomotives | 2,300 | 7,100 | +4,800 | +208.7 | 2,300 | June 1933 | 7,500 | Aug. 1934 |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | | |
| Millwork | 37,200 | 55,100 | +17,900 | +48.1 | 35,500 | Jan. 1934 | 55,100 | June 1936 |
| Sawmills | 130,300 | 184,200 | +53,900 | +41.4 | 130,300 | June 1933 | 184,200 | June 1936 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 28,500 | 43,200 | +14,700 | +51.6 | 25,200 | Jan. 1934 | 43,200 | June 1936 |
| Cement | 17,200 | 21,700 | +4,500 | +26.2 | 13,100 | Jan. 1934 | 22,200 | June 1935 |
| Glass | 49,600 | 67,900 | +18,300 | +36.9 | 49,600 | June 1933 | 68,700 | Nov. 1935 |
| Petroleum refining | 62,800 | 71,700 | +8,900 | +14.2 | 62,800 | June 1933<br>July 1933 | 73,500 | Aug. 1934 |

The effect of the orders placed for materials is reflected in the increased employment in industry. In the locomotive industry the number of wage earners increased from 2,300 in June 1933 to 7,100 in June 1936. Orders for locomotives financed by Public Works Administration loans required more than 61,000 man-months of employment. This would have been more than enough work to give employment for an entire year to the total number of employees added between these two dates. Employment in foundry and machine shops in June 1936 totaled 355,600, an increase of 78.1 percent over employment in June 1933; over the 3-year period more than 411,000 man-months of labor were supported by Public Works Administration orders to this industry. In the sawmill industry the number of wage earners showed a gain of 41.4 percent in June 1936 over the corresponding month of 1933 and Public Works Administration orders for sawmill products involved nearly 400,000 man-months of labor.

The brick, tile, and terra-cotta industry employed 14,700 more employees in June 1936 than in June 1933, a percentage increase of 51.6. For the cement industry, the percentage increase in the number of wage earners employed in June 1936 over June 1933 was 26.2. Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills employed 116,200 more employees in June 1936 than in June 1933, a percentage change of 52.4. Approximately 1,183,000 man-months of labor were required to fill Public Works Administration orders to these industries.

# Accidents in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1933 and 1934

By Max D. Kossoris and Swen Kjaer, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ACCIDENTAL injuries in manufacturing industries increased in both frequency and severity in 1934 over 1933, as shown by reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering 6,437 identical establishments in 30 manufacturing industries.[1] The frequency rate for the group as a whole rose from 19.25 in 1933 to 20.18 in 1934, and the accompanying severity rate from 2.23 to 2.69.

Analysis of the data reveals that in spite of changes of accident rates, the relative ranking of industries according to the frequencies with which disabling injuries occurred remained fairly constant. Outstanding high proportions of serious accidents were experienced in slaughtering and meat-packing plants, flour mills, fertilizer plants, planing mills, saw mills, and logging establishments. Industries with records for low-frequency and low-severity rates were carpets and rugs, boots and shoes, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, cotton goods, pottery, and automobiles. But even for these, the accident rates for 1934 were generally higher than those for 1933.

Petroleum refining stands out in both years for a relatively low proportion of disabling injuries but high severity rates, indicating that while accidents were not very frequent, those that did occur were severe. The same was true of the chemical industry in 1934.

Another important finding was that, on the whole, injuries were of a more serious nature in 1934 than in 1933. For each 1,000 injuries, there were 12 less of those involving only lost time, and 1 more of death or permanent total disability and 11 more of the kind associated with the loss of arms, legs, fingers, eyes, and other parts of the body. Industries in which outstanding shifts toward larger proportions of such permanently disabling injuries occurred were agricultural implements, chemicals, electrical machinery, foundry, leather, logging, petroleum refining, and slaughtering and meat packing.

## Accident Experience

Accident data for 1933 and 1934 are given in table 1. The data in this table include, for a number of States, estimates of accidents which did not outlast the waiting periods specified by the workmen's compensation acts and consequently were not reportable.[2] That is,

[1] The policy of restricting accident statistics to identical firms for 2 successive years, although tending to narrow the sample somewhat, results in a compensating gain of stricter comparability.

[2] The inclusion of these estimates makes it possible to use data from a larger number of States, but makes the accident rates in this report not strictly comparable with those of earlier years. For earlier data see Monthly Labor Review, December 1933 and May 1934.

the period of disability caused by the accidental injury lasted less than the minimum number of days allowed before the accidental injury was reportable to the State agency administering the workmen's compensation act.[3]

Table 1.—Accident Rates in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1933 and 1934

| Industry | Establishments | Man-hours worked | Number of accidents causing specified disability | | | | | Total time lost (days) | Frequency rate[1] | Severity rate[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Death | Permanent total | Permanent partial | Temporary total | Total | | | |
| | 1933 | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries | 6,437 | 3,043,351,735 | 383 | 23 | 3,694 | 54,494 | 58,594 | 6,795,792 | 19.25 | 2.23 |
| Agricultural implements | 65 | 15,615,541 | 2 | ----- | 22 | 419 | 443 | 33,363 | 28.37 | 2.14 |
| Automobiles | 115 | 361,227,393 | 26 | ----- | 393 | 4,027 | 4,446 | 548,932 | 12.31 | 1.52 |
| Automobile tires and rubber goods | 33 | 87,720,856 | 9 | 1 | 60 | 1,458 | 1,528 | 129,537 | 17.42 | 1.48 |
| Boots and shoes | 230 | 186,735,923 | 8 | ----- | 92 | 1,697 | 1,797 | 133,219 | 9.62 | .71 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 272 | 18,725,837 | 13 | ----- | 24 | 671 | 708 | 121,577 | 37.81 | 6.49 |
| Carpets and rugs | 17 | 22,952,701 | ----- | ----- | 26 | 149 | 175 | 28,421 | 7.62 | 1.24 |
| Chemicals | 132 | 58,242,819 | 9 | 1 | 40 | 689 | 739 | 113,434 | 12.69 | 1.95 |
| Cotton goods | 293 | 359,039,488 | 11 | 1 | 205 | 4,829 | 5,046 | 317,909 | 14.05 | .89 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 153 | 176,779,034 | 13 | ----- | 191 | 1,591 | 1,795 | 271,222 | 10.15 | 1.53 |
| Fertilizers | 133 | 11,718,760 | 6 | ----- | 15 | 464 | 485 | 57,759 | 41.39 | 4.93 |
| Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products | 304 | 30,964,206 | 5 | ----- | 47 | 922 | 974 | 119,380 | 31.46 | 3.86 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 640 | 130,234,019 | 20 | 1 | 277 | 3,289 | 3,587 | 433,856 | 27.54 | 3.33 |
| Furniture | 299 | 72,214,333 | 2 | ----- | 185 | 1,540 | 1,727 | 158,214 | 23.91 | 2.19 |
| Glass | 121 | 71,047,674 | 7 | 1 | 48 | 1,389 | 1,445 | 118,160 | 20.34 | 1.66 |
| Hardware | 42 | 10,489,005 | ----- | ----- | 23 | 208 | 231 | 18,139 | 22.02 | 1.73 |
| Iron and steel | 1,800 | 572,770,000 | 92 | 4 | 673 | 10,397 | 11,166 | 1,339,428 | 19.49 | 2.34 |
| Leather | 109 | 55,919,352 | 5 | ----- | 36 | 1,239 | 1,280 | 90,307 | 22.89 | 1.61 |
| Logging | 45 | 11,351,198 | 21 | 2 | 48 | 1,105 | 1,176 | 244,726 | 103.60 | 21.56 |
| Lumber—Planing mills | 254 | 23,242,878 | 10 | ----- | 80 | 820 | 910 | 154,702 | 39.15 | 6.66 |
| Lumber—Sawmills | 286 | 58,890,644 | 24 | ----- | 196 | 3,433 | 3,653 | 493,742 | 62.03 | 8.38 |
| Machine tools | 102 | 12,747,245 | 1 | ----- | 14 | 234 | 249 | 19,063 | 19.53 | 1.50 |
| Paper and pulp | 240 | 160,171,043 | 26 | 2 | 240 | 3,353 | 3,621 | 507,395 | 22.61 | 3.17 |
| Petroleum refining | 77 | 93,068,136 | 29 | 4 | 113 | 1,111 | 1,257 | 352,358 | 13.51 | 3.79 |
| Pottery | 74 | 22,843,531 | 3 | ----- | 10 | 296 | 309 | 33,065 | 13.53 | 1.45 |
| Shipbuilding, steel and wood | 53 | 29,494,303 | 7 | ----- | 45 | 547 | 599 | 87,932 | 20.31 | 2.98 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 170 | 199,806,751 | 22 | 5 | 326 | 5,357 | 5,710 | 517,747 | 28.58 | 2.59 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 60 | 35,004,443 | 2 | ----- | 81 | 593 | 676 | 68,391 | 19.31 | 1.95 |
| Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies | 82 | 21,340,521 | 2 | ----- | 21 | 309 | 332 | 37,846 | 15.56 | 1.77 |
| Stoves | 102 | 29,774,703 | 3 | ----- | 57 | 861 | 921 | 71,892 | 30.93 | 2.41 |
| Woolen goods | 134 | 103,219,398 | 5 | 1 | 106 | 1,497 | 1,609 | 174,076 | 15.59 | 1.69 |

[1] The frequency rate is the average number of accidents per million man-hours worked. The severity rate is the average number of days lost per thousand man-hours. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Bulletin No. 276, Standardization of Industrial Accident Statistics.

[3] These States and the respective durations of disabilities for nonreportable injuries are: Wisconsin, 3 days; Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York, 1 week; Alabama, 2 weeks. California is included in this group because no statistics are available for temporary total disabilities, and Oklahoma because no statistics of the type required are available for fatal accidents.

Table 1.—Accident Rates in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1933 and 1934—Con.

| Industry | Establishments | Man-hours worked | Number of accidents causing specified disability | | | | | Total time lost (days) | Frequency rate | Severity rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Death | Permanent total | Permanent partial | Temporary total | Total | | | |
| | 1934 | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries | 6,437 | 3,340,967,925 | 486 | 54 | 4,971 | 61,910 | 67,421 | 8,989,567 | 20.18 | 2.69 |
| Agricultural implements | 65 | 27,163,336 | 3 | ----- | 61 | 658 | 722 | 74,432 | 26.58 | 2.74 |
| Automobiles | 115 | 485,241,608 | 43 | 3 | 694 | 6,273 | 7,013 | 957,398 | 14.45 | 1.97 |
| Automobile tires and rubber goods | 33 | 97,252,979 | 5 | ----- | 60 | 1,626 | 1,691 | 111,663 | 17.39 | 1.15 |
| Boots and shoes | 230 | 166,307,483 | 4 | ----- | 101 | 1,633 | 1,738 | 125,720 | 10.45 | .76 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 272 | 20,418,403 | 5 | 1 | 33 | 834 | 873 | 76,501 | 42.76 | 3.73 |
| Carpets and rugs | 17 | 19,106,182 | 1 | ----- | 26 | 172 | 199 | 30,910 | 10.42 | 1.62 |
| Chemicals | 132 | 68,995,305 | 26 | ----- | 88 | 977 | 1,091 | 277,067 | 15.81 | 4.02 |
| Cotton goods | 293 | 310,212,958 | 17 | 1 | 208 | 4,075 | 4,301 | 359,431 | 13.86 | 1.16 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 153 | 225,871,650 | 19 | ----- | 299 | 1,988 | 2,306 | 366,953 | 10.21 | 1.62 |
| Fertilizers | 133 | 12,542,597 | 11 | ----- | 27 | 637 | 675 | 100,730 | 53.82 | 8.03 |
| Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products | 304 | 32,255,701 | 12 | 3 | 58 | 1,047 | 1,120 | 190,818 | 34.72 | 5.92 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 640 | 176,993,054 | 26 | 4 | 478 | 4,250 | 4,758 | 673,001 | 26.88 | 3.80 |
| Furniture | 299 | 69,562,188 | 5 | 1 | 154 | 1,190 | 1,350 | 191,271 | 19.41 | 2.73 |
| Glass | 121 | 79,841,031 | 16 | 1 | 61 | 1,822 | 1,900 | 196,303 | 23.80 | 2.46 |
| Hardware | 42 | 13,414,815 | 3 | ----- | 35 | 271 | 309 | 48,343 | 23.03 | 3.60 |
| Iron and steel | 1,800 | 662,800,000 | 119 | 7 | 771 | 12,127 | 13,024 | 1,639,081 | 19.65 | 2.47 |
| Leather | 109 | 46,951,357 | 3 | 1 | 63 | 1,119 | 1,186 | 110,340 | 25.26 | 2.53 |
| Logging | 45 | 15,581,447 | 15 | ----- | 92 | 1,138 | 1,245 | 248,361 | 79.90 | 15.94 |
| Lumber—Planing mills | 254 | 26,094,758 | 10 | ----- | 66 | 791 | 867 | 139,780 | 33.23 | 5.36 |
| Lumber—Sawmills | 286 | 59,743,958 | 21 | 1 | 191 | 3,097 | 3,310 | 436,458 | 55.40 | 7.31 |
| Machine tools | 102 | 24,754,871 | 3 | ----- | 39 | 395 | 437 | 62,334 | 17.65 | 2.52 |
| Paper and pulp | 240 | 136,456,327 | 40 | 1 | 234 | 3,326 | 3,601 | 576,126 | 26.39 | 4.22 |
| Petroleum refining | 77 | 99,126,185 | 18 | 19 | 150 | 952 | 1,139 | 393,877 | 11.49 | 3.97 |
| Pottery | 74 | 23,997,538 | 3 | ----- | 14 | 360 | 377 | 38,423 | 15.71 | 1.60 |
| Shipbuilding, steel and wood | 53 | 36,961,194 | 8 | ----- | 53 | 543 | 604 | 116,950 | 16.34 | 3.16 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 170 | 227,927,893 | 35 | 10 | 657 | 7,529 | 8,231 | 1,033,999 | 36.11 | 4.54 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 60 | 32,234,790 | 5 | ----- | 69 | 493 | 567 | 96,703 | 17.59 | 3.00 |
| Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies | 82 | 27,566,096 | 1 | ----- | 31 | 431 | 463 | 39,957 | 16.80 | 1.45 |
| Stoves | 102 | 32,348,031 | 5 | ----- | 61 | 965 | 1,031 | 117,302 | 31.87 | 3.63 |
| Woolen goods | 134 | 83,244,190 | 4 | 1 | 97 | 1,191 | 1,293 | 159,335 | 15.53 | 1.91 |

A comparison of the 1933 and 1934 data shows that in 15 manufacturing industries—including such major groups as automobiles, boots and shoes, chemicals, flour, glass, leather, paper and pulp, and slaughtering and meat packing—accidents in 1934 were proportionally more frequent and more severe than in 1933, a fact which is reflected in higher frequency and severity rates. On the other hand, only 4 industries showed decreases in both frequency and severity rates, namely automobile tires and rubber goods and the three industries in the lumber group: logging, planing mills, and sawmills. In the case of automobile tires and rubber goods, the decreases were small. But in the three lumber groups, the decreases were significant. In logging, the average number of disabling accidents per million man-hours worked decreased from 103.60 to 79.90, and the average days lost per thousand man-hours decreased from 21.56 to 15.94. Expressed in percentages, the accident frequency decreased by about 30 percent and the accident severity by 35 percent. For planing

mills, the frequency rate declined from 39.15 to 33.23, and the severity rate from 6.66 to 5.36. The rates for sawmills were appreciably higher than for planing mills, but also declined—in frequency from 62.03 to 55.40, and in severity from 8.38 to 7.31. Logging operations, however, easily stand out as the most hazardous and dangerous of all the 30 industries covered in this survey.

Some of the individual industry experiences warrant special mention because of the degree of change in the accident rates from 1933 to 1934. In the brick, tile, and terra cotta industry, the average number of disabling accidents per million man-hours worked increased from 37.81 to 42.76. But at the same time the average days lost, as expressed in the severity rate, were nearly halved—dropping from 6.49 to 3.75, indicating that while there were proportionately more accidents in 1934 than in 1933, they were, on the average, of a much less serious nature. In the chemical industry, a rise in the frequency rate from 12.69 to 15.81 was accompanied by a more than doubling of the severity rate, which jumped from 1.95 in 1933 to 4.02 in 1934. This experience was closely paralleled in the fertilizer industry in which an increase in the frequency rate from 41.39 to 53.82—about 30 percent—carried with it almost a doubling of the severity rate, which increased from 4.93 to 8.03. Another industry with the same type of experience is slaughtering and meat packing, in which the frequency rate rose 26 percent, and the severity rate 75 percent. Industries with appreciable but less drastic increases in rates are leather and paper and pulp.

In nine industries the frequency rates declined, but the severity rates increased, and in two industries frequency rates increased but severity rates decreased. The furniture industry averaged a decrease of more than four accidents per million man-hours, but an average increase in the severity rate of more than half a day. In shipbuilding, accidents per million man-hours dropped from 20.31 to 16.34, but days lost rose slightly, from 2.98 to 3.16. A relatively sharp increase in the severity rate took place in the stamped and enameled ware industry, from 1.95 to 3.00, while the frequency rate dropped from 19.31 to 17.59.

Several limitations of the data require special mention: (1) The accident rates of individual industries are more reliable than those of totals of all industries combined, because these latter rates have not been weighted to reflect the relative size and exposure hazards of the component industries; (2) the injuries reported are considerably less than those which occurred, because, in addition to reportable accidents not reported to the proper State agency, the data exclude injuries which were not considered compensable and therefore either were not reported at all to the State authorities, or if reported did not enter into the tabulations of these authorities; (3) finally, the figures do not cover injuries involving lost time but occurring in

establishments excluded from coverage under workmen's compensation acts either because of exempted size or because of election. It may therefore be safely concluded that the statistics given in the table tend toward understatement, and therefore toward conservative accident rates more favorable to the industries than they should be. On the other hand, the establishments reporting were of all sizes, subject to the exceptions noted above, and were selected regardless of quality of accident experience.

## Rank of Industries

THE relative rank, both as to frequency and severity rates, of the 30 industries, listed alphabetically, is shown in table 2. The accompanying chart shows not only the rank but in addition the relative size of frequency and severity rates for each of the industries for 1933 and 1934. The industry with the lowest frequency rate was ranked first, the next lowest second, etc.

**Table 2.—Industry Rank, by Accident Frequency and Severity Rates, 1933 and 1934** [1]

| Manufacturing industry | Frequency rates | | Severity rates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Agricultural implements | 22 | 21 | 14 | 14 |
| Automobiles | 4 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| Automobile tires and rubber goods | 11 | 12 | 5 | 2 |
| Boots and shoes | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 26 | 27 | 28 | 20 |
| Carpets and rugs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Chemicals | 5 | 9 | 13 | 23 |
| Cotton goods | 8 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Fertilizers | 28 | 28 | 26 | 29 |
| Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products | 25 | 25 | 22 | 27 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 21 | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| Furniture | 20 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Glass | 16 | 18 | 10 | 11 |
| Hardware | 17 | 17 | 11 | 18 |
| Iron and steel | 13 | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| Leather | 19 | 19 | 9 | 10 |
| Logging | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Lumber—Planing mills | 27 | 24 | 27 | 26 |
| Lumber—Sawmills | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| Machine tools | 14 | 14 | 17 | 13 |
| Paper and pulp | 18 | 20 | 24 | 24 |
| Petroleum refining | 6 | 4 | 23 | 22 |
| Pottery | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| Shipbuilding, steel and wood | 15 | 10 | 19 | 17 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 23 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 12 | 13 | 18 | 16 |
| Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies | 9 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Stoves | 24 | 23 | 21 | 19 |
| Woolen goods | 10 | 7 | 12 | 8 |

[1] 2 industries tying for the same rank were assigned the same rank number, but the next number was omitted to avoid distortion of subsequent rank numbers.

Analysis of the chart reveals some interesting facts. For one, the relation to each other of the frequency rates of individual industries did not change much from 1933 to 1934. Seven industries maintained exactly the same rank in both years, and 15 others did not change by more than 2 grades in rank. Twenty-two of the industries, then,

RANKING OF INDUSTRIES BY FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES 1933 AND 1934
1933
1934
1 Carpets and Rugs
2 Boots and Shoes
3 Electrical Machinery, Apparatus & Supplies
4 Automobiles
5 Chemicals
6 Petroleum Refining
7 Pottery
8 Carton Goods
9 Steam Fittings, Apparatus & Supplies
10 Woolen Goods
11 Automobile Tires and Rubber Goods
12 Stamped and Enameled Ware
13 Iron and Steel
14 Machine Tools
15 Shipbuilding
16 Glass
17 Hardware
18 Paper and Pulp
19 Leather
20 Furniture
21 Foundry & Machine Shop Products
22 Agricultural Implements
23 Slaughtering and Meat Packing
24 Stoves
25 Flour, Feed & Other Grain-Mill Products
26 Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta
27 Lumber - planing Mills
28 Fertilizers
29 Lumber - Saw Mills
30 Logging
FREQUENCY RATE
SEVERITY RATE
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

indicated a fairly steady relationship to each other in terms of the relative frequencies with which accidents occurred, in spite of changes in both the frequency rates and exposures. Of the seven industries which did not change rank, all except the machine-tool group belonged to the upper half of the array—i. e., had rankings above sixteenth. In fact, the flour, feed, and other grain-mill products industry stayed twenty-fifth, and fertilizer industry twenty-eighth, sawmills twenty-ninth, and logging thirtieth—indicating the unvaryingly high accident hazards in each of these groups. These hazards are still further emphasized by the relatively high severity rates in 1934 in each of these groups—5.92, 8.03, 7.31, and 15.94 respectively. One of the outstanding facts to be read from the chart and table 2, is not only that slaughtering and meat-packing plants, flour mills, fertilizer plants, planing mills, sawmills, and logging establishments had high proportions of accidents in relation to exposure, but that these accidents were also of a very serious nature—a fact clearly revealed in the high severity rates.

On the other hand, such industries as carpets and rugs; boots and shoes; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; cotton goods; pottery; and automobiles had low frequency and severity rates in both years. It is to be noted, however, that the rates in 1934 in this less hazardous group generally are above those for 1933.

In both years petroleum refining stands out as having a relatively low accident frequency, but a relatively high accident severity. Ranking sixth and fourth in frequency in 1933 and 1934, the industry was twenty-third and twenty-second, respectively, in severity, with rates of 3.79 and 3.97.

A similar position was occupied by the chemical industry in 1934. With a frequency rate increase from 12.69 to 15.81, or almost 25 percent, over the preceding year, the severity rate more than doubled (from 1.95 to 4.02), changing the industry's severity rank from thirteenth to twenty-third. The man-hour exposure which accompanied this unfortunate experience increased slightly over 18 percent.

### Effects of Changes in Exposure

In table 3 are given the increases or decreases in frequency and severity rates, which accompanied upward or downward changes in exposure. The table clearly demonstrates that changes in exposure do not result ipso facto in uniform changes in accident rates. Increasing exposures resulted in increases in both frequency and severity in 11 industries which included, among others, such basic and large industries as automobiles, chemicals, iron and steel, and slaughtering and meat packing. On the other hand, the same results followed in four industries with decreasing exposures, including boots and shoes, leather, and paper and pulp. In five industries decreased frequencies and increased severities accompanied increased exposures. In four

others, the same results occurred with decreases in exposure. Whereas the one group includes agricultural implements, foundries and machine shops, petroleum refining, shipbuilding, and machine tools, the other includes cotton goods, furniture, stamped and enameled ware, and woolen goods.

Two industries had increased frequency and decreased severity rates with increased man-hour exposures, and four more had decreases in both rates with increases in exposure. In this last group fall the three lumber industries—logging, planing mills, and sawmills—all with very high accident rates in spite of decreases from 1933.

Just why some industries should have experienced increases in both accident frequency and severity rates with increases in exposure while others experienced the same results with just the opposite trend in exposure does not appear from the reports. Nor does it appear why in some industries frequencies increased with exposure increases, while in others frequencies decreased. Data correlating accidents with exposure must necessarily include data covering such factors as turnover, whether the increases in man-hours were due to lengthening of hours or to increases in the number of employees or both, the type of labor hired, the nature of the hazard to which new workers or workers rehired after lengthy lay-offs were exposed, technological changes in managerial and production techniques, and relative accident hazards. Not enough information is available about each of the 30 industries reported here to warrant conclusions. It is clear, however, that data of this nature are indispensable toward an understanding of the occupational-accident problem in industry.

Table 3.—Accident Experience of Industries According to Exposure Changes, 1933 to 1934

| Item | Increased man-hours | Decreased man-hours |
|---|---|---|
| Increased frequency and increased severity rates. | Automobiles.<br>Chemicals.<br>Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.<br>Fertilizers.<br>Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products.<br>Glass.<br>Hardware.<br>Iron and steel.<br>Pottery.<br>Slaughtering and meat packing.<br>Stoves. | Boots and shoes.<br>Leather.<br>Paper and pulp.<br>Carpets and rugs. |
| Decreased frequency and increased severity rates. | Agricultural implements.<br>Foundry and machine-shop products.<br>Petroleum refining.<br>Shipbuilding, steel and wood.<br>Machine tools. | Cotton goods.<br>Furniture.<br>Stamped and enameled ware.<br>Woolen goods. |
| Increased frequency and decreased severity rates. | Brick, tile, and terra cotta.<br>Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies. | |
| Decreased frequency and decreased severity rates. | Automobile tires and rubber goods.<br>Logging.<br>Lumber—Planing mills.<br>Lumber—Sawmills. | |

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## Shift Toward More Serious Injuries

EVIDENCE that accidents were of a more severe nature in 1934 than in 1933 is given in table 4. This table shows for each of the 2 years the number, per 1,000 injuries, of fatalities and permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, and temporary total disabilities. For the 30 industries as a whole, there were 8 fatalities and permanent total disabilities per 1,000 accidents in 1934 as against 7 in 1933, and 74 permanent partial disabilities as against 63 in 1933. On the other hand, the number of temporary total disabilities was reduced from 930 to 918 per 1,000 accidents. The shift in accidents was from "temporary total" to "permanent partial" and even to "death or permanent total." For each 1,000 accidental injuries, there were 12 fewer of the kind involving lost time only, and 1 of death or permanent disability and 11 more of the kind associated with loss of fingers, eyes, and other parts of the body.

The chemical industry, which in 1933 had 14 deaths or permanent totals per 1,000 injuries, had 24 such disabilities in 1934. In the fertilizer industry these types of disabilities increased from 12 to 16 per 1,000 injuries; in flour, feed, and grain-mill products from 5 to 13; and in the petroleum-refining industry from 26 to 32. On the other hand, outstanding decreases were experienced in brick, tile, and terra cotta, from 18 to 7, and logging, from 20 to 12.

Outstanding shifts toward a larger proportion of permanent partial disabilities occurred in agricultural implements, rising from 50 to 84; chemicals, 54 to 81; electrical machinery, 106 to 130; foundry, 77 to 100; leather, 28 to 53; logging, 41 to 74; petroleum refining, 90 to 132; and slaughtering and meat packing, 57 to 80. In only six industries was the trend away from increases in the proportion of permanent partial injuries, and in none of them—except perhaps to a limited extent in the manufacture of carpets and rugs—was the decrease in permanent partials of a magnitude comparable with the increases cited.

The table also indicates the relative hazards under which wage earners in these industries labor. Using the 1934 data as indicative of types of disabilities, for every 1,000 accidents more workers were killed or completely crippled in the petroleum refining and chemical industries in 1934 than in any other. In fact, no other industry's experience anywhere near approaches these two in this respect. As for complete or partial losses of eyes, limbs, hands, fingers, etc., or loss of their use, the petroleum refining, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, stamped and enameled ware, hardware, and furniture industries are outstanding.

Table 4.—Nature of Disability per 1,000 Injuries, in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1933 and 1934

Table 4.—Nature of Disability per 1,000 Injuries, in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1933 and 1934

| Industry | Total number of accidents | | Cases of death and permanent total disability | | | | Cases of permanent partial disability | | | | Cases of temporary total disability | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | | Cases per 1,000 injuries | | Number | | Cases per 1,000 injuries | | Number | | Cases per 1,000 injuries | |
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| All industries | 58,594 | 67,421 | 406 | 540 | 7 | 8 | 3,694 | 4,971 | 63 | 74 | 54,494 | 61,910 | 930 | 918 |
| Agricultural implements | 443 | 722 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 22 | 61 | 50 | 84 | 419 | 658 | 945 | 912 |
| Automobiles | 4,446 | 7,013 | 26 | 46 | 6 | 7 | 393 | 694 | 88 | 99 | 4,027 | 6,273 | 906 | 894 |
| Automobile tires and rubber goods | 1,528 | 1,691 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 60 | 60 | 39 | 35 | 1,458 | 1,626 | 954 | 962 |
| Boots and shoes | 1,797 | 1,738 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 92 | 101 | 51 | 58 | 1,697 | 1,633 | 945 | 940 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 708 | 873 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 24 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 671 | 834 | 948 | 955 |
| Carpets and rugs | 175 | 199 | ---- | 1 | ---- | 5 | 26 | 26 | 149 | 131 | 149 | 172 | 851 | 864 |
| Chemicals | 739 | 1,091 | 10 | 26 | 14 | 24 | 40 | 88 | 54 | 81 | 689 | 977 | 932 | 895 |
| Cotton goods | 5,046 | 4,301 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 205 | 208 | 41 | 48 | 4,829 | 4,075 | 957 | 948 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 1,795 | 2,306 | 13 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 191 | 299 | 106 | 130 | 1,591 | 1,988 | 887 | 862 |
| Fertilizers | 485 | 675 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 27 | 31 | 40 | 464 | 637 | 957 | 944 |
| Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products | 974 | 1,120 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 47 | 58 | 48 | 52 | 922 | 1,047 | 947 | 935 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 3,587 | 4,758 | 21 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 277 | 478 | 77 | 100 | 3,289 | 4,250 | 917 | 894 |
| Furniture | 1,727 | 1,350 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 185 | 154 | 107 | 114 | 1,540 | 1,190 | 892 | 882 |
| Glass | 1,445 | 1,900 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 48 | 61 | 33 | 32 | 1,389 | 1,822 | 961 | 959 |
| Hardware | 231 | 309 | ---- | 3 | ---- | 10 | 23 | 35 | 100 | 113 | 208 | 271 | 900 | 877 |
| Iron and steel | 11,166 | 13,024 | 96 | 126 | 9 | 10 | 673 | 771 | 60 | 59 | 10,397 | 12,127 | 931 | 931 |
| Leather | 1,280 | 1,186 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 36 | 63 | 28 | 53 | 1,239 | 1,119 | 968 | 944 |
| Logging | 1,176 | 1,245 | 23 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 48 | 92 | 41 | 74 | 1,105 | 1,138 | 939 | 914 |
| Lumber—Planing mills | 910 | 867 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 80 | 66 | 88 | 76 | 820 | 791 | 901 | 912 |
| Lumber—Sawmills | 3,653 | 3,310 | 24 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 196 | 191 | 54 | 58 | 3,433 | 3,097 | 939 | 935 |
| Machine tools | 249 | 437 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 39 | 56 | 89 | 234 | 395 | 940 | 904 |
| Paper and pulp | 3,621 | 3,601 | 28 | 41 | 8 | 11 | 240 | 234 | 66 | 65 | 3,353 | 3,326 | 926 | 924 |
| Petroleum refining | 1,257 | 1,139 | 33 | 37 | 26 | 32 | 113 | 150 | 90 | 132 | 1,111 | 952 | 884 | 836 |
| Pottery | 309 | 377 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 32 | 37 | 296 | 360 | 958 | 955 |
| Shipbuilding, steel and wood | 599 | 604 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 45 | 53 | 75 | 88 | 547 | 543 | 913 | 899 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 5,710 | 8,231 | 27 | 45 | 5 | 5 | 326 | 657 | 57 | 80 | 5,357 | 7,529 | 938 | 915 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 676 | 567 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 81 | 69 | 120 | 122 | 593 | 493 | 877 | 869 |
| Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies | 332 | 463 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 31 | 63 | 67 | 309 | 431 | 931 | 931 |
| Stoves | 921 | 1,031 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 57 | 61 | 62 | 59 | 861 | 965 | 935 | 936 |
| Woolen goods | 1,609 | 1,293 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 106 | 97 | 66 | 75 | 1,497 | 1,191 | 930 | 921 |

*Industries as Classified in This Report, and Industries Included in Each According to 1933 Census Classification*

*Agricultural implements:* Agricultural implements.
*Automobiles:* Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts; and motor vehicles not including motorcycles.
*Automobile tires and rubber goods:* Rubber tires and inner tubes; and rubber goods other than tires, inner tubes, and boots and shoes.
*Boots and shoes:* Boots and shoes, other than rubber; and boot and shoe cut stock, not made in boot and shoe factories.
*Brick, tile, and terra cotta:* Clay products (other than pottery) and nonclay refractories.
*Carpets and rugs:* Carpets and rugs, wool, other than rag carpets and rugs.
*Chemicals:* Chemicals n. e. c.; druggists' preparations; explosives; paints and varnishes; and soap.
*Cotton goods:* Cotton goods.
*Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies:* Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.
*Fertilizers:* Fertilizers.
*Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products:* Flour and other grain-mill products; and feeds, prepared for animals and fowls.
*Foundry and machine-shop products:* Foundry and machine-shop products, n. e. c.
*Furniture:* Furniture, including store and office fixtures.
*Glass:* Glass.
*Hardware:* Hardware n. e. c.; and tools, not including edge tools, machine tools, files, or saws.
*Iron and steel:* Blast-furnace products; bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets not made in plants in connection with rolling mills; cast-iron pipe and fittings; forgings, iron and steel, not made in plants operated in connection with steel works and rolling mills; saws; screw-machine products and wood screws; springs, steel, except wire, not made in plants operated in connection with rolling mills; steel barrels, kegs, and drums; steel-works and rolling-mill products; wire drawn from purchased rods; wire work, n. e. c.; and wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted, not made in plants operated in connection with rolling mills.
*Leather:* Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.
*Logging:* Lumber and timber products, n. e. c.
*Lumber—Planing mills:* Planing-mill products (including general millwork), made in planing mills not connected with sawmills.
*Lumber—Sawmills:* Lumber and timber products, n. e. c.
*Machine tools:* Machine tools.
*Paper and pulp:* Paper; pulp goods and molded composition products; and pulp (wood and other fiber).
*Petroleum refining:* Petroleum refining.
*Pottery:* Pottery, including porcelain ware.
*Shipbuilding:* Ship and boat building, steel and wooden, including repair work.
*Slaughtering and meat packing:* Meat packing, wholesale.
*Stamped and enameled ware:* Plumbers' supplies, not included in pipe or vitreous-china sanitary ware; stamped ware, enameled ware, and metal stampings; enamelings, japanning, and lacquering; and tin cans and other tinware, n. e. c.
*Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies:* Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.
*Stoves:* Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm-air furnaces.
*Woolen goods:* Woolen goods and worsted goods.

# SOCIAL SECURITY

## Financing Old-Age Assistance in the United States Prior to the Federal Social Security Act

PRIOR to the provision of Federal grants in aid under the terms of the Social Security Act the raising of funds sufficient to provide old-age pensions on even a subsistence level was perhaps the most difficult problem which administrators and legislators had to meet. This problem intensified with the continuance of the depression and became serious in many States. This situation lasted throughout 1935, for although the Federal act was passed in August of that year, no appropriation of funds was made until early in 1936. In several States acts had been passed which were dependent upon receipt of Government assistance and in others plans had been made based upon anticipated aid; thus the failure of the expected funds added to the confusion already caused in some jurisdictions by the uncertain legal status of their systems.[1]

The present article is a survey, as far as data are available, of the ways in which pensions were financed in 1935.[2]

### General Methods of Financing

FINANCIAL support, as specified in the pension acts themselves, has generally been provided for in the following ways:

1. Appropriations of indeterminate amounts, in the sums necessary to meet the costs, from the general funds of the State.
2. Appropriations of specific amounts, from the general funds of the State.
3. All or part of the proceeds of special taxes.

From the standpoint of an adequate pension system the first method is by far the most satisfactory. By it the State pledges itself to pay whatever amounts are necessary to care for its needy aged. The administrators can then do their job on a social-work basis, judging each case on its merits and awarding allowances in accordance with the individual's needs.

The second method may or may not be satisfactory, depending upon the liberality of the appropriations in relation to the need. Several of the pension acts carry a definite appropriation for one or more years. Such specific appropriations have the advantage of making it possible

[1] For a discussion of the general legislative situation in 1935, see p. 821.

[2] For similar data for 1934 see Monthly Labor Review, August 1935 (pp. 315-321).

for the administrators to plan ahead and map out policies. If, however, the sum is insufficient to cover the total number of eligible applicants on an adequate scale, choice must then be made between (1) paying fairly adequate allowances to a limited number of persons and forcing the rest to wait or to apply for public relief or (2) of caring for all eligibles in need, reducing the average benefit proportionately. It is unnecessary to point out, of course, that neither arrangement can be said to be meeting the problem of old-age dependency. There is danger also in a fixed appropriation from year to year, even though it may have been fairly liberal in amount in the beginning. It leaves no margin with which to meet the expansion which is inevitable during the early years of the plan, while new persons are reaching the age of eligibility each year and before the early pensioners drop out in any considerable numbers through death. The State of Delaware where, since the inception of the system in 1931, the annual funds have been held to the original amount of $200,000 furnishes an example of the evils of the continuing, fixed appropriation.

In the early old-age pension acts, when special sources of revenue were named, taxes on property were common. Diminishing returns from this source and increasing demands for funds, as the coverage of State acts increased and the State proportion of assistance grew, led legislatures to look for more productive sources of revenue. These have included liquor taxes, poll or per-capita taxes, levies on liquor or horse racing, and inheritance, gasoline, automobile registration, and sales taxes, or a combination of several of these.

Several States have provided that the pension system shall depend for support upon the proceeds of special taxes levied for the purpose. Such a financial arrangement has the twin disadvantages (1) of being so indefinite in amount as to make impossible any advance planning by administrative authorities on a social-work basis, unless accompanied by a definite appropriation in anticipation of receipts, and (2) of resulting in practical nullification of the old-age assistance system, if returns fall below the expected results by any substantial margin. Extreme examples of this are North Dakota where the property tax yielded a revenue sufficient for monthly benefits averaging only 69 cents in 1934 and $1.08 in 1935, and Nebraska where the per-capita tax was sufficient only for allowances averaging $1.22 and $3.98 per month in 1934 and 1935, respectively.

In Michigan in 1934 the per capita tax actually yielded only about 6 percent as much as had been expected. The system of financing was changed in 1935 to that of straight appropriations from the general fund. The increased funds were used not to augment the individual allowances (in fact the average fell from $9.99 to $9.65) but to assist a greater number of persons (nearly four times as many in 1935 as in 1934).

## Sources of Funds Under State Laws

THE sources from which the acts on the statute books at the end of 1935 provided that the funds necessary for financing old-age benefits should be furnished are shown in table 9. From this table it is evident that in most States the money for old-age assistance came out of the general funds of either the State or county.

Special taxes, the proceeds of which were earmarked for the purpose of old-age assistance, were utilized less frequently and were, reports from the States indicate, frequently disappointing. Among the special taxes have been those levied on property, sales, liquor, inheritances, automobile registrations, and horse racing; and per-capita taxes ranging from 50 cents to $3.

**Table 1.—Sources of Revenue for State Old-Age Benefit Systems in 1935**

*Acts in force in 1935*

| State and type of system | State share raised from— | County share raised from— |
|---|---|---|
| County systems: | | |
| Hawaii [1] | | General fund. |
| Idaho | | General fund or poor fund. |
| Kentucky | | General fund. |
| Maryland (Jan.-Nov. 1935). | | Do. |
| Minnesota [1] | | Do.[2] |
| Montana | | Poor fund. |
| Nebraska [3] | | Per capita tax of 50 cents. |
| Nevada [4] | | General fund. |
| New Hampshire [4] | | Do. |
| Oregon [1] | | Do. |
| Utah | | Do. |
| Washington (Jan.-June 1935).[5] | | Do.[6] |
| Wyoming [1] | | Property tax. |
| State-aided systems: | | |
| Arizona | General fund | General fund. |
| California | do | Property tax. |
| Indiana | do | General fund or special taxes. |
| Maryland (Dec. 1935) | Gross receipts tax (sales) | General fund. |
| Massachusetts | Liquor tax | Do.[6] |
| New Jersey | General fund and inheritance tax | Do. |
| New York | General fund | Do. |
| Wisconsin | do | Do.[3] |
| State systems: | | |
| Alaska | do | |
| Colorado | Reversions of estates to the State and taxes on beverages, sales, business incorporations, inheritances, and automobile registrations. | |
| Delaware | General fund | |
| Iowa | Poll tax of $1 to July 1935; $2 thereafter | |
| Michigan | General fund | |
| Mississippi [7] | Emergency relief fund | |
| Missouri | General fund and special tax | |
| North Dakota | Property tax | |
| Ohio | General fund | |
| Pennsylvania [8] | do | |
| Rhode Island [8] | do | |
| Vermont | General fund and poll tax of $1.75 | |
| Washington (July-Dec. 1935). | General fund and special taxes | |

[1] Changed to State-aided system during 1935 but no benefits paid under new provisions.
[2] Reimbursed by cities or towns.
[3] Changed to State system during 1935 but no benefits paid under new provisions.
[4] Changed to State-aided system in 1935; although no payments were made under new provisions, State actually furnished nearly 40 percent of funds (see table 2, p. 822).
[5] Pension act provided for county-financed system, but later (appropriation) act of same year provided some State aid from proceeds of tax on horse racing.
[6] Of city or town.
[7] Temporary act, effective until Mar. 1, 1936.
[8] Counties pay for any additional administrative and investigational expenses incurred by them.

Table 1.—Sources of Revenue for State Old-Age Benefit Systems in 1935—Con.

*New provisions not yet in force in 1935*

| State and type of system | State share raised from— | County share raised from— |
|---|---|---|
| State-aided systems: | | |
| Alabama | General fund and surplus from property tax levied for Confederate pensions. | General fund. |
| Hawaii | General fund | Do. |
| Minnesota | do | General fund or special taxes. |
| Montana | do | Poor fund. |
| New Hampshire | do | General fund. |
| Oregon | do | Property tax. |
| Wyoming | do | Do. |
| State systems: | | |
| Arkansas | Special taxes | |
| Connecticut | Per capita tax of $3 | |
| District of Columbia | General fund | |
| Florida | General fund and special taxes | |
| Maine | Left for later determination | |
| Nebraska | Fund from 1935 act and per capita tax of $2 | |
| Texas | General fund | |
| Washington | 80 percent of tax on horse racing | |

## Financial Provision for Pension Systems in 1935

SEVEN-TENTHS of the cost of old-age assistance under the plans provided for in State laws in 1935 was met by the States themselves and the remainder came from county treasuries (table 2).

In general the funds were provided from the sources and in the proportions contemplated in the law. In Arizona and Wisconsin the State failed to meet its entire legal obligation, but in Kentucky, New Hampshire, and Oregon, the State, although not legally chargeable, assisted the counties with sums ranging from 1 to 39.7 percent of the total cost.

In Colorado the old-age assistance act under which pensions were paid in 1935 imposed the whole cost upon the State. The reports show, however, that several counties supplemented the State allowances; one of these levied a 1-mill tax in order to do so.

Wide variation is found in the liberality with which old-age assistance was financed in 1935. In some States the funds can be said to be fairly generous in amount, but in others the financial support was far from sufficient.

The provision made in 1935 in those States for which data are available is discussed briefly in the following pages. The relative adequacy of the funds supplied in each case can be judged by considering them in connection with table 10 of the article on page 832.

Table 2.—Proportion of Cost of Old-Age Benefits Borne by States and by Counties in 1935

| State | Amount paid in benefits from— | | | Percent of State aid provided for by State law [1] | Percent actually paid in 1935 from— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State funds | County funds | Total | | State funds | County funds |
| Arizona | $380,889 | $202,100 | $582,989 | 67.0 | 65.3 | 34.7 |
| California | 2,612,738 | 2,612,738 | 5,225,476 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Colorado | 2,569,073 | 38,518 | 2,607,591 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 |
| Delaware | 188,465 | | 188,465 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Idaho | | 141,886 | 141,886 | | | 100.0 |
| Indiana [2] | 1,173,287 | 1,173,287 | 2,346,574 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Iowa | 1,853,218 | | 1,853,218 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Kentucky | 1,688 | 10,741 | 12,429 | | 13.6 | 86.4 |
| Maryland | 39,065 | 19,532 | 58,597 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| Massachusetts | 2,148,357 | 4,296,714 | 6,445,071 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| Michigan | 762,737 | | 762,737 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Minnesota | | 874,286 | 874,286 | | | 100.0 |
| Mississippi | 164,531 | | 164,531 | [3] 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Missouri | 456,000 | | 456,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Montana | | 198,901 | 198,901 | | | 100.0 |
| Nebraska | | 10,993 | 10,993 | | | 100.0 |
| Nevada | | 121,803 | 121,803 | | | 100.0 |
| New Hampshire | 159,643 | 242,248 | 401,891 | | 39.7 | 60.3 |
| New Jersey | 1,855,151 | 618,384 | 2,473,535 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| New York | 6,967,226 | 6,967,226 | 13,934,452 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| North Dakota | 28,000 | | 28,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Ohio | 13,625,164 | | 13,625,164 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Oregon | 8,072 | 772,294 | 780,366 | | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,167,891 | | 9,167,891 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Rhode Island | 11,058 | | 11,058 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Utah | | 119,456 | 119,456 | | | 100.0 |
| Vermont | 41,112 | | 41,112 | [4] 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Washington: | | | | | | |
| First 6 months | 11,209 | 248,969 | 260,178 | | 4.3 | 95.7 |
| Last 6 months | 1,201,908 | | 1,201,908 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Wisconsin | 140,085 | 442,314 | 582,399 | 33.3 | 24.1 | 75.9 |
| Wyoming | | 132,468 | 132,468 | | | 100.0 |
| Alaska | 125,845 | | 125,845 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Hawaii | | 64,395 | 64,395 | | | 100.0 |
| Total | 45,692,412 | 19,309,253 | 65,001,665 | | 70.8 | 29.2 |

[1] Percentages refer to act under which benefits actually were paid, even though in some States a later act (not in force during 1935) changed this provision.
[2] Year ending Oct. 31, 1935.
[3] Temporary act, effective only until Mar. 1, 1936.
[4] Provided Federal Government reimburses one-half.

*Alabama.*—Persons who had qualified under the terms of the act were cared for during the last few months of 1935 from relief funds. On January 1, 1936, some State funds were made available to the department of public welfare to enable it to put the pension system into effect on that date and to tide over until funds could be appropriated by the special session of the legislature which convened February 11, 1936.

*Arkansas.*—No payments were made under the new act of Arkansas during 1935. Two revenue acts were passed in Arkansas by the 1935 legislature, however, for the benefit of the social security program. One of these (Act No. 65) imposed a tax on the manufacture and sale of wine, the proceeds being allocated to the old-age pension fund. The other (No. 321) appropriated from the welfare commission's funds $500,000 to be used for the payment of pensions and for relief during the fiscal year ending June 1935; $3,500,000 for 1935–36; and $3,500,000 for 1936–37.

*Colorado.*—The Colorado act is financed from funds realized from estates reverting to the State; taxes on alcoholic and other beverages; a 10-percent increase in the business incorporation fee and in the inheritance tax; an increase of $1 in the automobile-registration fee; and part of the proceeds of the 2-percent State sales tax. Suit was brought in 1935 contesting the validity of the use of the inheritance tax in this way, but the clause was upheld by the State supreme court in a decision rendered in September (re Estate of Estelle Hunter, *Hughes* v. *State*, 49 Pac. 1009).

The 1935 legislature appropriated (ch. 172) from the emergency relief funds, the sum of $100,000 per month, from April 1935 to June 1937, to be used for the assistance of aged persons.

*Connecticut.*—The Connecticut act will be supported by an annual State tax upon the towns, aggregating $2,100,000, payable annually on or before April 1 and prorated on the basis of the town's population. The towns, in turn, are authorized to collect an annual tax of $3 from every person between 21 and 60 years except disabled veterans, persons receiving public aid, and those too poor to pay the tax.

*Delaware.*—In this State the system continued in 1935 to be "frozen" within the limits imposed by the fixed annual appropriation of $200,000. Experience in other States indicates that a pension roll normally tends to increase each year for a number of years until a peak is reached. This natural expansion has been impossible in Delaware, where the number of pensioners has of necessity remained practically stationary during the 5 years the system has been in effect, whereas the number on the waiting list has increased steadily, rising from 958 in 1931 to 2,554 at the end of 1935.

*Hawaii.*—The new Hawaiian act providing for financial participation by the Territory did not go into effect until after the beginning of 1936. The 1935 legislature appropriated $10,000 for expenses of administration and $60,000 to meet the Territory's share of the cost of benefits, for the year 1936–37.

*Illinois.*—The State legislature appropriated (S. B. 641) $5,000,000 to defray the cost of the system which went into effect early in 1936. The sum of $9,000,000 was appropriated by the special session of 1936.

*Indiana.*—The Indiana Legislature appropriated for the pension system the sum of $1,996,067 for 1935.

*Iowa.*—The Iowa system is financed by a per-capita tax. Late in 1934 a suit involving the question of whether State or counties were liable for the expenses of the local boards was brought before the district court of Floyd County. The opinion of that court that all expenditures must be met from State funds was appealed to the State supreme court. The supreme court's decision of February 13, 1936, held that such expenses must be met from State funds (*Jones* v. *Dunkelberg et al.* 265 N. W. 157).

Expecting that Federal assistance would be forthcoming under the Social Security Act, and anticipating the same receipts from the per-capita tax in 1935 as in 1934, the legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for the pension system. The failure of Congress to provide an appropriation for putting the Federal act into effect, however, and the small State funds available hampered the complete carrying out of the Iowa act. The first annual report of the Iowa Old Age Assistance Commission pointed out that to meet the problem of old-age dependency in that State a minimum of $8,000,000 a year would be required, as against about $2,925,000 actually available from State funds for the fiscal year 1935–36;[3] for the period November 1, 1934, to July 1935 the commission had at its disposal $1,065,594.

The commission reported that 3 of every 4 persons paid the $1 tax in 1934; and during the first 9 months of 1935, 3 of every 5 paid the $2 tax, the ratio increasing daily as the date of delinquency approached. From January 1 to September 26, 1935, the proceeds of the per-capita tax amounted to $1,745,850, to which was added a $1,000,000 appropriation from the general funds of the State. A like appropriation was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937.

*Maryland.*—The new Maryland act set June 1, 1935, as the effective date. It provided that the counties should pay one-third and the State two-thirds of the cost. A State emergency relief fund was created by the 1935 act (ch. 188) from proceeds of the gross receipts tax (on retail sales), plus not more than $350,000 from any surplus funds derived under the inheritance tax law. From this fund the State appropriated $1,500,000 as its share of the cost of old-age pensions. Although some local units made provision in their tax program for financing the new system, others had already made up their budgets without doing so. It was not until January 1, 1936, therefore, that the first pension allowances under the 1935 act were sent out, for the month of December. Allegany County and Baltimore City had continued to make payments under the 1931 act, but received a reimbursement, amounting to two-thirds of their expenditures, from the State under the new act.

*Michigan.*—The 1935 act abolished the $2 per-capita tax, revenues from which had proved so disappointing in 1935. Hereafter the pension system will be supported by appropriations from the general funds of the State. The sum of $2,000,000 was appropriated (Acts of 1935, no. 56) for each of the fiscal years 1935–36 and 1936–37.

*Minnesota.*—Because of the voiding of the 1935 act, no State aid was given to the counties for the pension system in that year. The new act approved on January 27, 1936, appropriated $2,750,000 for old-age assistance for the period March 1, 1936–June 30, 1937.

[3] Federal aid was extended, early in 1936, amounting to $548,100, Iowa being one of the first States to receive such funds.

*Mississippi.*—The temporary old-age assistance system of Mississippi effective until March 1, 1936, was financed by an appropriation of $700,000 from State relief funds. This amount had to cover aid to aged, blind, dependent children, and other unemployables.

*Missouri.*—The 1935 Legislature of Missouri set aside $2,500,000 for the support of the pension system for 1935 and 1936 and $230,000 for administrative expenses for the same years.

*Nebraska.*—The act of May 29, 1935 (ch. 135), which was declared unconstitutional on September 20 of that year, was to have been financed by the proceeds of a State gasoline tax of 1 cent a gallon from March 1 to June 30, 1935, and by $1,000,000 from collections from liquor taxes. The new act, passed late in the year, turned over to the pension fund the money collected under the earlier act ($61,132.75) and appropriated $500,000 for the years 1935–36 and 1936–37. The latter amount was the sum which it was estimated would be realized from a $2 per-capita tax levied upon every resident between the ages of 21 and 50 years. All 1935 pensions were paid from county funds, because of the litigation over the act of May 29. No data are at hand to show the actual amounts available in the State fund on January 1, 1936.

*New Hampshire.*—The new act of 1935 providing for a State contribution of 5 percent, plus expense of supervision, was dependent on the effectiveness of the Federal Social Security Act and did not become operative until February 17, 1936. It appropriated $15,000 for old-age assistance for 1935–36 and the same amount for 1937. The old act had made no provision for State assistance. Under the terms of an emergency measure which expired at the end of 1934 the State paid half of the cost in 1934 and used Federal funds to meet another 25 percent, leaving the counties to meet the remaining 25 percent. State funds (raised by a bond issue) were also used for pensions in 1935, meeting nearly 40 percent of the cost.

*New Jersey.*—Under the terms of the old New Jersey act the system was to be financed by an annual appropriation of $12,000,000 and the proceeds of the State inheritance tax. After the first year of operation that provision of the act was suspended "because of the increasingly heavy demands made for unemployment relief on State funds." From that time through 1935 the State's share was paid from funds of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration. The new act approved March 16, 1936, made no mention of the inheritance tax as a source of funds but directed the Governor to estimate the cost of the system and the legislature to appropriate the amount (together with any deficit from the previous year) from the general fund.

*Ohio.*—The funds expended for old-age assistance in 1935 were raised as follows: Proceeds of sales tax, $6,000,000; liquor control, $5,500,000; State's general fund, $700,000; other sources, $1,500,000.

*Oregon.*—The act passed in November 1935 (ch. 407) provided an appropriation of $1,000,000. The special session later in the year eliminated this provision (ch. 50, sec. 9) and provided instead (ch. 45) for financing through a gross receipts tax on wholesale and retail sales; this measure was rejected by a referendum on January 31, 1936.

*Rhode Island.*—The Rhode Island Act, under which payments began on October 1, 1935, contained an appropriation of $200,000 for the payment of old-age assistance during the year 1935–36.

*Texas.*—The new Texas act passed in 1935 and effective July 1, 1936, provided an appropriation of $100,000 for administrative purposes and $25,000,000 for benefits for 1936–37 from the general funds of the State; also appropriations of $10,000 and $20,000 to the State treasurer and State comptroller of public accounts to cover added expenses incurred because of new duties incident to the pension act. The act provided that 85 percent of all revenues allocated for old-age assistance should be deposited in the Texas old-age assistance fund and 15 percent in the permanent old-age pension fund, the latter to be nonwithdrawable for a period of 25 years.

*Vermont.*—Old-age benefits were paid in 1935 only for the month of December. The funds for this payment were raised by a head tax of $1.75 and from the general funds of the State. An annual appropriation of $250,000 was provided for 1935–36 and 1936–37.

*Washington.*—Benefits were paid during the first 6 months of 1935 under the terms of the 1933 act. Under that act, although the counties received a small amount of assistance from the proceeds of the taxes on horse racing and liquor, the larger part of the funds were raised by the counties by a levy on property. During the second half of the year (under the new act) the benefits were paid entirely from State funds, the revenues being raised mainly through sales and business occupation taxes.

The sum of $10,000,000 has been appropriated for the fiscal year 1936–37.

*Wisconsin.*—The legislature appropriated $500,000 to be used for old-age assistance for 1935–36 and $1,000,000 annually thereafter in addition to any sums available from Federal and county sources.

This money is to come from the proceeds of the surtax on net incomes and a 2½ percent dividend tax.

## Retirement System for Officers and Employees of Railway Mail Association

A RETIREMENT system to provide annuities for national officers and employees of the Railway Mail Association went into effect July 1, 1936,[1] after being adopted by members of the association by a referendum vote of 6,435 to 5,473. The plan grants annuities upon retirement for age or length of service on terms very similar to those of the Federal civil service retirement system to which the members of the Railway Mail Association are eligible. Thus, as expressed by the committee which drew up the plan, the organized railway-mail employees have extended to their own employees "all the benefits they themselves enjoy, full and complete, under the same restrictions, no less and no more."

The plan originated in a resolution adopted by the 1935 convention of the Railway Mail Association which called for the appointment of a special committee to draft a plan to be submitted to the vote of the general membership. The referendum was held during May 1936 and resulted in the adoption of the retirement system.

Beneficiaries are defined as the national officers—president, secretary, and industrial secretary—and persons regularly and continuously employed in the service of the Railway Mail Association. Officers become eligible to retirement annuities upon reaching the age of 70 years, when retirement is compulsory. After 30 years of service, retirement is optional at the age of 60 years. In computing length of service, full credit is to be given for all time served in any position to which the Federal civil service retirement system applies. Employees become eligible to retirement at 62, after 15 years of service.

As in the Federal system, a deduction of 3½ percent from the basic salary of officers and employees is to be made, and the amounts so withheld are to be deposited to the credit of each officer and employee in the retirement fund of the Railway Mail Association. The fund is to be augmented by the transfer each year from the general funds of the association of such amounts as the executive committee may consider necessary to carry out the plan. An officer who, when elected or appointed, is in the employ of the Railway Mail Service, is expected to transfer to the retirement fund of the union, to his individual credit, the money returned to him by the Civil Service Retirement Fund upon his separation from active duty. If a national officer of the union who is more than 45 but less than 55 years of age becomes involuntarily and honorably separated from the service of

[1] Railway Post Office (official organ, Railway Mail Association) (Washington, D. C.), June 1936, p. 11.

the organization, he shall be required to make application for reinstatement in the Railway Mail Service. If reinstatement is offered and refused, he forfeits his right to the retirement annuity of the organization, and his contributions to the fund, plus interest at 4 percent, are to be returned to him and his account closed. No beneficiary of the plan may draw annuity from the organization and the Government at the same time.

The amount of the benefit is the same as that granted under retirement from the Federal service—"an amount equal to $30 for every year of service not exceeding 30 years rendered by such officer or employee, together with the amount of annuity purchasable with the sum to the credit of his or her individual account, plus interest thereon" at 4 percent, compounded annually.

The annuity is for life, but if an annuitant dies before exhausting the amount credited to him in the fund, the balance reverts to his estate or his beneficiary. An employee who is involuntarily separated from the service of the union before attaining eligibility for retirement may choose one of three plans—to withdraw the money due him from the fund, or to accept an immediate annuity or a deferred annuity based upon his contributions and accrued interest.

The retirement fund will be administered by the secretary of the Railway Mail Association under the direction of the executive committee of the union, and all applications for retirement must be approved by a majority of the executive committee.

## Dismissal Compensation for San Francisco Ferrymen

APPROXIMATELY 1,200 ferryboat employees in the San Francisco Bay area are covered by agreements recently signed which provide dismissal compensation for loss of jobs due to the completion of the San Francisco-Oakland and Golden Gate bridges. These agreements, while similar to the railroad dismissal-wage agreement of May 21, 1936, cover loss of jobs due to substitution of one type of service for another rather than job loss due to consolidations.

The workers are organized in Local 40 of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, Local 96 of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and the Bay and Sound Division of the Seamen's Union (successor to the Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific). Negotiations with the Southern Pacific Co., were completed with the signing of an agreement effective July 1, 1936. The Key System signed a similar agreement on August 7, and on August 29 negotiations were concluded with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries, Ltd.

Negotiations with all four companies were begun after the unions involved gave notice on January 1, 1936, of desire to amend their

existing contracts with the four companies providing ferry service. The proposed contracts provided that each employee be granted 1 month's dismissal pay for each year of service or major fraction thereof, the amount of monthly pay to be the average earned over the past 5 years. This amount was to become payable on dismissal in either a lump sum or 12 monthly installments.

Early in the negotiations with the Southern Pacific Co. and the Northwestern Pacific Railroad the services of the National Mediation Board were invoked by the unions. The Board did not mediate in the cases of the Key System and the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries, as these companies are not subject to the Railway Labor Act. After months of mediation, the Board urged arbitration upon the parties to the dispute. The matter was not brought to arbitration, however, since the Southern Pacific shortly thereafter signed an agreement providing for dismissal compensation. The Northwestern Pacific case was continued in mediation until talk of a strike and of an emergency investigating board, as provided by the Railway Labor Act for threatened interruptions of interstate commerce, led to an agreement identical with the one signed by the Southern Pacific. This agreement represents the first extension of the principles established by the national railroad dismissal-wage agreement to other employees of the signatory carriers.

The protection provided by the agreement with these two railroads applies in case of complete abandonment of ferry service, as well as for 6 months after the beginning of partial traffic diversion. Four alternatives are provided for workers relieved of their positions: (1) Employees of 65 years of age or over may be retired on a pension at the discretion of the employer. (2) For other workers whose jobs will be eliminated the employer may provide other employment, reasonably comparable to the present positions in the San Francisco Bay district (unless another location is accepted by both parties), 1 month's employment to be given for each year of service or major fraction thereof. (3) Employees who wish may accept outside employment, with the guaranty that the ferry company will make up any difference in earnings. (4) Workers not covered above may, at their option, accept a cash allowance in lieu of continued employment, this option to be good for 30 days after traffic is first diverted over the bridges. Cash allowances are on the following scale:

| | *Cash allowance* |
|---|---|
| 15 years' service or over | 12 months' pay. |
| More than 10 and less than 15 years' service | 11 months' pay. |
| Less than 10 years' service | 1 month's pay for each year of service or major fraction thereof. |

The monthly rates of pay are left for subsequent determination by a joint investigation.

The Key System and Golden Gate Ferries agreements differ slightly from that signed by the two railroads for their ferry service. While no retirement provision is made in the Golden Gate agreement, on the Key System disabled employees or those of 64 years of age or over may be retired on a pension. The Golden Gate agreement limits the benefit employment to a maximum of 18 months; on the Key System there is no limitation as to the period of such employment. Both companies undertake to make up any difference in earnings due to lower rates or intermittent employment on the job. Monthly rates of benefit pay for each employee on the Key System are the average of earnings between January 1, 1936, and the inauguration of bridge service. On the Golden Gate Ferries the amount is the established rate on the position last held.

Estimates of the number of workers who may benefit from the provisions of the agreements are not available. It is probable that not all the present workers will suffer loss of their present employment.

## Legislation Providing for Dismissal Compensation in Ecuador [1]

DISMISSAL compensation, at the rate of 1 month's pay for each year of service up to 25 years, for workers in Ecuador who have been employed in the same enterprise for 5 or more years was established by laws of October 6, 1928, and amended by those of January 21, February 21, and April 6, 1936. These laws apply to both manual and office workers but not to agricultural workers, domestic servants, nor to family groups working at home. Labor contracts are effective for not to exceed 3 years if written or 1 year if verbal, but continue to be binding after date of expiration if the worker continues to discharge his duties with the knowledge of his employer. The labor contract is terminated with no further obligation on the part of either employer or worker for the usual reasons for the termination of contracts, and also upon expiration of the contract period, conclusion of the work, force majeure, and the death of the worker; but upon the death of the employer his heirs are required to carry out the terms of the contract. Either employer or worker may terminate the contract before its date of expiration by compensating the other, the employer by paying the worker 1 month's wages if the contract period does not exceed 1 year and 2 months' wages if the contract period exceeds 1 year, and the worker by paying the employer half of these amounts. If the total length of service covered by a contract and its extension

[1] All the laws referred to are to be found in the Registro Oficial (Quito), June 3, 1936. The laws passed in 1928 are given in translation in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 559, Labor Legislation of Ecuador (Washington, 1931), pp. 13-23.

exceeds 5 years, the worker is entitled to dismissal compensation as stated above even though his services are terminated by the fulfillment of a contract for a fixed period or by proper advance notice.

The employer may dismiss a worker at any time by paying the indemnity specified for dismissal, but he cannot discharge more than 2 workers at the same time if he employs 20 or fewer persons nor more than 5 if more than 20 persons are employed in his establishment. A contract for an indefinite period may be terminated by the employer upon 1 month's written notice, or by the worker with 15 days' notice. Failure to give such notice obligates the employer to pay dismissal compensation at the rate of 1 month's pay if the worker has not been in his service continuously for more than a year, and 1 month's pay for each year of service over 1 year; or the worker to provide a substitute, to repay 15 days' wages, or to work for his employer for that length of time.

An employer may discharge a worker or a worker leave his employment without notice or compensation by giving 3 days' notice to the labor inspector, for reasons which the inspector approves. Approved reasons for dismissal are the worker's dishonesty or immoral conduct, grave insult to or physical attack upon the employer, serious failure to perform duties, insubordination or inciting others to insubordination, absence from work for more than 3 days without just reason, and engaging on his own account in a business similar to that of his employer. Approved reasons for the worker leaving his work are dishonesty or immorality on the part of the employer, gross insult to or acts of violence toward the worker, and the employer's serious failure to discharge his contract obligations or to comply with the provisions of the industrial accident prevention law. Under the circumstances cited above which justify the worker in leaving his employment, the competent judge may at his discretion fix compensation to the worker at an amount not to exceed 50 percent of his wages for the unexpired period of the contract. Labor agents who take Ecuadorean workers out of the country must pay their return fare.

When an establishment is closed through force majeure, no compensation is due the workers. In case of bankruptcy, however, the workers have a preferred claim for their wages at the rate specified in their contract, or if there is no contract, at current rates.

# EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

## Employment Possibilities in New Industries

THE prospect of the absorption of large numbers of the unemployed in new industries is far from encouraging, according to a recent study of population distribution, made under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania.[1] The great possibilities in the way of job opportunities in new industries form a popular subject of discussion but one that, these investigators caution, calls for more critical analysis than has been expended upon it.

To the question "What are the chances of a *deus ex machina* appearing from these quarters" the report replies in part as follows:

> Airplanes, the photoelectric cell or electric eye, television, air-conditioning, prefabricated housing—these and others capture the imagination. The hope is, of course, that "some industry" will provide a stimulus similar to that given by the automobile and the radio in the more recent past, and by railroad construction in former times, and that a baby industry may be in the incubator in some of our engineering laboratories and not yet disclosed to the public.

In connection with the study from which the information in the present article is taken, a consulting engineer made a survey of industrial research laboratories. Some 300 replies to his inquiry indicate that although the program of industrial research has emphasized the development of new products, there are few possibilities of "large new industries coming into existence in the immediate future which will cause huge shifts in present unemployed labor." This engineer also reports that in the past 10 years more inventions and products have come from industrial and scientific laboratories than from the old type of inventor carrying on his work alone. In the event the new products should develop into "new industries", they would probably tend to provide more continuous employment for the labor forces connected with the establishments which support such laboratories rather than to absorb large numbers of persons who are now jobless.

As a matter of fact, some so-called new industries will have a negative effect, at least on employment in manufacturing as a whole. The photoelectric cell, for example, is now "technically reasonably perfect and undoubtedly on its way to wider application." Its man-

[1] Data in this article are from ch. VIII, Migration and Economic Opportunity—the report of the study of population redistribution, by Carter Goodrich and others. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1936.

ufacture will provide some work for the persons making these instruments and making the machines for their manufacture. This increase in employment, however, will be more than counterbalanced by the reduction of workers in sorting, grading, and control operations in a very large number of industries in which this device will be used. In general, the progress of chemical technology by the displacement of other products will also reduce existing and potential employment opportunities in other industries at a rate not nearly compensated for by new job opportunities offered. Among other conclusions reached in the study are that new methods in construction in the building industry have also had similar effects. To provide the same amount of new housing approximately similar in quality to those built in the period 1923–29, factory prefabrication methods will result in reducing the number of men required in that period. Unless the standard of living rises as a whole beyond the increase in over-all productivity derived from new methods and new industries, employment will dwindle rather than expand.

Air-conditioning may be considered such an expansion of the standard of living. Although only a combination of the well-established heating and refrigerating industries, these adequately controlled temperature and humidity conditions throughout the year in homes, offices, and factories will be an absolute improvement and will go beyond what even well-housed people have been accustomed to demand. If a sufficiently great number of people insist on and are able to pay for this improvement, we shall have a new industry employing more wage earners. But it is hard to make any quantitative estimates before the process of manufacturing the necessary machinery has been put on a mass-production basis and perfected so that its present high price can be reduced and a sufficiently large field to dispose of the output is found.

Airplane manufacture is a new industry. According to the report under review, in 1929 it employed only 15,000 wage earners and this number declined 50 percent as a result of the depression.[2] Subsidies from the Government have multiplied the construction of large transport planes which "are potential or auxiliary military craft." Volume possibilities lie, however, in the manufacture of sport planes. The task of overcoming the physical limitations and prejudices of individuals as airplane pilots will not be as easy as that of education of automobile drivers. Possibly the future of aircraft involves more problems than the automobile industry confronted at the beginning of its history. The major problem "is to find a potential demand which will financially justify the development work and high initial plant obsolescence involved in getting the aircraft industry on a mass-production basis."

It is also maintained in the study here quoted that people who talk of the tremendous potentialities of new industries very seldom base

[2] According to the U. S. Bureau of Census report on the Biennial Census of Manufactures, 1933, the average number of wage earners for the year in the manufacture of aircraft or of aircraft parts in 1929 and 1933 was respectively 14,710 and 7,816, exclusive of Government establishments.

their conclusions on an investigation of the factors and conditions for and against specific developments. "Present indications point mainly in the direction of inter-industrial shifts and substitutions. With regard to the major hopes now on the horizon, there is little chance that any of them will result in a net increase of total employment in the near future."

## Employment in Cincinnati, 1936

IN MAY 1936 the percentage of employable persons in Cincinnati employed full time was 72.67 compared with 51.67 percent in May 1933. Furthermore, at the later date the proportion of employables on part time was only 6.53 percent as compared with 17.90 percent in May 1933. These findings were obtained through surveys conducted by the city board of education in connection with the regular school censuses, which since 1929 have been made each year in the same month. Recently clerical aid was supplied through work relief.

Enumerators were instructed not to include, as unemployed, persons idle because of illness, old age, retirement, and mental or physical handicaps. For census purposes a part-time worker was defined as "a person not having a full-time job, but who averaged at least 1 day a week during the 2 weeks preceding the date of enumeration."

The information in this article is taken from a mimeographed copy of the report on the seventh and latest census.

Since 1933, the data collected have been tabulated separately for white and colored. The figures for 1936 were based on 163,447 persons interviewed. As some of the "employable" population of the city was not included, the returns should be considered only as a "sample."

*Employment and unemployment.*—The percentages of full-time, part-time, and totally unemployed workers reported in 1936 and in the 6 years preceding 1935 are given in table 1.

Table 1.—Percentage Distribution of Employable Workers in Cincinnati by Employment Status in Specified Years

| Month and year | Employed— | | Totally unemployed |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Full time | Part time | |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| May 1929 [1] | 88.56 | 5.27 | 5.94 |
| May 1930 | 81.89 | 9.83 | 8.28 |
| May 1931 | 62.83 | 18.38 | 18.79 |
| May 1932 | 52.55 | 19.38 | 28.07 |
| May 1933 | 51.67 | 17.90 | 30.43 |
| May 1934 | 62.58 | 12.22 | 25.20 |
| May 1936 | 72.67 | 6.53 | 20.80 |

[1] 27 percent not listed.

No figures are presented for 1935. A more comprehensive survey was made in that year by the board of education, the Regional Department of Economic Security, and the Works Progress Administration. The complete findings of that census, however, were not available for publication at the time this article was prepared. Furthermore, the pertinent inquiries made in 1935 were similar but not the same as in other years, and a substantial part of the field work was carried on after the month of May.

The figures reported on part-time and total unemployment for 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934 have been revised. In those years work-relief employees had been classified as part-time workers. In this report they are classified as "unemployed" in order that the percentage of unemployment may indicate more accurately the changes in regular employment from year to year, the number on work relief varying from the beginning of the depression from zero to about 20,000. Moreover, in 1936 there were 4,500 workers on other kinds of Government projects, for example, P. W. A., slum clearance, and resettlement. These persons were included as full-time or part-time workers in the above figures.

Work-relief employees were classified as unemployed because they were on work which would not ordinarily be carried on at the present time if there were no great problem of unemployment. This does not, however, seem to be the case with the 4,500 workers, representing about 2 percent of the employables of Cincinnati, on the other types of Government projects.

*Unemployment by race.*—The results of an analysis of employment and unemployment by race for 1933, 1934, and 1936 are given in table 2.

**Table 2.—Employment and Unemployment by Race in Specified Years**

| Month and year | White | | | Colored | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed— | | Unemployed | Employed— | | Unemployed |
| | Full time | Part time | | Full time | Part time | |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| May 1933 | 53.97 | 17.99 | 28.04 | 32.83 | 12.85 | 54.32 |
| May 1934 | 65.89 | 12.92 | 21.19 | 32.75 | 13.85 | 53.40 |
| May 1936 | 75.91 | 6.57 | 17.52 | 44.49 | 6.06 | 49.45 |

The figures for 1936 in the preceding table were based on 146,540 white employables and 16,389 colored employable persons. They exclude 68 persons of other races. The figures for 1933–34 have been revised so as to include work-relief employees with the unemployed.

*Conclusion.*—In the 1936 census 161,378 "employable persons" were interviewed. According to the Federal census of 1930 for Cin-

cinnati there were 203,030 persons in that city ordinarily having gainful occupations.

While it would be normally expected that the number of those having gainful occupations in Cincinnati would be increased since 1930, the far-reaching economic and social changes in the last 6 years make estimates based on average yearly increases practically worthless. Among the changes affecting these estimates are (1) the effects of long periods of unemployment on the "employability" of a person, (2) the movement back to farms, (3) the increased employment of single as well as married women. We do not know, therefore, the exact number of gainful workers in Cincinnati for each year.

The factors referred to above should be considered in interpreting the figures in the following tabulation, which are the result of applying the percentage of unemployed shown in each census to the 203,030 persons reported in the 1930 Federal census as usually having gainful occupations, the assumption being that in each of the 7 years the number of gainful workers did not vary.

Table 3.—Employment and Unemployment in Cincinnati by Years, 1929–34 and 1936

| Year and month | Employed— | | Totally unemployed |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Full time | Part time [1] | |
| May 1929 | 179,803 | 10,700 | 12,060 |
| May 1930 | 166,261 | 19,958 | 16,811 |
| May 1931 | 127,564 | 37,317 | 38,149 |
| May 1932 | 106,692 | 39,347 | 56,991 |
| May 1933 | 104,906 | 36,342 | 61,782 |
| May 1934 | 127,056 | 24,810 | 51,164 |
| May 1936 | 147,542 | 13,258 | 42,230 |

[1] In a letter under date of Aug. 3, 1936, from Mr. Alfred W. Pecsok, transmitting the report of the 1936 census of Cincinnati the following interesting statement is made:

"The worst years of the depression showed in addition to a large amount of unemployment a very considerable amount of part-time employment. This part-time employment has been very materially reduced during the last 2 years. I believe these figures show the effort on the part of employers to keep their personnel intact during the hard times even though they were forced to keep many of them on a part-time basis. It was only natural when business improved that these same employers would provide full-time work for these part-time workers before hiring additional employees.

"This may be in part the answer to the much-discussed question of why production during the last 2 years has increased much more rapidly than the number of people on our pay rolls."

## Employment Status and Salaries of Recent College Graduates

THE effect of the depression upon the job opportunities, as well as upon the earnings, of college graduates is shown in two recent studies dealing with the employment experience of graduates of Purdue University.[1] For example, only 2.9 percent of the 1929 graduates

[1] Purdue University, Occupational Opportunities and the Economic Status of Recent Graduates (1928–34) of Purdue University, a report prepared by Edward C. Elliott, Frank C. Hockema, and Jack E. Walters, Lafayette, Ind., 1935; and Where They Go and What They Do, a report upon the graduates of Purdue University, prepared by Edward C. Elliott and Frank C. Hockema with the cooperation of the classes of 1934 and 1935, Lafayette, Ind., 1936.

reporting employment status had not secured a job either before graduating or within 3 months after graduation, while the corresponding percentage for the reporting members of the 1933 graduating class was 26.5.

Table 1 shows the percentage of graduates who were employed within specified periods after graduating in 1929, 1931, 1933, and 1935.

**Table 1.—Period Within Which Graduates of Purdue University Obtained First Jobs**

| Period | Class of— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1929 | 1931 | 1933 | 1935 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Before graduation | 20.0 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 19.8 |
| Within 2 weeks after graduation | 59.6 | 38.5 | 33.2 | 24.3 |
| Between 2 weeks and 3 months after graduation | 17.5 | 22.3 | 34.9 | 35.3 |
| Before or within 3 months after graduation | 97.1 | 70.2 | 73.5 | 79.4 |

**Table 2.—Average Annual Salaries of Gainfully Employed Purdue University Graduates of 1929, 1931, 1933, and 1935** [1]

| Course | Class of 1929 | | Class of 1931 | | Class of 1933 | | Class of 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average annual salary | | Average annual salary | | Average annual salary | | Average annual salary |
| | Beginning (1929) | In 1934 | Beginning (1931) | In 1934 | Beginning (1933) | In 1934 | Beginning |
| Agriculture | $1,570 | $2,100 | $1,500 | $1,675 | $1,300 | $1,300 | $1,330 |
| Forestry | | | | | | | 1,935 |
| Chemical engineering | 1,970 | 2,020 | 1,300 | 1,490 | 1,225 | 1,290 | 1,218 |
| Civil engineering | 1,910 | 2,120 | 1,470 | 1,650 | 1,205 | 1,375 | 1,520 |
| Electrical engineering | 1,730 | 1,700 | 1,225 | 1,595 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,246 |
| Mechanical engineering | 1,920 | 2,070 | 1,280 | 1,575 | 1,150 | 1,225 | 1,200 |
| Industrial education | | | 1,040 | 1,400 | 900 | 1,200 | 1,104 |
| Home economics | 1,430 | 1,305 | 1,100 | 1,115 | 825 | 690 | 970 |
| Pharmacy, men | 2,350 | 2,510 | 1,325 | 1,610 | 1,060 | 1,025 | 1,170 |
| Pharmacy, women | | | | | | | 1,300 |
| Physical education, men | | | 1,350 | 1,600 | 1,185 | 1,150 | 1,350 |
| Science, men | 1,580 | 1,575 | 1,290 | 1,350 | 1,040 | 1,360 | 970 |
| Science, women | 1,080 | 1,120 | 1,115 | 1,000 | 735 | 1,000 | 800 |
| Total men | 1,845 | 1,906 | 1,325 | 1,580 | 1,150 | 1,243 | 1,260 |
| Total women | 1,315 | 1,243 | 1,105 | 1,115 | 795 | 800 | 900 |
| Grand total | 1,715 | 1,764 | 1,295 | 1,500 | 1,136 | 1,166 | 1,231 |

[1] A very considerable proportion of these graduates were employed in work with little or no relationship to the course followed at the university.

The average beginning annual salary of the reporting members of the graduating class of 1935 gainfully employed was $1,231, as compared to $1,715 for the graduating class of 1929. Table 2 gives the average beginning annual salaries and the average annual salaries

when the survey was made for the reporting gainfully employed members of the graduating classes of 1929, 1931, 1933, and 1935 who replied to the questionnaires.

These figures show the deep declines resulting from the depression. For example, the average annual beginning salary for the reporting members of the 1929 graduating class in chemical engineering was $1,970, as compared to $1,218 for the reporting members of the 1935 graduating class taking the same course. The average beginning annual salary of male members of the 1929 graduate class in pharmacy was $2,350; of the 1935 male graduating class in the same course, only $1,173.

The proportion of the members of the graduating classes for the years reported on in the above table whose employment had little or no relationship with their course at the university ranged from 20 percent in 1935 to 36 percent in 1931.

## Work of British Unemployment Assistance Board, 1935

UNDER the British Unemployment Assistance Act of 1934, the Unemployment Assistance Board [1] was established for the purpose of creating a new social service for the relief of the material needs and the promotion of the welfare of able-bodied unemployed persons who normally are wage earners. The unemployment-insurance system was divorced from purely insurance principles in 1921, when a system of "uncovenanted benefit", which was expected to be a temporary measure, was introduced. This benefit, later known as "transitional benefit", covered persons who would normally be employed but who, because of the depression, had been unable to build up a reserve of contributions against which they could draw benefits. In 1929 the burden of the entire payment for transitional benefit was taken from the insurance fund and put on the Exchequer and in 1931 the needs test for transitional claimants was introduced and the responsibility of assessing need placed on local poor-law authorities. This arrangement lasted until the enactment of the Unemployment Act, 1934, under which the Unemployment Assistance Board was created to administer the payment of the transitional benefits. The Board was to take over its task in two stages, and January 7, 1935, was set as the "first appointed day" on which the Board assumed responsibility for the transitional-payments class whose needs had previously been assessed by the local authorities; on the "second appointed day", which was set for March 1, 1935, it was to take over, subject to a financial adjustment with the local authorities, responsibility for all the remaining able-bodied unemployed persons

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1935 (p. 317).

who normally work for wages. The latter period was deferred, however, under the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act passed in February 1935, generally known as the "standstill" act. Under this act it was provided that an applicant qualifying for payments should be paid either an allowance according to the regulations drafted by the Minister of Labor or such allowance as he would have received if transitional payments under the administration of the local authorities had continued, whichever was the higher.

When the Board took over its task on January 7, 1935, the transitional-payments class numbered about 800,000 applicants, who with their dependents formed a total of about 2½ million persons, and it was estimated that at the second appointed day an additional 200,000 applicants would be taken over by the Board. The report of this Board, covering its first year's activities,[2] has recently appeared and forms the source of the present article.

## General Principles Governing Payments

THE allowances granted by the Unemployment Assistance Board are on a different basis from unemployment benefit, which is an individual and contractual right to a fixed sum. These allowances are based on the "household"; that is, they are determined by the needs of the applicant and dependent members of the household. The Board is not allowed to meet medical and other special needs, these being the province of the local authorities administering poor relief. The "means test" is a fundamental part of the assistance service, but while the Board is required to take into account the resources of all members of the household, it is also required to give consideration to the personal requirements of the individuals dealt with. Members of households who have wages, therefore, are considered to be entitled to some part of their earnings for their own use, and the act also gives some statutory protection to capital savings. The means test, therefore, does not require a destitution test to be applied to the household.

The regulations governing the operations of the Board are based upon a standard scale for the whole country with power for modification in individual cases. As most of the applicants live in industrial areas the greatest variation in the cost of living is in the cost of rent, and in the fixing of allowances concessions have been made for this very variable factor, so that as regards the sum available for food and other items, the allowances are substantially on an equality. A basic rent, varying according to the size and composition of the household, was fixed therefore, and such adjustments as were necessitated by the local conditions have been made subject to the maximum

[2] Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board for the Period Ended Dec. 31, 1935. London, 1936.

rent allowance established by the Board. Throughout the administration of the act, the Board has recognized "that although the regulations provided a general standard which would normally be applied, a wide discretion was necessary in adjusting assistance to the facts of each case, and that the repositories of that discretion should be the local officers who had immediate knowledge of the facts and were in a position to appraise them." Discretionary additions to scale allowances, therefore, have been made to cover a variety of circumstances or conditions. In regard to cases in which a larger weekly income is allowed on account of special circumstances, it is estimated that in about 148,000 or over 20 percent of the total number of cases dealt with at any one time, such an arrangement is made. The most important reason for which increases are granted is for extra nourishment required on medical grounds.

### Appeals from Board Determinations

RECOURSE may be had by persons aggrieved by decisions of officers of the Board and by the determinations of allowances made for them, to appeal tribunals set up in the respective districts. Each tribunal consists of a chairman appointed by the Minister of Labor, a representative of the working people, and a representative of the Board. Before the first appointed day, 138 such tribunals had been set up. During the period from January 7, 1935, to December 31, 1935, nearly 20,000 appeals were lodged with the tribunals, leave to appeal against determinations being granted by the chairmen in 13,743 cases. While the volume of appeals both before and after the "standstill" legislation is said to have fallen short of expectations, the report states there is little doubt that these tribunals play an important part in spreading confidence in the Board's administration among applicants.

### Provisions for Training

ONE of the functions of the Board is to make provision for the improvement and reestablishment of the condition of unemployed persons, with the view to their entry into, or return to, regular employment. The Board is therefore empowered, subject to the approval of the Minister, to provide and maintain training courses for persons who have attained the age of 18 years. As the Ministry of Labor has maintained training centers for some years, it was decided that, for the present at least, it was preferable to use these centers. More than two-thirds of the men at the Government training centers and 80 percent of the men at instructional centers are applicants to the Board, which pays allowances to them and their dependents during the period of training. Woman applicants or woman members of applicants' households are trained at the domestic training centers

administered by the central committee for women's training and employment in association with the Ministry of Labor. During the year 1935 approximately 12,250 applicants to the Board received training at the various centers. As such training schemes are largely for younger men while there is a large body of men past middle age who have long been unemployed but are still capable of ordinary work, the Board associated itself with the Land Settlement Association constituted by the Minister of Agriculture to carry out experimental schemes for the settling of unemployed persons on small holdings. Allowances are made by the Board towards the expenses of men selected for such settlement and for their families This scheme is still in the experimental stage, but is said to be attracting a good type of unemployed workmen.

## General Results

THE Unemployment Assistance Act applies to (*a*) persons between the ages of 16 and 65; (*b*) persons whose normal occupation is employment in respect of which contributions are payable under the widows', orphans', and old-age contributory pension acts, or those who have not been normally engaged in remunerative occupation since attaining the age of 16 years, but might reasonably, except for employment conditions, have expected to have such employment; (*c*) persons who are capable of and available for work.

After the second appointed day, which has not yet been set, the Board will be in a position to take care of all these classes, but until then no application for an allowance can be taken into consideration unless the applicant would have been entitled to transitional payments under the system in effect when the Board assumed control. For the present, therefore, applicants must be not less than 18 (instead of 16) years of age and must have a certain record of employment in work insurable under the unemployment insurance acts, the scope of which is narrower than the pension acts.

During the calendar year 1935 the number of persons applying for unemployment assistance averaged 749,105, the maximum number, 784,242, being recorded on January 28, and the minimum, 720,944, on December 16. These persons may be divided into three classes as follows: (*a*) Those who satisfy the first statutory condition for the receipt of benefit (i. e., 30 contributions in the 2 years immediately preceding the beginning of their current benefit year) but have exhausted their 26 weeks of benefit and any additional benefit to which their record may entitle them; (*b*) those who have exhausted their benefit as at (*a*) in their preceding benefit year and have not had the necessary 10 requalifying contributions; and (*c*) those who do not satisfy the first statutory condition for benefit (i. e., 30 contributions).

The following table shows the number of applicants in these three classes on certain dates in 1935.

Number of Applicants for Unemployment Assistance in Great Britain at Certain Periods During 1935 and Average for the Year

| Class | Jan. 28, 1935 | July 22, 1935 | Dec. 16, 1935 | Average for year 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class (*a*) | 78,668 | 100,411 | 84,339 | 91,660 |
| Class (*b*) | 80,256 | 74,027 | 85,384 | 80,027 |
| Class (*c*) | 625,318 | 554,564 | 551,221 | 577,418 |
| Total | 784,242 | 729,002 | 720,944 | 749,105 |

The above table shows that by far the largest number of applicants are those who have had so little insurable employment that they have been unable to acquire 30 contributions in 2 years, representing a maximum of 30 weeks' work or a minimum of 30 days' work in 30 different weeks in the period.

The number of applicants receiving allowances during the calendar year 1935 averaged 712,500. The difference between this number and the average number of applicants (749,105) is represented mainly by those applicants whose needs were not held to justify payments. The total amount paid under the unemployment assistance scheme during 1935 was £42,607,000, with an average weekly payment of 23s. to the individuals receiving assistance. Applicants to the Board receive their cash allowances at the employment exchanges in the same manner and on the same day as the recipients of insurance benefit.

## Unemployment Assistance Draft Regulations [3]

NEW draft regulations, superseding the unemployment-relief regulations of December 1934, were prepared by the Unemployment Assistance Board and presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labor on July 8, 1936. The regulations were debated for 3 days in the House of Commons and were finally approved by a vote of 357 to 155. Objections to the regulations centered in the means test, which the opposition contended should not be imposed upon applicants for benefit, as it was regarded as contributing to the breaking up of families. The regulations, which were approved by both Houses will be put into effect November 16, 1936, but insofar as reductions are to be made these will be made effective gradually during a period which can be extended to 18 months, while the increases in payment will become operative without delay. It is estimated on the basis of the expenditure at the end of June 1936, at the annual rate of £38,000,000 in respect of 620,000 weekly payments, that the additional expenditure under the regulations will amount to about £750,000 per year.

[3] Data are from Great Britain, Ministry of Labor, Draft Unemployment Assistance Regulations, 1936, Memorandum by the Minister of Labor, London, July 1936 (Cmd. 5228); The Ministry of Labor Gazette, July 1936, p. 238, August 1936, p. 310; The Economist, London, July 18, 1936, p. 105; and Great Britain, Parliamentary Debates, July 21, 22, and 24, 1936.

An order by the Minister of Labor, dated July 15, 1936, providing that the Unemployment Assistance (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1935 (the "standstill" act) should be terminated, was also approved, and the second appointed day was set as April 1, 1937. However, owing to the "buffer" period extending up to 18 months after November 16, the "standstill" arrangement will not come to an abrupt end as concerns transitional allowances. In certain limited classes of cases, namely those where the present payments are grossly excessive and those of certain young single persons, reductions will, after consultation with the local committees, be made in the first 4 or 5 months. In all cases of reductions of allowances made under the transitional arrangements, leave to appeal may be given, and in order to give sufficient opportunity for appeals, such reductions will not be effective until 2 weeks after the date on which the notice is given to the applicant.

The principal changes in the draft regulations, all of them in favor of the applicant, are as follows:

A number of the scale rates have been increased and other changes made (including a power to adjust the allowances for single persons living alone or as boarders and the abolition of the special reduction for large families) and a provision for adjustment in certain cases by reference to the present unemployment-benefit rate has been introduced.

The rent rule has been made much more flexible and special provision is introduced for adjusting it, in the light of local opinion, to the circumstances of each area.

The earnings rule has been made much more generous. The contributions to be made by earning members of a household towards the support of unemployed members of that household are greatly reduced in amount and the group required to make relatively substantial contributions for this purpose has been considerably narrowed.

The rates of payment established by the former regulations remain the basis for the scheme of unemployment assistance but increases in the rates have been made for certain groups. The rate of 24s. per week for the householder and the householder's wife or husband remains unchanged, as does also the rate of 16s. for the male householder where the 24s. rate is not applicable. For female householders in the latter class the rate is raised from 14s. to 15s. per week. For male members of the household aged 21 and over, the new rate is 10s. per individual as compared with the former rate of 10s. for the first member and 8s. for subsequent members, while for females the rate is 9s. instead of 8s. and 7s. respectively. A rate of 8s. is fixed for both males and females 16 years of age and less than 21, the former rates ranging from 6s. to 8s. No change is made in the rate for young people under 16, the rates ranging from 3s. for children under the age of 5 years to 6s. for those 14 years or over but less than 16. The provision that if the household consists of only one child in addition to not more than two adults, not less than the amount of 4s. shall be

allowed for the child, remains unchanged. The former reduction of 1s. per week for each member of the household in excess of five is no longer in force. A flat rate of 15s., subject to adjustment by way of increase or reduction to meet the circumstances of a particular case, for an applicant living in lodgings or as a boarder, is substituted for the former scale ranging from 12s. to 15s. according to sex and age.

According to the former regulations, adjustments were made to the allowance in respect of rent when the net rent was greater or less than the basic rent, which was 7s. 6d. if the scale rate for the household was 24s. to 30s., and was increased or reduced proportionately if the scale rate was below 24s. or above 30s. The present regulations provide that if the net rent actually paid is greater or less than a quarter of the scale rate for the household, an adjustment of the allowance may be made by such sum as appears to the Board's officer, or, on appeal, to the Appeal Tribunal, to be reasonable.

The regulations regarding the treatment of earnings have been modified so that the married children of an unemployed applicant and other members of the household less closely related to the applicant than his children or his brothers and sisters, are not required, unless their earnings are high in relation to their direct responsibilities, to contribute to the household more than they might reasonably be expected to pay if they were boarders. For the younger earning members of the household, the requirements are less burdensome than formerly. Wage earners who have reached their 18th birthday are not regarded as contributing to the maintenance of the rest of the household out of the first 20s. of their weekly wages, and subject to this they will be called upon to contribute only half the amount by which their earnings exceed 16s. For example, out of a weekly wage of 40s. the wage earner would be regarded as contributing 12s. to the household and retaining 28s. for himself, including maintenance. Under the age of 18, the wage earner retains all earnings up to 12s. and one-half of earnings above that amount.

During the period since November 1931 there was a substantial increase in the average weekly payments under the transitional-payments scheme. The average weekly payment from November 12, 1931, to March 31, 1932, was 19s., increasing each year and amounting to an average of 21s. 10d. in the period from October 1, 1934, to January 6, 1935. Under the unemployment-assistance scheme, the average weekly payment was 22s. 11d. for the period January 7, 1935, to October 31, 1935, and had increased to 23s. 7d. in June 1936.

Special use is to be made of the local advisory committees, in particular with regard to the treatment of rent, the adjustment of payments in rural areas, and the gradual introduction of any reductions in payments that are required to be made by reason of the termination of the Temporary Provisions Act.

## Aid for Unemployed Educated Youth in India

A COMMITTEE appointed by the United Provinces of India to investigate unemployment among educated young men in that country made the following recommendations which the Government has taken measures to implement:[1]

1. The setting up of a special industrial colony where former students of industrial and technical schools will be trained to develop their earning capacity under normal competitive conditions. These young men will learn how to purchase raw materials and how to sell finished products and will have to keep correct accounts. It is planned to inaugurate such a colony with 30 to 40 students and about six industries. Each student will obtain his requisite machinery and equipment on a time-purchase plan. The Government will provide guidance by competent men, suitable buildings supplied with power and transmission, grants when required, short-term loans, and other facilities.

2. State assistance in the creation and operation of an industrial credit company for marketing and small-scale finance, the maximum liability of the Government to be restricted to a specified amount and for a stated period.

3. Government provision of facilities for practical training in agriculture on a farm where these young men will work for themselves under proper guidance, retaining their profits and bearing their own losses, and an expansion of the present scheme of training on departmental farms. Proposals have also been made to provide instruction in estate management.

4. The appointment of a Provincial Employment Board to collect and disseminate information regarding employment opportunities, to register candidates for employment who will be put in touch with employers, to collect unemployment statistics, to coordinate the activities of employment agencies, to cooperate with educational institutions, and to advise the Government on unemployment problems.

5. Training in subsidiary agricultural industries and grants-in-aid to youths who wish to set up for themselves in such undertakings.

6. Additional budgetary provision to enable a larger number of youths to undergo veterinary training.

7. Additional provision for subsidies to rural medical practitioners.

8. Extension of the district health scheme and of the number of traveling dispensaries.

9. A program of agricultural development in certain canal areas.

[1] International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Aug. 10, 1936, p. 195.

# HOUSING CONDITIONS

## Housing for Negroes in Philadelphia

HOUSING for Negroes is less satisfactory than that for white families in Philadelphia, when the adequacy of dwellings is measured in terms of the condition of structures, age, heating appliances, running water, toilet facilities, and installations of gas and electricity. These facts were brought out in a comprehensive study made by the Federal Works Progress Administration for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [1] based upon the Real Property Inventory of 1934.[2] In 1934 there were 55,842 colored families in the city, or 11.6 percent of the total number of families. The bulk of the colored residents lived in four districts and in one of these areas the colored population represented about one-third of the total number of residents, and in the three others the ratio of colored to white families was from 1 in 5 to 1 in 4.

### Structures Occupied

SINGLE-FAMILY houses are the predominant type of dwelling for colored people in Philadelphia. Of a total of 59,096 dwelling units for colored families, 40,124 (67.9 percent) were of the single-family type. Store and dwelling buildings provided 3,272 family accommodations, or 5.5 percent. Most of the families in multiple dwellings occupied buildings that housed six families or less.

A tabulation of age of buildings indicated that white families enjoyed newer facilities, for of 47,432 houses built in the 10 years preceding the time of the survey only 634, or 1.3 percent, were occupied by Negroes. As the age of houses increased, tenancy by colored families also rose, 2,227, or 47.2 percent, of the buildings 100 years old or over having Negro occupants. The median age of houses of white families was found to be 32.7 years as compared with 53.7 years for colored occupants.

Good conditions were reported for less than one-third of the structures housing Negroes, while minor repairs were needed in nearly one-half. Measured in the percentage of houses needing structural repairs the situation for colored people was less favorable than for whites, the percentages being 23.0 and 5.2, respectively.

[1] Colored Housing in Philadelphia. Philadelphia Real Property Survey, 112 North Broad Street. (Philadelphia Surveys (W. P. A. Project 4744) Bulletin 37, released Aug. 14, 1936 (mimeographed).)

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1935 (p. 723).

### Modern Conveniences

Houses without central heat that were occupied by colored families numbered 855. This was 1.78 percent of the total, compared with 0.68 percent for all Philadelphia housing;[3] for housing without running water in building or yard the respective figures were 1.2 and 0.4 percent. Although 21.1 percent of the colored families were without bathrooms, the total population without such facilities represented only 9.3 percent of the total. For indoor water-closets the ratio was much the same, the percentages being 19.6 and 7.5, respectively. Gas and electricity were absent in 6.5 and 7.7 percent, respectively, of the colored homes. The comparable figures for the city were 1.4 and 2.3 percent.

## Work of District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority

THE Alley Dwelling Authority for the District of Columbia (which is coterminous with the City of Washington) reported that 10 squares had been acquired for redevelopment and negotiations begun for 2 others, in a progress report issued as of June 24, 1936. Actual purchase of property began about a year before the issuance of this statement, and the Authority in starting its work concentrated its efforts on single-block properties to avoid the delays incident to securing title to a number of parcels held by different interests. Nearly 200 squares in the city contain inhabited alleys. The Authority is given until July 1, 1944, to reclaim these alleys and to put them to productive uses.

The Alley Dwelling Authority was authorized by an act of Congress on June 12, 1934. It is an independent Federal agency working with funds appropriated by Congress.

Alleys reclaimed are in the old city where most of the available land is in use. In securing land, condemnation is resorted to only after making every effort to purchase from owners under an equitable arrangement. Prices paid may in no case exceed the assessed land valuation plus 30 percent; the average purchase price to date has been 12.25 percent above the assessment. Some purchases have been made at less than the assessment, but in general the value for tax purposes has been regarded as approximately the actual value.

The Authority is obligated to put the land acquired to productive uses. On the plots secured it has built an automobile repair shop, two groups of storage garages, and a parking lot, begun the construction of two groups of row houses and reconditioned others, contracted for the erection of storage garages that will be sold as

[3] Figures are not given for white families separately covering the various measures of convenience.

a unit to the home owners on the surrounding streets, and drafted plans for low-rental apartments to be sold to a limited-dividend corporation. In addition two sites have been sold for a Negro hotel and a nonprofit corporation, and a third sale is being negotiated to provide a Negro boys' club.

Undertakings approved had absorbed all of the available appropriation except for a small margin, but with the beginning of the new fiscal year (July 1, 1936) the Authority anticipated that funds would become available, from sales, leases, and other sources, with which to continue operations.

The Alley Dwelling Authority works with a high degree of independence. It is, however, obligated to secure approval of plans for replotting and methods of condemnation from the District of Columbia Commissioners (a body of three persons responsible for the city government) and must conform to existing building and zoning codes. Certificates of title to land are subject to approval of the Attorney General of the United States, and the Comptroller General must approve expenditures before they may be made.

## Slum Clearance in Dundee, Scotland [1]

NEARLY 6,000 new houses have been built under public auspices in Dundee since 1929 when the British Parliament made provision for subsidizing the slum-clearance programs of cities and provided that all such slum clearance and rehousing should be done under the sponsorship of the local or town governments. The subsidy from Parliament amounts to £2 10s.[2] for each person rehoused. Among the provisions for obtaining this subsidy from Parliament is one specifying that under such plans the density shall not exceed 16 to 20 families per acre. As the slums cleared were generally filled at four to five times such density, it has been necessary to acquire new land upon which to construct houses for the other four-fifths of the dispossessed population. The cost per house built in Dundee has averaged £400, and the city's contribution towards the construction of new houses has added £3,000,000 to the city's debt. As slum clearance is not yet ended, plans for continuance of the work are being made.

*Present housing conditions in Dundee.*—The city medical officer of health and the chief sanitary engineer completed a survey of housing

[1] Report of E. Talbot Smith, American consul, Dundee, Scotland, June 11, 1936.

[2] Value of pound in United States currency at par=$4.866; shilling=24.3 cents; and penny=2.03 cents.

conditions in 1935, and gave as the minimum requirements to abate the then existing overcrowding, the following:

| | *Number of dwellings* |
|---|---|
| 3-apartment buildings | 4,655 |
| 4-apartment buildings | 3,456 |
| 5-apartment buildings | 605 |
| 6-apartment buildings | 31 |
| 7-apartment buildings | 1 |
| Total | 8,748 |

The report further showed 3,523 houses as unfit for habitation, 3,310 of which were in the central part of the city. Of the houses considered unfit for use, 2,965 were occupied and 345 unoccupied.

These properties in the central section are next in the program of slum clearance. The city chamberlain, in a report submitted January 20, 1936, made the following estimate of the cost of acquiring properties there, to be condemned:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of acquisition of properties within the area | £25,287 |
| Clearance of site | 2,793 |
| Construction of streets and planting out | 1,760 |
| Architectural, etc., expenses | 1,090 |
| Total | 30,930 |

This central area contains nearly 500 houses, but under the requirements only 66 houses can be built on the sites cleared; these will be three-story tenements.

*Choice between new and old sites.*—The lord provost of Dundee, after considering the advantages of locating new housing at the site of earlier dwellings or in new locations, decided for the latter. He went so far as to state that sites just beyond the city borders would be brought within the city limits, if the use of such sites was considered feasible.

This decision rested on the belief that the advantages of housing at the site of earlier dwellings, such as proximity to work, existence of streets, sewers, schools, and shops, were outweighed by those that would accrue if new sites were chosen. On new sites it would be possible to build new dwellings in advance of demolition of outmoded buildings and there would be greater freedom and economy in planning.

*Town-planning scheme.*—The lord provost recommended that a town-planning scheme for the central and "inner circle" of Dundee be drawn up, such a plan to show what is desirable in the way of streets, open spaces, shops, offices, community centers, houses, industrial centers, and so on. After such a scheme is drawn up, clearance and demolition orders should be issued, the clearance area strictly defined and limited, and demolition should immediately

proceed. He pointed out that delay has kept many owners from making necessary repairs and alterations, in order to avoid going to expense only to find later that their property was included in an area marked for clearance.

On May 9, 1936, the town council authorized the architects' and surveyors' departments of the city to employ whatever extra staffs they needed in order to proceed immediately with a town-planning scheme. These departments were also authorized to proceed with plans, lay-out, etc., for the construction of 3,822 houses before the end of 1938—the first step in the lord provost's 10-year plan.

*Ten-year plan.*—In addition, the lord provost suggested a definite plan to supply the minimum number of dwellings still needed, over a 10-year period. It is estimated that 10,000 new houses will be required, which if built at the rate of 1,000 a year will furnish employment to at least 100 bricklayers and a proportionate number of plasterers besides those already in Dundee. The latter group, it is estimated, could not provide more than 500 to 600 houses a year. Although there is some disagreement as to the total number of dwellings that may be needed over a long term, steps are being taken looking toward the construction of 3,000 houses on unoccupied ground in the immediate future. Plans are expected to be completed in the current year and once made, work will start on four- and five-room units.

*Temporary dwellings for dispossessed tenants.*—It is proposed to erect a number of temporary wooden structures in which to house those dispossessed, until the construction of new houses or tenements on the old sites is completed. Such buildings can, of course, be used over and over again to house other dispossessed tenants as other areas are cleared, and will thus constitute a sort of "exchange house center."

*Rents.*—It is realized that most of the prospective tenants of low-cost dwellings would be unable to pay rentals on newly constructed apartment houses built on cleared areas in the center of the city, if such rentals were based on the value of the land and cost of construction of the buildings. The value of the land itself would be increased by the improvements embraced in the city-planning scheme. But it is planned to keep the rents within the tenants' ability to pay, because of the grants made by Parliament (the £2 10s. per person rehoused, as mentioned above) and by further grants by the city treasury, if necessary. Thus the money put into the construction of tenements will not be expected to yield the usual return.

# INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HEALTH

## Accidents in the Portland Cement Industry, 1935

DECREASES in both frequency and severity of accidents occurred in member plants reporting to the Portland Cement Association for 1935. For all 124 plants combined, the frequency rate was 6.85 and the severity rate 2.96, representing a slight decrease from the frequency rate of 7.13 for these same plants in 1934, and a considerable drop from the severity rate of 4.26. However, the fatalities during the first 6 months of 1936 equaled those for the entire year of 1935, so that the severity rate for 1936 will inevitably exceed that of 1935. These plants, with a total exposure of 31,955,677 man-hours, had 219 lost-time accidents and a total time loss (including standard evaluations of death and permanent disabilities, but not actual time lost in connection with permanent partial disabilities) of 94,806 days.

An analysis of this 1934 experience is given in the July 1936 issue of the association's publication, The Accident Prevention Magazine. Separate data are given for the quarries, mines, and dredge experience, showing that with an exposure of 3,888,850 man-hours, the frequency rate for the group was 13.11 and the severity rate, 6.36—these rates being 221 percent and 255 percent higher than the corresponding rates for mill operations only.

### Distribution of Accidents by Size of Plant

THE report shows that, grouping the plants by size, 39 plants with more than 300,000 man-hours per plant had an average frequency rate of 5.96; 38 plants with between 200,000 and 300,000 man-hours per plant, a frequency rate of 5.89; and 47 plants, each with less than 200,000 man-hours, a frequency rate of 10.47. If these three groups are considered as representing "large", "medium-sized," and "small" plants, it is evident that there was little difference between the accident experience, in terms of accident frequency, of the large and medium-sized plants, and that accidents occurred about twice as frequently for the same exposure in small plants as in either medium-sized or large plants. In other words, conditions in the small plants in the industry apparently represent the greatest danger to the life and health of workers, as well as an appreciable element of compensation and medical costs to the owners.

Arrangement of the 124 plants according to size of frequency rates gave the following results:

| | *Percent of total man-hours* | *Frequency rate (accidents per million man-hours)* |
|---|---|---|
| First 25 percent of plants | 27. 6 | 0. 00 |
| Second 25 percent of plants | 19. 8 | 1. 87 |
| Third 25 percent of plants | 29. 9 | 6. 71 |
| Fourth 25 percent of plants | 22. 2 | 19. 87 |
| All plants | ---- | 6. 85 |

The report points out that "smaller operations are not only failing to do an average safety job, but also the record of this group affects the accident rate of the entire industry out of all proportion to its relative place in the over-all picture" and that the experience for 1934 offered a virtual parallel. The need for better safety work in the small plants is strongly emphasized.

A wide variation in experience in individual plants was revealed. Thus, 53 plants went through the entire year without a single disabling injury, while 34 plants, presumably operating under the same general conditions and with similar equipment and labor, had frequency rates ranging from 10 to 53 accidents per million man-hours.

## Accidents in Relation to Length of Service

ONE of the charts of the report throws some light on the relationship between accidents and length of service. The relative distribution is as follows:

| Length of service of— | *Percent of accidents* |
|---|---|
| Less than 6 months | 18 |
| 6 months to 1 year | 8 |
| 1 year to 2 years | 10 |
| 2 to 5 years | 8 |
| 5 to 10 years | 17 |
| Over 10 years | 37 |

No data are given to indicate the relative man-hour exposures matching each of the time groups. The report points out, however, that "new men in the cement industry suffered a frequency of accidents out of all proportion to their relative number in 1935", and that "the employment office and supervisors 'fell down' on the job of training and instructing in safe practices."

## Causes of Accidents

STATING that "every industry has characteristic hazards which are a permanent part of operations and lend themselves to definite measurement in terms of potential severity", the report nevertheless points out that "fatal accidents have no more obscure or complicated causes than less serious accidents", and that "every accidental injury is a possible fatality."

The classification of accidental injuries by causes follows:

| | Percent | | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Falls | 19 | Hand tools in hands of injured | 5 |
| Falling, sliding objects | 10 | Improper handling, piling materials | 5 |
| Flying, moving objects | 9 | Cement shots | 5 |
| Contacting moving machinery | 9 | Electrical equipment | 4 |
| Caught between objects | 8 | Defective tools and equipment | 4 |
| Slipping, lifting causing strains and bruises | 7 | | |

An analysis of available factual data led to the conclusion that "the cement industry continues to tolerate accident-causing conditions that should have been eliminated years ago."

The dangerous nature of characteristic hazards of the industry is brought out by data showing that for every minor cut, bruise or burn causing loss of time there was also a permanent disability, and that while "minor injuries of this type caused 304 days' lost time, the same number of permanent disabilities caused an actual loss of 4,187 days' time and lifelong handicaps." For every minor injury, there was one bone fracture and half again as many severe cuts, burns, and bruises. In terms of lost time, minor cuts, burns, and bruises averaged 7 days; severe cuts, burns, and bruises, 55 days; fractures, 40 days; and permanent partial disabilities, 102 days each. "For every day lost because of a minor injury, there were more than 35 days lost in serious injuries. Every time a minor injury occurred, nearly four serious injuries were put down in the record books."

## Relative Hazards in Selected Departments

An analysis of where the accidents occurred, in terms of exposure, is afforded by the following table:

**Percent of Accidents and Days Lost, in the Cement Industry, 1935, by Departments**

| Department | Percent of total man-hours | Percent of total accidents | Percent of total days lost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarry department | 14.0 | 21.0 | 25.0 |
| Raw department | 11.6 | 10.0 | 20.0 |
| Burning department | 10.0 | 11.0 | 17.0 |
| Finish department | 7.0 | 6.9 | 3.8 |
| Coal-mill department | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| Packing and shipping department | 13.3 | 13.0 | 6.0 |
| Power department | 7.4 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| Yard department | 5.0 | 6.4 | 2.3 |
| Shops department | 4.5 | 8.0 | 5.4 |

The departments most hazardous in terms of frequency of accidents are listed as quarry, burning, shops, and yards. Those most hazardous as regards severity of injuries are shown to be quarry, raw, burning, and other (laboratories, administration, etc.).

Additional data are given showing for 1935, by departments, causes of accidental injuries, the number of injuries, and days lost; and

charts are shown tracing frequency and severity rates since 1926. The frequency rate dropped from 22.0 in 1926 to a low of 4.5 in 1932, rose to 7.1 in 1934, and then dropped slightly to 6.85 in 1935. The number of days lost per million man-hours dropped from 453 in 1926 to 221 in 1931, but from that year rose steadily to 310 in 1935. Permanent disabilities, with a frequency rate of 1.22 in 1935, were higher then than during any other year of the decade, while the frequency rate for fatalities appears to fluctuate without any apparent trend.

Generally, the report, while stopping short of a plant-by-plant analysis, points out clearly where accidents occur, emphasizes the fact that most of the injuries are of a serious nature, and shows that almost the entire accident problem is concentrated in about 25 percent of the industry's plants.

## Discussion of Workmen's Compensation by American Bar Association

AT THE fifty-ninth annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Boston, Mass., August 24 to 28, 1936, a sectional meeting on insurance law was held. At this session the following subjects were considered: Laws relating to life, health, accident, casualty, and workmen's compensation and employers' liability, fidelity, surety, and fire insurance.

Perhaps the largest attended group discussion was the one on casualty, workmen's compensation, and employers' liability insurance laws. Two subjects of major importance in the field of workmen's compensation were considered: (1) Extraterritorial effect of workmen's compensation laws, and (2) occupational diseases. Prof. Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School was the principal speaker on the subject of extraterritorial effect of workmen's compensation laws.

On the subject of occupational diseases, the standing committee on workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance law of the American Bar Association filed a detailed report. The first part of the report discussed occupational diseases generally and the second part summarized current workmen's compensation legislation. The report also included the text of the North Carolina Occupational Disease Act and suggestions for provisions for a workmen's compensation plan for occupational diseases. Two representatives of the medical profession of Boston presented the problems involved in cases of silicosis and asbestosis. Dr. Robert B. Hunt, specialist in occupational lung diseases, explained the characteristics of both. An important question in the consideration of this subject was, "When is a man incapacitated." It was shown that silicosis in itself does not cause death and a person with it might be continued in gainful em-

ployment provided he was removed from the contact of silica dust. Dr. Ariel W. George supplemented the discussions by showing lantern slides illustrating various stages of a lung which had contracted silicosis and asbestosis.

Included in the program also was Mr. Henry D. Sayer, former industrial commissioner of New York, and Mr. Theodore C. Waters, chairman, Maryland Occupational Disease Commission. Both of these speakers outlined the present status of the occupational disease problem under workmen's compensation laws. Mr. Sayer believed that coverage of occupational diseases should be made by direction and not by indirection. Mr. Waters considered the question of the statute of limitations in determining the date of the contraction of occupational diseases. Consideration was given to statutes which apply the compensating of occupational diseases to the last exposure and to those laws which consider the date the employee discovered such injury.

It is the intention of the committee in charge of the section of insurance law to present a detailed report of the papers and discussions which were held on the subject of insurance law, and especially the one referring to extraterritorial effect of workmen's compensation law and occupational diseases.

# LABOR LEGISLATION

## Decree Providing for Compulsory Labor in Bolivia [1]

COMPULSORY employment of all men between the ages of 18 and 60 years who are residents or inhabitants of Bolivia, with the exception of students, persons undergoing treatment for illness, and those physically and mentally unable to work, was decreed on July 6, 1936. Right to exemption for physical or mental reasons will be evidenced by certificates issued by the medical or sanitary authorities, and students' right to exemption by certificates issued by the director or dean of the institutions in which they are enrolled.

Within 20 days after the issuance of the decree, every employed person must secure from his employer a certificate showing the kind of work he performs. Independent manufacturers, persons engaged in the professions, and those in agricultural communities are to secure their certificates from the civil authorities. At the end of this time, persons who have not furnished documentary proof of employment are to be considered unemployed, and will be enrolled in working brigades and detachments at the disposal of the State.

The Minister of Labor and the authorities he designates are to enroll the unemployed in special registers and, in accordance with their occupations and abilities, give them immediate employment under working conditions which conform to the regulations in force for workers who freely contract their labor. Vacancies will have been ascertained during the same 20-day period from employers who are to notify the Minister of Labor of the number of workers they need, the kind of work for which needed, and wages paid.

Fines are decreed for employers who refuse to issue certificates for their personnel, and double fines for employers who issue false certificates.

## Wage-Payment Act of India, 1936

A BILL for the regulation of the payment of wages to certain classes of workers in industry received the assent of the Governor General of India on April 23, 1936. The legislation will become effective on such date as the Governor General in Council may

[1] Data are from report of Andrew E. Donovan, American vice consul at La Paz, July 14, 1936.

designate by notification in the Gazette of India. Important provisions of the new law follow.[1]

The act is applicable only to the payment of wages to workers who receive less than 200 rupees per month, including persons employed in factories and on railways or under contract with railway administrations. However, the local Government may, after giving 3 months' notice in the local official Gazette, extend the act to payment of wages "to any class of persons employed in any industrial establishment or in any class or group of industrial establishments." The law defines industrial establishments as including tramway or motor-omnibus service; wharves, docks, or jetties; inland steam vessels; mines, quarries, or oil-fields; workshops; and plantations (cinchona, rubber, coffee, or tea) on which 25 or more workers are employed for the growing of these products.

No wage period shall be longer than 1 month. Any factory, industrial establishment, or railway, employing less than 1,000 persons, shall ordinarily pay wages within 7 days of the expiration of the period in which the wages were earned, and where 1,000 or more persons are employed wages shall be paid before the expiration of the tenth day of the period for which the wages are payable.

Deductions from the wages of employed persons covered by the act shall be made only in conformity with the law. In addition to authorized fines, deductions are allowed on the following grounds: For absence from duty; for damage to or loss of goods specifically entrusted to the employed person for custody, or for the loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is directly due to his default or neglect; for housing accommodations provided by the employer; for such services[2] and amenities provided by the employer as the Governor General in Council or local government may by general order or special order designate; for recovery of sums advanced to workers or for adjustments in connection with the overpayment of wages; for income tax payable by employed persons; for subscriptions to and for repayment of advances to specified provident funds; and for payments to cooperative societies which have the approval of the local government.

Any commissioner for workmen's compensation or other experienced officer, such as a judge of a civil court, may be authorized by the local government to decide for any specified district all claims arising out of deductions from wages or delays in the payment of wages of persons employed or paid in such area.

Except in special instances, applications for the recovery of unpaid wages should be made "within 6 months from the date on which the

[1] Labor Gazette (Bombay), May 1936, pp. 654–663; Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva), July 6, 1936, pp. 18–20.

[2] Do not include tools and raw materials necessary for purposes of employment.

deduction from the wages was made or from the date on which the payment of the wages was due to be made."

If the authority hearing the case is convinced that an application "was either malicious or vexatious", he may direct that a penalty not exceeding 50 rupees be paid by the applicant to the employer or other person responsible for the payment of wages.

Under certain circumstances, set forth in the law, an appeal to the court may be made by either the plaintiff or the defendant within 30 days of the date of the decision.

The maximum penalty for the violation of the provisions for the regular payment of wages and for the regulation of deductions from wages earned is 500 rupees. A maximum fine of 200 rupees may be imposed for prolonging the wage period over a month, for not paying wages in cash, or for not displaying a notice containing an abstract of the law and "of the rules made thereunder in English and in the language of the majority of the persons employed in the factory, as may be prescribed."

For the purposes of the payment of wages act (1) an inspector of factories shall be an inspector in respect of all factories within the local limits assigned to him; (2) The Governor General in Council may appoint inspectors in respect to all persons employed upon a railway; and (3) the local government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint other persons to be inspectors and may "define the local limits within which, and the class of factories and industrial establishments in respect of which, they shall exercise their functions."

## Labor Law of Iraq [1]

COMPENSATION for industrial accidents and occupational diseases, paid vacations, sick leave, daily and weekly rest, and maternity aid for workers in industrial undertakings are some of the benefits provided by an Iraq law of April 25, 1936, effective May 15, 1936. The law excludes from its provisions agriculture, family industries, communal undertakings (such as silt clearance of canals) imposed by law, and work which continues for less than a week, but specifically includes excavation for antiquities.

The hours of labor in industrial undertakings are to be fixed from time to time by the council of ministers, provision being made for overtime work with pay. Except in case of accident or urgent need, workers are to have an hour of rest in the middle of the daily work, a minimum rest of 11 consecutive hours at night, and at least 24 consecutive hours of rest after each 6 days of work. Persons who work at night are to have compensatory rest during the day. A table of

[1] Data are from report of P. Knabenshue, American minister at Baghdad, June 11, 1936.

the hours to be worked by men, women, and young persons (between 12 and 15 years of age) is to be posted in a conspicuous place in the factory or workshop, and a copy thereof must be furnished to the Ministry of Interior.

Each person who has worked for 1 consecutive year in any industrial establishment employing more than 10 workers is entitled to 10 days of paid vacation each year, to be taken at a time approved by the employer, and 15 days of sick leave with pay per year, based on an approved medical report. The conditions governing leave on half pay or without pay are to be established by regulations.

Persons who have not attained the age of adolescence are not to be employed in any industrial undertaking, but may work not to exceed 4 hours per day in technical or charitable schools and institutions or in industrial places designated by the Government as places of training. Any young person between the ages of 12 and 15 years who desires to be employed upon a vessel other than a family enterprise must furnish a certificate by an official doctor as to his fitness for such work, to be renewed annually until the age of adolescence is reached. No person of either sex under 18 years is to be employed as a trimmer or stoker on a vessel.

A woman employed in industry is entitled to not more than 2 weeks' rest before the probable date of her confinement, as certified by a physician, and 3 weeks after it on full pay, and she is not to be dismissed during such absence.

Medical aid is to be provided for workers who suffer as a result of their work. Compensation for death, injury, or disease, is provided for workers or their families as follows: In case of death due to an industrial accident, 2 years' wages are payable to dependents in such shares as may be prescribed by regulations; for total permanent disability due to industrial accident, occupational disease, or poisoning, 2 years' wages; for partial disability, an amount to be determined by the Ministry of Interior, but not to exceed one-half of the normal wages, payable for not more than 1 year in case of temporary disability nor for more than 2 years for permanent disability. Within 24 hours after an accident necessitating absence from work for 48 hours, the employer is to notify the nearest police station, the Ministry of Interior, or the association to which the worker belongs. The employer may insure his risks in an insurance company. Compensation for industrial accident or occupational disease is not to be attached, and in case of the employer's bankruptcy, compensation claims not exceeding 100 dinars each take precedence over all other claims. Appeals from compensation awards must be made within 3 months.

The Ministry of Interior may be empowered by regulations to set up conciliation bodies to settle disputes between employers and

workers, but these bodies are to function only with the consent of both parties. The Government is authorized to issue regulations for the creation of a special savings fund for the workers and for compulsory insurance. It may take measures to insure the workers against unemployment, sickness, or injury, or may authorize workers' associations to undertake these services. The right of association is guaranteed to the workers for the purposes and under the circumstances specified in the law. The Ministry of Interior is authorized to inspect industrial establishments to determine whether the employers have complied with the provisions of the law. Penalties are decreed for noncompliance. The regulations to be issued for this law are to include safety and health provisions for workers.

# EDUCATION AND TRAINING

## W. P. A. Emergency Education Program, May 1936

THE total number of enrollees under the Works Progress Administration Emergency Education Program as of May 31, 1936, was 1,826,104, and the total number of teachers engaged during May of this year in conducting 117,203 classes of instruction was 40,656. These figures and the statistics below are given in a press release of August 3 from the office of that Administration.[1]

The general adult-education classes ranked highest in the number of enrollees, who totaled 785,701. The next highest enrollment (266,630) was for the literacy classes, and it is estimated, the release states, that these classes will later on include 500,000 students (about one-eighth of the approximately 4,000,000 illiterates in the United States).

Vocational training classes in the period under review aided in the rehabilitation of 261,512 students, while 87,862 persons were registered for parent education and 60,823 for workers' education classes. The nursery schools had a registration of 52,509 young children. The program also included correspondence study centers, with an enrollment of 17,072, and emergency college centers making it possible in May 1936 for 8,232 young persons whose financial situation would not permit attendance at regular colleges to do college work.

The Deputy Administrator of the Works Progress Administration states that "reports on this program continue to prove satisfactory, which should augur well for a better rounded program next year."

While it may be difficult to calculate the value of this program, which is helping millions to adjust themselves to new economic conditions, it is true that industrial leaders and others have learned that the illiterate worker is the poorest customer and that any effort to raise the educational standards of people has a definite dollars-and-cents result. And in many other ways, of course, such efforts pay large social dividends.

The following table shows the distribution of teachers and students, by States, for certain types of education:

[1] As revised by that agency.

## Works Progress Administration Emergency Education Program, May 1936

| State [1] | Types of education [2] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All types | | | Vocational | | | Workers | | |
| | Teachers | Enrollees | Classes | Teachers | Enrollees | Classes | Teachers | Enrollees | Classes |
| Alabama | 634 | 14,058 | 585 | 75 | 2,263 | 75 | | | |
| Arizona | 311 | 5,079 | 510 | 31 | 461 | 51 | 2 | 30 | 5 |
| Arkansas | 439 | 26,991 | 3,318 | | | | 20 | 1,904 | 116 |
| California | 1,495 | 64,722 | 2,885 | 294 | 8,901 | 697 | 50 | 1,689 | 112 |
| Colorado | 539 | 19,811 | 1,251 | 81 | 2,785 | 209 | 19 | 805 | 56 |
| Connecticut | 634 | 26,085 | 1,394 | 16 | 192 | 18 | | | |
| District of Columbia | 92 | 2,540 | 248 | 6 | 371 | 26 | | | |
| Florida | 729 | 32,639 | 1,990 | | | | 25 | 3,202 | 255 |
| Georgia | 1,286 | 51,481 | 4,777 | 219 | 10,343 | 856 | 13 | 512 | 39 |
| Idaho | 232 | 11,092 | 333 | 37 | 1,119 | 58 | 2 | 80 | 3 |
| Illinois | 2,031 | 67,895 | 4,380 | 283 | 12,963 | 694 | 41 | 1,557 | 67 |
| Indiana | 640 | 26,979 | 1,381 | 75 | 4,242 | 219 | 46 | 2,630 | 149 |
| Iowa | 277 | 10,046 | 467 | | | | 9 | 450 | 29 |
| Kansas | 915 | 22,685 | 1,398 | 125 | 3,275 | 375 | 73 | 3,250 | 200 |
| Kentucky | 949 | 43,041 | 2,352 | 51 | 2,914 | 142 | | | |
| Louisiana | 1,060 | 57,759 | 3,703 | 275 | 18,196 | 1,196 | | | |
| Maine | 171 | 2,246 | 191 | | | | | | |
| Maryland | 320 | 18,827 | 749 | 42 | 1,970 | 144 | | | |
| Massachusetts | 1,281 | 37,970 | 1,392 | 16 | 1,597 | 60 | | | |
| Michigan | 779 | 22,341 | 2,270 | 61 | 5,100 | 700 | 12 | 800 | 55 |
| Minnesota | 533 | 47,239 | 8,373 | 22 | 1,596 | 210 | 50 | 3,253 | 796 |
| Mississippi | 1,049 | 40,591 | 2,361 | 220 | 9,744 | 576 | 38 | 1,585 | 71 |
| Missouri | 1,078 | 56,663 | 2,758 | 101 | 6,518 | 353 | 39 | 3,715 | 168 |
| Montana | 304 | 1,965 | 100 | 6 | 309 | 11 | 3 | 64 | 3 |
| Nebraska | 443 | 11,155 | 1,473 | 68 | 1,990 | 636 | | | |
| Nevada | 34 | 693 | 63 | 3 | 48 | 5 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 84 | 5,515 | 336 | 3 | 60 | 7 | 12 | 4,007 | 227 |
| New Jersey | 1,373 | 41,857 | 10,513 | 140 | 6,649 | 634 | 1 | 92 | 38 |
| New Mexico | 181 | 4,735 | 252 | 34 | 357 | 36 | | | |
| New York | 3,075 | 108,695 | 11,908 | 771 | 18,387 | 2,401 | 8 | 703 | 36 |
| North Carolina | 924 | 27,933 | 2,295 | 79 | 3,076 | 207 | 5 | 169 | 16 |
| North Dakota | 267 | 8,931 | 457 | 40 | 2,292 | 79 | 15 | 916 | 33 |
| Ohio | 1,844 | 104,475 | 5,728 | 166 | 12,424 | 601 | 53 | 3,480 | 211 |
| Oklahoma | 109 | 1,828 | 223 | | | | 11 | 211 | 41 |
| Oregon | 361 | 15,931 | 881 | 105 | 5,052 | 317 | 9 | 945 | 24 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,187 | 149,142 | 8,439 | 226 | 13,288 | 988 | 91 | 8,349 | 379 |
| Rhode Island | 263 | 8,412 | 869 | 14 | 1,048 | 131 | | | |
| South Carolina | 924 | 25,480 | 847 | 330 | 10,291 | 329 | 23 | 660 | 22 |
| South Dakota | 258 | 11,272 | 673 | 86 | 3,464 | 232 | 1 | 37 | 3 |
| Tennessee | 71 | 910 | 28 | | | | | | |
| Texas | 2,244 | 100,315 | 5,968 | 546 | 21,438 | 1,231 | 3 | 306 | 12 |
| Utah | 227 | 11,883 | 585 | 35 | 1,669 | 93 | 15 | 573 | 27 |
| Vermont | 120 | 8,373 | 492 | 11 | 659 | 63 | 10 | 835 | 62 |
| Virginia | 1,054 | 36,451 | 1,918 | 162 | 6,785 | 375 | | | |
| Washington | 853 | 83,949 | 4,432 | 65 | 6,764 | 297 | 44 | 5,227 | 210 |
| West Virginia | 827 | 28,216 | 1,572 | 122 | 4,878 | 235 | 32 | 1,180 | 75 |
| Wisconsin | 482 | 24,441 | 1,395 | 56 | 1,644 | 100 | 27 | 4,739 | 354 |
| Wyoming | 207 | 11,665 | 419 | 264 | 264 | 9 | 2 | 217 | 11 |
| New York City | 4,466 | 283,032 | 6,271 | 514 | 44,126 | 689 | 50 | 2,051 | 160 |
| Total | 40,656 | 1,826,104 | 117,203 | 5,620 | 261,512 | 16,365 | 854 | 60,823 | 4,065 |

[1] Delaware has no program and is therefore not listed.
[2] In addition to types of education specified in table there were nursery schools, freshmen colleges, correspondence centers, and other educational projects.

**Works Progress Administration Emergency Education Program, May 1936—Con.**

| State | Types of education | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General adult | | | Literacy | | | Parent | | |
| | Teachers | Enrollees | Classes | Teachers | Enrollees | Classes | Teachers | Enrollees | Classes |
| Alabama | 248 | 5,268 | 248 | 224 | 4,958 | 224 | | 314 | |
| Arizona | 223 | 4,092 | 432 | 2 | 91 | 6 | 1 | 60 | 2 |
| Arkansas | 106 | 6,935 | 708 | 194 | 13,632 | 2,184 | 48 | 3,980 | 292 |
| California | 641 | 35,903 | 1,489 | 154 | 3,302 | 352 | 42 | 1,410 | 97 |
| Colorado | 244 | 12,228 | 686 | 44 | 2,344 | 178 | 16 | 1,021 | 94 |
| Connecticut | 66 | 2,808 | 236 | 14 | 185 | 31 | 3 | 18 | 3 |
| District of Columbia | 10 | 541 | 62 | 23 | 904 | 120 | 11 | 424 | 30 |
| Florida | 322 | 17,551 | 1,113 | 160 | 5,785 | 421 | 33 | 4,255 | 143 |
| Georgia | 209 | 8,561 | 803 | 719 | 29,454 | 2,948 | 16 | 1,208 | 85 |
| Idaho | 81 | 1,916 | 81 | 4 | 309 | 8 | 3 | 164 | 6 |
| Illinois | 923 | 32,387 | 1,992 | 331 | 11,497 | 1,075 | 135 | 6,893 | 470 |
| Indiana | 60 | 4,254 | 211 | 95 | 4,132 | 224 | 34 | 3,490 | 153 |
| Iowa | 114 | 6,277 | 300 | 40 | 1,879 | 98 | 3 | 335 | 5 |
| Kansas | 318 | 11,940 | 605 | 35 | 900 | 105 | 72 | 1,200 | 40 |
| Kentucky | 411 | 23,785 | 1,218 | 264 | 7,085 | 732 | 55 | 6,140 | 186 |
| Louisiana | 527 | 24,287 | 1,482 | 150 | 9,090 | 745 | 25 | 2,516 | 116 |
| Maine | 43 | 714 | 60 | 86 | 1,292 | 123 | | | |
| Maryland | 128 | 6,895 | 441 | 16 | 392 | 28 | 7 | 825 | 41 |
| Massachusetts | 544 | 30,305 | 1,124 | | | | | | |
| Michigan | 116 | 7,000 | 850 | 41 | 2,500 | 275 | 25 | 1,700 | 250 |
| Minnesota | 314 | 39,009 | 7,021 | 18 | 1,420 | 274 | 6 | 611 | 32 |
| Mississippi | 302 | 13,008 | 893 | 349 | 15,070 | 771 | 15 | 549 | 32 |
| Missouri | 481 | 35,396 | 1,522 | 283 | 8,034 | 613 | 20 | 1,836 | 76 |
| Montana | 13 | 598 | 32 | 2 | 91 | 17 | 6 | 478 | 20 |
| Nebraska | 85 | 2,217 | 407 | 46 | 741 | 210 | 50 | 4,927 | 105 |
| Nevada | 12 | 262 | 32 | 3 | 141 | 10 | 5 | 159 | 13 |
| New Hampshire | 13 | 797 | 68 | 7 | 220 | 19 | | | |
| New Jersey | 912 | 27,919 | 8,473 | 198 | 5,158 | 1,150 | 24 | 1,162 | 190 |
| New Mexico | 80 | 2,548 | 153 | 23 | 518 | 26 | 6 | 161 | 9 |
| New York | 1,455 | 74,418 | 7,708 | 107 | 2,281 | 334 | 79 | 6,740 | 624 |
| North Carolina | 461 | 13,199 | 1,071 | 298 | 9,768 | 897 | 32 | 1,197 | 88 |
| North Dakota | 37 | 2,160 | 76 | 31 | 1,162 | 89 | 15 | 300 | 52 |
| Ohio | 999 | 62,795 | 3,586 | 260 | 12,226 | 798 | 92 | 11,064 | 445 |
| Oklahoma | 39 | 746 | 113 | 11 | 257 | 48 | 2 | 64 | 5 |
| Oregon | 129 | 7,173 | 404 | 45 | 2,104 | 106 | 4 | 190 | 11 |
| Pennsylvania | 969 | 78,026 | 4,369 | 385 | 24,683 | 1,457 | 119 | 10,358 | 545 |
| Rhode Island | 84 | 3,456 | 277 | 63 | 2,935 | 424 | | | |
| South Carolina | 139 | 3,481 | 138 | 346 | 10,564 | 344 | | | |
| South Dakota | 151 | 7,029 | 411 | 2 | 71 | 6 | 4 | 201 | 13 |
| Tennessee | 9 | | | | | | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| Texas | 812 | 45,113 | 2,729 | 614 | 30,447 | 1,870 | 42 | 1,662 | 88 |
| Utah | 114 | 7,408 | 381 | 25 | 1,120 | 58 | 3 | 276 | 10 |
| Vermont | 28 | 2,583 | 145 | 4 | 230 | 23 | 16 | 3,380 | 158 |
| Virginia | 362 | 16,509 | 777 | 405 | 12,043 | 729 | | | |
| Washington | 373 | 28,242 | 1,746 | 94 | 12,265 | 597 | 37 | 2,886 | 209 |
| West Virginia | 285 | 14,916 | 683 | 202 | 3,922 | 402 | 41 | 1,146 | 77 |
| Wisconsin | 301 | 14,926 | 789 | 35 | 1,440 | 57 | 12 | 1,217 | 85 |
| Wyoming | 42 | 2,158 | 108 | 17 | 1,037 | 59 | 5 | 130 | 6 |
| New York City | 677 | 36,052 | 690 | 133 | 6,951 | 228 | 20 | 1,215 | 31 |
| Total | 15,012 | 785,701 | 58,943 | 6,602 | 266,630 | 21,493 | 1,184 | 87,862 | 4,932 |

[3] Included in nursery (not shown in this table, but included in total).

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

## Trend of Strikes

THERE were 220 new strikes in August involving 63,000 workers, according to preliminary information available as this report goes to press. As a result of these 220 strikes and 120 others which began prior to but continued into August, there were 925,000 man-days of idleness during the month.

**Trend of Strikes, January 1935 to August 1936** [1]

| Year and month | Number of strikes | | | | | Workers involved in strikes— | | Man-days idle during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Continued from preceding month | Beginning in month | In progress during month | Ended in month | In effect at end of month | Beginning in month | In progress during month | |
| *1935* | | | | | | | | |
| January | 73 | 140 | 213 | 130 | 83 | 81,194 | 92,630 | 720,778 |
| February | 83 | 149 | 232 | 130 | 102 | 64,238 | 96,533 | 836,498 |
| March | 102 | 175 | 277 | 163 | 114 | 53,089 | 98,457 | 966,980 |
| April | 114 | 180 | 294 | 161 | 133 | 67,857 | 124,174 | 1,178,851 |
| May | 133 | 174 | 307 | 177 | 130 | 102,491 | 151,163 | 1,697,848 |
| June | 130 | 189 | 319 | 186 | 133 | 48,917 | 129,784 | 1,311,278 |
| July | 133 | 184 | 317 | 179 | 138 | 70,046 | 141,829 | 1,297,730 |
| August | 138 | 239 | 377 | 228 | 149 | 74,313 | 150,835 | 1,191,663 |
| September | 149 | 162 | 311 | 169 | 142 | 453,820 | 514,427 | 3,027,040 |
| October | 142 | 190 | 332 | 200 | 132 | 48,223 | 133,742 | 1,562,908 |
| November | 132 | 142 | 274 | 154 | 120 | 38,279 | 100,732 | 1,003,852 |
| December | 120 | 90 | 210 | 126 | 84 | 14,746 | 61,782 | 660,911 |
| *1936* | | | | | | | | |
| January | 84 | 163 | 247 | 146 | 101 | 31,836 | 58,583 | 632,705 |
| February | 101 | 144 | 245 | 126 | 119 | 63,080 | 89,715 | 747,745 |
| March | 119 | 182 | 301 | 174 | 127 | 75,257 | 122,301 | 1,330,788 |
| April | 127 | 170 | 297 | 175 | 122 | 64,019 | 94,192 | 691,661 |
| May | 122 | 193 | 315 | 208 | 107 | 71,936 | 121,188 | 979,627 |
| June | 107 | 168 | 275 | 146 | 129 | 61,243 | 129,721 | 1,283,570 |
| July [1] | 129 | 175 | 304 | 184 | 120 | 38,000 | 123,000 | 1,103,000 |
| August [1] | 120 | 220 | 340 | 180 | 160 | 63,000 | 112,000 | 925,000 |

[1] Strikes involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than 1 day are not included in this table, nor in the following tables. Notices or leads regarding strikes are obtained by the Bureau from 670 daily papers, labor papers, and trade journals, as well as from all Government labor boards. Schedules are sent to representatives of the parties in the disputes in order to get detailed and authentic information. Since there is delay in the return of some of these schedules, the figures given for the late months are not all inclusive and are, therefore, subject to change as additional information is received. This is particularly true with regard to the figures for the last 2 months, and these should be considered as preliminary estimates.

As compared with the preceding month, July, there was an increase of approximately 25 percent in the number of strikes, 65 percent in the number of workers involved, but a reduction of 16 percent in the number of man-days idle. As compared with August a year ago

new strikes were fewer by 8 percent, the number of workers involved in the strikes beginning in the month was less by 15 percent, and the number of man-days idle was less by 22 percent.

An analysis of August 1936 strikes, based on detailed and verified information, will appear in the December 1936 number of the Monthly Labor Review.

## Analysis of Strikes in June 1936 [1]

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has received notices concerning 185 strikes which began in June 1936. Detailed information has been obtained on 168 of these strikes but not enough data have been received on the other 17 to warrant including them in this report. The following analysis is based on the 168 strikes beginning in June, on which detailed information has been received, plus 107 strikes which began in preceding months and continued into June, making a total of 275 strikes in progress during the month.

More than 61,000 workers were involved in the 168 strikes beginning in June and nearly 130,000 were involved in the 275 strikes in progress during the month. The number of man-days of idleness due to strikes in June as a result of the 275 strikes in progress was 1,283,570—higher than the figure for any preceding month in 1936 except March.

The greatest concentration of strikes during the month of June was in the textile industries, building and construction, and the lumber industries. In textiles there were 29 strikes which continued into June from preceding months and 29 new strikes which began during the month. In building and construction there were 10 strikes which carried into June from preceding months and 19 new strikes during the month. In the industries manufacturing lumber and its products the number of strikes continuing into June from preceding months was 13 and the number of new strikes in June was 18. There were 12 new strikes in June in the industries manufacturing iron and steel and their products, 10 in the machinery manufacturing industries, and 10 in the transportation industries.

There were more than 100,000 man-days of idleness due to strikes during the month of June in each of five industry groups, i. e., iron and steel and their products (178,000), machinery (235,000), lumber and allied products (233,000), textiles (171,000), and extraction of minerals (111,000).

[1] Since schedules on all strikes have not yet been received (see footnote 1 to preceding table), the following tables do not include data on all strikes beginning or ending in this month. Data on missing strikes will be included in the annual report.

## Table 1.—Strikes in June 1936, by Industry

| Industry | Beginning in June | | In progress during June | | Man-days idle during June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Workers involved | Number | Workers involved | |
| **All industries** | **168** | **61,243** | **275** | **129,721** | **1,283,570** |
| **Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery** | **12** | **3,134** | **18** | **8,980** | **177,631** |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 4 | 1,241 | 5 | 6,741 | 154,564 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 1 | 484 | 1 | 484 | 5,324 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 1 | 93 | 2 | 128 | 863 |
| Hardware | 1 | 101 | 1 | 101 | 1,818 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 1 | 34 | 1 | 34 | 204 |
| Stoves | 1 | 185 | 4 | 431 | 5,320 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 1 | 160 | 1 | 160 | 3,200 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools) | | | 1 | 65 | 1,430 |
| Other | 2 | 836 | 2 | 836 | 4,908 |
| **Machinery, not including transportation equipment** | **10** | **11,268** | **13** | **19,193** | **234,629** |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 2 | 546 | 3 | 1,021 | 13,364 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 3 | 2,520 | 4 | 2,970 | 42,246 |
| Radios and phonographs | 3 | 7,737 | 3 | 7,737 | 47,614 |
| Typewriters and parts | | | 1 | 7,000 | 126,575 |
| Other | 2 | 465 | 2 | 465 | 4,830 |
| **Transportation equipment** | **2** | **320** | **4** | **1,020** | **15,730** |
| Automobiles, bodies and parts | 1 | 120 | 1 | 120 | 2,400 |
| Shipbuilding | 1 | 200 | 3 | 900 | 13,330 |
| **Nonferrous metals and their products** | **4** | **632** | **5** | **643** | **3,802** |
| Jewelry | 1 | 28 | 1 | 28 | 84 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 2 | 585 | 3 | 596 | 3,566 |
| Other | 1 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 152 |
| **Lumber and allied products** | **18** | **7,415** | **31** | **17,804** | **232,788** |
| Furniture | 5 | 391 | 12 | 2,030 | 27,502 |
| Millwork and planing | 3 | 820 | 5 | 1,630 | 22,754 |
| Sawmills and logging camps | 2 | 2,513 | 6 | 10,453 | 134,022 |
| Other | 8 | 3,691 | 8 | 3,691 | 48,510 |
| **Stone, clay, and glass products** | **4** | **1,169** | **5** | **1,230** | **11,694** |
| Glass | 2 | 443 | 3 | 504 | 3,908 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 20 |
| Pottery | 1 | 706 | 1 | 706 | 7,766 |
| **Textiles and their products** | **29** | **5,899** | **58** | **12,181** | **170,656** |
| Fabrics: | | | | | |
| Carpets and rugs | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 70 |
| Cotton goods | 2 | 583 | 9 | 3,674 | 61,859 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 3 | 207 | 12 | 1,472 | 28,994 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 1 | 125 | 3 | 540 | 7,685 |
| Wearing apparel: | | | | | |
| Clothing, men's | 2 | 325 | 2 | 325 | 800 |
| Clothing, women's | 8 | 659 | 11 | 836 | 8,944 |
| Hats, caps, and millinery | 2 | 609 | 4 | 956 | 9,888 |
| Shirts and collars | 2 | 780 | 2 | 780 | 10,980 |
| Hosiery | 5 | 1,301 | 8 | 2,096 | 23,479 |
| Knitgoods | 2 | 1,200 | 4 | 1,257 | 14,837 |
| Other | 1 | 75 | 2 | 210 | 3,120 |
| **Leather and its manufactures** | **9** | **4,596** | **11** | **4,971** | **36,707** |
| Boots and shoes | 6 | 4,429 | 7 | 4,654 | 34,692 |
| Other leather goods | 3 | 167 | 4 | 317 | 2,015 |
| **Food and kindred products** | **6** | **864** | **8** | **956** | **9,886** |
| Baking | 1 | 40 | 2 | 72 | 1,736 |
| Beverages | 1 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 112 |
| Canning and preserving | 1 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 35 |
| Confectionery | 1 | 63 | 1 | 63 | 441 |
| Flour and grain mills | | | 1 | 60 | 1,800 |
| Ice cream | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 152 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 1 | 702 | 1 | 702 | 5,610 |
| **Paper and printing** | **6** | **1,021** | **8** | **1,239** | **19,209** |
| Boxes, paper | 2 | 892 | 2 | 892 | 15,022 |
| Paper and pulp | 1 | 35 | 2 | 160 | 1,410 |
| Printing and publishing; Newspapers and periodicals | 1 | 28 | 1 | 28 | 224 |
| Other | 2 | 66 | 3 | 159 | 2,553 |
| **Chemicals and allied products** | **2** | **242** | **3** | **342** | **2,096** |
| Chemicals | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 63 |
| Other | 1 | 233 | 2 | 333 | 2,033 |
| **Rubber products** | **2** | **12,890** | **2** | **12,890** | **13,780** |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 1 | 12,000 | 1 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Other rubber goods | 1 | 890 | 1 | 890 | 1,780 |

Table 1.—Strikes in June 1936, by Industry—Continued

| Industry | Beginning in June | | In progress during June | | Man-days idle during June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Workers involved | Number | Workers involved | |
| **Miscellaneous manufacturing** | **7** | **755** | **12** | **1,184** | **15,034** |
| Electric light, power, and manufactured gas | 1 | 114 | 1 | 114 | 114 |
| Furriers and fur factories | 2 | 125 | 4 | 157 | 3,247 |
| Other | 4 | 516 | 7 | 913 | 11,673 |
| **Extraction of minerals** | **5** | **2,663** | **11** | **11,074** | **111,073** |
| Coal mining, anthracite | 2 | 1,650 | 3 | 1,900 | 10,560 |
| Coal mining, bituminous | 3 | 1,013 | 6 | 6,410 | 56,761 |
| Metalliferous mining | ---- | ---- | 1 | 2,064 | 37,152 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | ---- | ---- | 1 | 700 | 6,600 |
| **Transportation and communication** | **10** | **1,525** | **15** | **2,448** | **20,974** |
| Water transportation | 4 | 373 | 6 | 743 | 7,110 |
| Motor truck transportation | 4 | 277 | 5 | 777 | 7,235 |
| Motor bus transportation | ---- | ---- | 1 | 14 | 84 |
| Taxicabs and miscellaneous | 2 | 875 | 3 | 914 | 6,545 |
| **Trade** | **9** | **1,882** | **18** | **3,141** | **43,878** |
| Wholesale | 5 | 1,538 | 6 | 1,547 | 16,710 |
| Retail | 4 | 344 | 12 | 1,594 | 27,168 |
| **Domestic and personal service** | **7** | **310** | **10** | **20,793** | **62,244** |
| Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses | 2 | 29 | 2 | 29 | 215 |
| Personal services, barbers, beauty parlors | 1 | 90 | 2 | 20,290 | 60,230 |
| Laundries | 2 | 84 | 3 | 354 | 716 |
| Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing | ---- | ---- | 1 | 13 | 169 |
| Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry) | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 14 |
| Other | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 900 |
| **Building and construction** | **19** | **1,572** | **29** | **3,021** | **19,911** |
| Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A. | 7 | 572 | 12 | 1,002 | 11,617 |
| All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings) | 12 | 1,000 | 17 | 2,019 | 8,294 |
| **Agriculture, etc.** | **3** | **2,950** | **7** | **6,277** | **78,614** |
| Agriculture | 2 | 2,850 | 6 | 6,177 | 77,914 |
| Fishing | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 700 |
| **Relief work and W. P. A.** | **1** | **42** | **2** | **142** | **2,094** |
| **Other nonmanufacturing industries** | **3** | **94** | **5** | **192** | **1,140** |

More than half (57 percent) of the 168 strikes beginning in June were in four States: There were 31 in Pennsylvania, 30 in New York, 19 in California and 16 in Ohio. Table 2 classifies the 168 strikes beginning in June and the 275 in progress during the month according to geographical location, showing the number of workers involved and the number of man-days of idleness in each State.

Of the 275 strikes in progress during June, 9 extended into two or more States. The most important of these were the strike of Remington Rand employees in New York, Ohio, and Connecticut, and the strike of lumber workers in the Columbia River Basin of Washington and Oregon, both of which began in May. The latter strike was settled in June; the former is not yet settled.

Table 2.—Strikes in June 1936, by States

| State | Beginning in June | | In progress during June | | Man-days idle during June |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Workers involved | Number | Workers involved | |
| All States | 168 | 61,243 | 275 | 129,721 | 1,283,570 |
| Alabama | 3 | 553 | 6 | 2,887 | 47,789 |
| Arkansas | | | 1 | 2,500 | 32,500 |
| California | 19 | 5,488 | 27 | 8,025 | 107,038 |
| Colorado | 1 | 200 | 1 | 200 | 2,600 |
| Connecticut | | | 2 | 297 | 6,534 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 20 | 2 | 370 | 4,570 |
| Idaho | 1 | 2,500 | 1 | 2,500 | 15,000 |
| Illinois | 5 | 556 | 9 | 1,082 | 14,179 |
| Indiana | 2 | 315 | 3 | 345 | 6,165 |
| Kentucky | | | 1 | 5,000 | 40,068 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 594 | 1 | 594 | 4,158 |
| Maine | 1 | 311 | 1 | 311 | 4,354 |
| Maryland | 2 | 969 | 3 | 980 | 11,811 |
| Massachusetts | 8 | 5,434 | 10 | 5,579 | 31,843 |
| Michigan | 3 | 1,435 | 5 | 1,605 | 13,770 |
| Minnesota | 5 | 357 | 9 | 1,294 | 17,621 |
| Missouri | 1 | 48 | 1 | 48 | 288 |
| Montana | 1 | 245 | 1 | 245 | 735 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 60 | 2 | 160 | 1,920 |
| New Hampshire | | | 1 | 225 | 3,150 |
| New Jersey | 8 | 7,980 | 12 | 8,037 | 48,963 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 105 | 1 | 105 | 945 |
| New York | 30 | 2,776 | 46 | 23,734 | 91,144 |
| North Carolina | 2 | 2,100 | 2 | 2,100 | 15,200 |
| Ohio | 16 | 18,965 | 25 | 26,282 | 273,836 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 30 | 2 | 91 | 1,646 |
| Oregon | 3 | 582 | 5 | 862 | 10,854 |
| Pennsylvania | 31 | 6,338 | 48 | 9,814 | 102,117 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 63 | 3 | 400 | 8,359 |
| South Carolina | | | 7 | 3,091 | 49,416 |
| Tennessee | 2 | 263 | 3 | 342 | 2,979 |
| Texas | 4 | 1,000 | 7 | 1,318 | 11,970 |
| Vermont | | | 1 | 700 | 6,600 |
| Washington | 4 | 479 | 7 | 1,879 | 24,728 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 519 | 3 | 584 | 7,084 |
| Wisconsin | 4 | 193 | 7 | 780 | 7,182 |
| Interstate | 4 | 765 | 9 | 15,355 | 254,454 |

The average number of workers involved in the 168 strikes beginning in June was 365. A distribution of the strikes in each industry group according to the number of workers involved is shown in table 3. Nearly half of the strikes involved less than 100 workers each and only two strikes involved as many as 5,000 workers each. These were the strike at the plant of the R. C. A. Manufacturing Co., Inc., at Camden, N. J., and a 1-day strike at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio.

In approximately half of the strikes beginning in June, including a little less than half of the total number of workers involved, the major issues were union recognition or other matters vital to union organization. Thirty-six percent of the strikes, including approximately one-fourth of the workers, were over wage and hour issues principally, and 12 percent of the strikes, including another fourth of the workers, were over miscellaneous issues which could not properly be classified in either the organization or the wages and hours groups. In addition to sympathy and jurisdictional strikes, this group includes the strikes in which the major issues were such matters as division of work, seniority rights, changes in work methods, and delayed pay. The

large number of workers in the group classified under "other" is accounted for principally by the 1-day strike at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio, in protest against the treatment of a union official at the company's plant in Gadsden, Ala.

**Table 3.—Strikes Beginning in June 1936, Classified by Number of Workers Involved**

| Industrial group | Total | Number of strikes in which the number of workers involved was— | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 6 and under 20 | 20 and under 100 | 100 and under 500 | 500 and under 1,000 | 1,000 and under 5,000 | 5,000 and under 10,000 | 10,000 and over |
| All industries | 168 | 19 | 63 | 63 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| *Manufacturing* | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 12 | ------- | 4 | 6 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | ------- | 1 | 1 | ------- |
| Transportation equipment | 2 | ------- | ------- | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Lumber and allied products | 18 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | ------- | ------- |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 4 | ------- | 2 | 1 | 1 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Textiles and their products | 29 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 2 | ------- | ------- |
| Leather and its manufactures | 9 | ------- | 4 | 2 | ------- | 3 | ------- | ------- |
| Food and kindred products | 6 | 2 | 3 | ------- | 1 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Paper and printing | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Chemicals and allied products | 2 | 1 | ------- | 1 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Rubber products | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 1 | ------- | ------- | 1 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| *Nonmanufacturing* | | | | | | | | |
| Extraction of minerals | 5 | ------- | ------- | 3 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Transportation and communication | 10 | 1 | 4 | 5 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Trade | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ------- | 1 | ------- | ------- |
| Domestic and personal service | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Building and construction | 19 | 2 | 11 | 6 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Agriculture, etc | 3 | ------- | ------- | 2 | ------- | 1 | ------- | ------- |
| Relief work and W. P. A | 1 | ------- | 1 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Other nonmanufacturing industries | 3 | 1 | 2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |

**Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes Beginning in June 1936**

| Major issue | Strikes | | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent of total | Number | Percent of total |
| All issues | 168 | 100.0 | 61,243 | 100.0 |
| Wages and hours | 61 | 36.3 | 15,845 | 25.9 |
| Wage increase | 31 | 18.4 | 4,603 | 7.5 |
| Wage decrease | 18 | 10.7 | 6,537 | 10.8 |
| Wage increase, hour decrease | 9 | 5.4 | 3,259 | 5.3 |
| Wage decrease, hour increase | 2 | 1.2 | 446 | .7 |
| Hour increase | 1 | .6 | 1,000 | 1.6 |
| Organization | 87 | 51.8 | 29,250 | 47.7 |
| Union recognition | 14 | 8.3 | 1,604 | 2.6 |
| Union recognition and wages | 28 | 16.7 | 8,718 | 14.2 |
| Union recognition, wages, and hours | 32 | 19.0 | 17,960 | 29.3 |
| Closed shop | 8 | 4.8 | 852 | 1.4 |
| Violation of agreement | 1 | .6 | 22 | (1) |
| Discrimination | 4 | 2.4 | 94 | .2 |
| Miscellaneous | 20 | 11.9 | 16,148 | 26.4 |
| Sympathy | 3 | 1.8 | 397 | .6 |
| Jurisdiction | 1 | .6 | 90 | .1 |
| Other | 15 | 8.9 | 15,561 | 25.5 |
| Not reported | 1 | .6 | 100 | .2 |

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

In table 5 the strikes ending in June in each industry group are classified according to their duration. The average duration of the 146 strikes which ended in June was approximately 24 calendar days. Thirty percent of them lasted less than a week and 59 percent ended in less than one-half month after they began. At the other extreme were eight strikes which had been in progress for 3 months or more. The largest of these was the strike against the Toledo Shipbuilding Co., Inc., at Toledo, Ohio, which began in March. All of the others were small strikes, none of which involved as many as 350 employees.

**Table 5.—Duration of Strikes Ending in June 1936**

| Industrial group | Total | Number of strikes with duration of— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 1 week | 1 week and less than one-half month | One-half month and less than 1 month | 1 and less than 2 months | 2 and less than 3 months | 3 months or more |
| All industries | 146 | 44 | 42 | 20 | 24 | 8 | 8 |
| *Manufacturing* | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Machinery, not including transportation equipment | 5 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Transportation equipment | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Nonferrous metals and their products | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Lumber and allied products | 21 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Textiles and their products | 22 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | | 3 |
| Leather and its manufactures | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Food and kindred products | 5 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Paper and printing | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Rubber products | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 5 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| *Nonmanufacturing* | | | | | | | |
| Extraction of minerals | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Transportation and communication | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Trade | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Domestic and personal service | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Building and construction | 19 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Agriculture, etc | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| Relief work and W. P. A | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| Other nonmanufacturing industries | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | |

Settlements for approximately half of the workers involved in the 146 strikes which ended in June were negotiated directly by representatives of the organized workers with the employers. This was the procedure in 56, or 38.4 percent, of the strikes. In 52 strikes, including 42.8 percent of the workers, settlements were worked out with the assistance of Government conciliators or labor boards, the workers in most of these cases being represented by union officials. Twenty-four of the 146 strikes were terminated without formal settlements. In these cases the employees returned to work without a settlement of the disputed points or they lost their jobs through replacement with new workers or through the action of employers in moving operations to a new locality or going out of business.

**Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes Ending in June 1936**

| Negotiations toward settlements carried on by— | Strikes | | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent of total | Number | Percent of total |
| Total | 146 | 100.0 | 45,226 | 100.0 |
| Employers and workers directly | 6 | 4.1 | 360 | .8 |
| Employers and representatives of organized workers directly | 56 | 38.4 | 22,246 | 49.2 |
| Government conciliators or labor boards | 52 | 35.6 | 19,374 | 42.8 |
| Private conciliators or arbitrators | 8 | 5.5 | 1,503 | 3.3 |
| Terminated without formal settlement | 24 | 16.4 | 1,743 | 3.9 |

The results of the 146 strikes which ended in June are indicated in tables 7 and 8. In 64 of the strikes, including 26 percent of the 45,226 workers involved, the employees obtained substantially what was demanded. In 40 strikes, including 34 percent of the workers, the workers' demands were partially granted, and in 40 strikes which included 13.3 percent of the workers, little or nothing was gained by the striking employees. The result of one strike, including 26.5 percent of the total workers involved, was not determinable. This was a 1-day strike at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plant in Akron, Ohio, in protest against the treatment of a union official at the company's plant in Gadsden, Ala. No specific demands were made and no immediate results were expected, hence the impossibility of determining the result of the strike.

The information in table 8, which shows the results of the 146 strikes in relation to the major issues involved, indicates that the workers were a little more successful in the organization disputes than in those over wages and hours. They won exactly half of the organization strikes and lost a fourth of them. They won only 42 percent of the wage and hour strikes and lost 27 percent.

**Table 7.—Results of Strikes Ending in June 1936**

| Results | Strikes | | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent of total | Number | Percent of total |
| Total | 146 | 100.0 | 45,226 | 100.0 |
| Substantial gains to workers | 64 | 43.8 | 11,746 | 26.0 |
| Partial gains or compromises | 40 | 27.4 | 15,355 | 34.0 |
| Little or no gains to workers | 40 | 27.4 | 6,035 | 13.3 |
| Jurisdictional or rival union settlements | 1 | .7 | 90 | .2 |
| Indeterminate | 1 | .7 | 12,000 | 26.5 |

Table 8.—**Results of Strikes Ending in June 1936, in Relation to Major Issues Involved**

| Major issue | Total | Number of strikes resulting in— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Substantial gains to workers | Partial gains or compromises | Little or no gains to workers | Jurisdictional or rival union settlements | Indeterminate |
| All issues | 146 | 64 | 40 | 40 | 1 | 1 |
| Wages and hours | 52 | 22 | 16 | 14 | | |
| Wage increase | 28 | 14 | 9 | 5 | | |
| Wage decrease | 14 | 4 | 3 | 7 | | |
| Wage increase, hour decrease | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Wage decrease, hour increase | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Hour increase | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Organization | 76 | 38 | 19 | 19 | | |
| Union recognition | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Union recognition and wages | 22 | 12 | 8 | 2 | | |
| Union recognition, wages and hours | 30 | 17 | 7 | 6 | | |
| Closed shop | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Violation of agreement | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Discrimination | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 18 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Sympathy | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Jurisdiction | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Other | 15 | 3 | 5 | 6 | | 1 |

## Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in August 1936

DURING August 1936, the Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 89 disputes, which affected a known total of 26,203 employees. Of these disputes, 34 were adjusted, 2 were referred to another agency, 2 were settled by the parties at interest, 3 could not be adjusted, and 48 were still pending. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike, lock-out, or controversy not having reached the strike or lock-out stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

## Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of August 1936

| Company or industry and location | Nature of controversy | Craftsmen concerned | Cause of dispute | Present status and terms of settlement | Commissioner assigned | Assignment completed | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Directly | Indirectly |
| | | | | | *1936* | *1936* | | |
| Standard & Cleopatra Shoe Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | Strike | Shoe workers | Violation of agreement | Adjusted. Signed union agreement; agreed not to violate. | Aug. 11 | Aug. 13 | 600 | ------- |
| Longshoremen, Tampa, Fla. | Threatened strike. | Longshoremen | Asked wage increase, union recognition, and improved conditions. | Adjusted. Wage increase, union recognition, overtime pay, and satisfactory hours. | Aug. 3 | Aug. 11 | 1,100 | ------- |
| School building, Savannah, Ga. | do | Bricklayers | Employment of nonunion bricklayers. | Adjusted. Union bricklayers to be employed on new work. | Aug. 10 | Aug. 25 | 28 | 173 |
| Shell Pipe Line Corporation, Cushing, Okla. | Controversy | Oil workers | Election of employee representatives. | Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement | Aug. 5 | do | 391 | ------- |
| J. Norman Geipe, Inc., Baltimore, Md. | Threatened strike. | Truck drivers | Wage increase | Adjusted. Increase of 30 percent and improved conditions. | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | 27 | 31 |
| Royal Brass Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. | Controversy | Brass workers | Asked increases ranging from 10 to 20 percent. | Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent for those receiving 45 cents per hour; 5 percent for those over 45 cents. | Aug. 4 | Aug. 14 | 130 | ------- |
| A. J. Crowhurst & Sons, Inc., Belleville, N. J. | Lock-out | Tannery workers | Wages, working conditions, and collective bargaining. | Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; all reinstated. | July 27 | Aug. 16 | 160 | ------- |
| Fish dealers, New York City | Controversy | Fish workers | Wages and working conditions | Adjusted. Journeymen allowed $26 per week. | Aug. 4 | Aug. 6 | 16 | ------- |
| Maple City Rubber Co., Norwalk, Ohio. | Threatened strike. | Toy-balloon makers | Wages, discharges, and long hours for women. | Unable to adjust | Aug. 10 | Aug. 13 | 30 | ------- |
| Warren Fabric Co., West Warren, Mass. | Strike | Woolen-fabric workers | Wages and union recognition | Adjusted. Piece-work rates guaranteed, and union recognized. | July 17 | Aug. 10 | 150 | ------- |
| Ericsson Transfer Co., Baltimore, Md. | do | Drivers | Wages | Adjusted. Increase of 35 percent and closed-shop agreement. | Aug. 3 | Aug. 3 | 24 | 12 |
| Chicago Molded Products Co., Chicago, Ill. | do | Bakelite molders | Wages and union recognition | Adjusted. 10-percent increase to lower-paid workers, all reinstated, and agreed to meet shop committee. | Aug. 14 | Aug. 26 | 135 | 35 |
| P. W. A. project No. 9316, Princeton, Tex. | do | Bricklayers | Working conditions | Unclassified. Satisfactory settlement before arrival of commissioner. | Aug. 10 | Aug. 10 | 30 | 300 |
| Belmont Stamping & Enameling Co., New Philadelphia, Ohio. | Threatened strike. | Stampers and enamelers. | do | Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement. | Aug. 17 | Aug. 30 | 360 | ------- |
| Miller Corset Co., Inc., Canandaigua, N. Y. | Strike | Corset makers | Signed agreement and union recognition. | Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board. | July 13 | Aug. 13 | 35 | 37 |
| Longmann Bros. Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. | Controversy | Machinists | Asked 10-percent wage increase | Adjusted. Agreed to adjust wages. | Aug. 1 | Aug. 26 | 70 | 10 |
| Post-office building, Ocean City, N. J. | Threatened strike. | Carpenters and laborers. | Asked that union men be employed. | Adjusted. Union workers employed. | Aug. 3 | Aug. 23 | 34 | 30 |
| Henry H. Sheip Manufactur- | Strike | Wooden-box makers | Asked wage adjustments and | Adjusted | Aug. 19 | Aug. 21 | 120 | ------- |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corset makers | Signed agreement and union recognition. | Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board. | July 13 | Aug. 13 | 35 | 37 |
| Longmann Bros. Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. | Controversy | Machinists | Asked 10-percent wage increase | Adjusted. Agreed to adjust wages. | Aug. 1 | Aug. 26 | 70 | 10 |
| Post-office building, Ocean City, N. J. | Threatened strike. | Carpenters and laborers. | Asked that union men be employed. | Adjusted. Union workers employed. | Aug. 3 | Aug. 23 | 34 | 30 |
| Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | Strike | Wooden-box makers | Asked wage adjustments and union recognition. | Adjusted | Aug. 19 | Aug. 21 | 120 | ------- |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co., and Northwestern Ohio Gas Co., Toledo, Ohio. | ---do--- | Fuel-gas workers | Wages and working conditions | Adjusted. Increases ranging from 5 to 20 percent and agreement. | Aug. 10 | Aug. 20 | 300 | 50 |
| United Pants Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | ---do--- | Pants makers | Asked union recognition | Adjusted. Election held and agreement concluded. | July 7 | Aug. 12 | 160 | ------- |
| Fruit and vegetable workers, Placerville, Calif. | ---do--- | Field workers | Growers refused collective bargaining. | Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; all returned. | Aug. 17 | Aug. 28 | (1) | ------- |
| Pressed steel Car Co., McKees Rocks, Pa. | ---do--- | Steel workers | Wages | Adjusted. Allowed 5-percent increase over recent agreement providing $7.10 per day. | Aug. 12 | Aug. 13 | 600 | 2,000 |
| Anchor Box & Lumber Co., Millvale, Pa. | ---do--- | Carpenters | Asked increase of 5 cents per hour and overtime pay. | Adjusted. Some increases allowed; all returned. | Aug. 14 | Aug. 18 | 70 | ------- |
| Motor-truck freight, Youngstown, Ohio. | ---do--- | Drivers | Asked wage increases, union recognition, and improved conditions. | Adjusted. Increased from 40 to 47½ cents per hour for platform men; others allowed 60 and 65 cents per hour. | Aug. 10 | Aug. 20 | 900 | 600 |
| Poultry workers, New York City. | Threatened strike. | Poultry workers | Wage cut | Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; closed shop and no cuts. | Aug. 4 | Aug. 11 | 325 | ------- |
| Graver Tank Co., Catasauqua, Pa. | Strike | Iron and tin workers | Asked wage increase | Adjusted. Allowed 9-percent increase in hourly rates. | Aug. 22 | Aug. 23 | 26 | 2 |
| Palmer Asbestos Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill. | Controversy | Rubber workers | Renewal of agreement and wage increase. | Adjusted. Increase of 5 percent and improved conditions. | Aug. 1 | Aug. 14 | 17 | ------- |
| Garvin's Restaurant, Washington, D. C. | ---do--- | Restaurant workers | Asked union shop | Adjusted. Allowed closed shop, effective Sept. 15. | July 1 | Sept. 1 | 20 | ------- |
| Nurses Home Building, Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. | ---do--- | Building-trades workers. | Jurisdiction of tile laying | Unable to adjust | Aug. 26 | Aug. 28 | 4 | ------- |
| Crane Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. | Strike | Molders and machinists. | Wage rates | Unclassified. Returned without change before arrival of commissioner. | Aug. 15 | Aug. 19 | 400 | 25 |
| Western Stove Co., Culver City, Calif. | Controversy | Stove mounters | Reinstatement of workers discharged. | Adjusted. Agreed to arbitrate differences. | Aug. 21 | Aug. 25 | 120 | ------- |
| Pure Milk Co., Nashville, Tenn. | Strike | Drivers | Wages, working conditions, and closed shop. | Unable to adjust. Operating with new employees. | ---do--- | Aug. 29 | 37 | 123 |
| Government-building projects, Washington, D. C. | ---do--- | Plasterers | Wage increase | Adjusted. Allowed $1.75 per hour; present work to be finished at $1.50. | Aug. 19 | Sept. 1 | 130 | 500 |
| Brown Dimension Co., Manistique, Mich. | ---do--- | Lumber and furniture workers. | Wage increase, agreement, and reinstatement of men discharged. | Adjusted. Allowed increases, 45-hour week, and seniority rights. | Aug. 13 | Aug. 31 | 153 | 8 |
| New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., New England States. | Threatened strike. | Engine and train workers. | Proposed wage cut of 15 percent | Unclassified. Referred to Interstate Commerce Commission. | Aug. 12 | ---do--- | 121 | ------- |
| National Cement Co., Nazareth, Pa. | ---do--- | Cement workers | Asked reinstatement of men discharged. | Adjusted. Workers reinstated, and union recognized. | Aug. 6 | Sept. 2 | 152 | ------- |
| Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., Cumberland, Md. | Strike | Tire workers | Wages, union recognition, and reinstatement of those discharged. | Adjusted. Union recognized and all returned. | Aug. 25 | Sept. 1 | 1,700 | 100 |

[1] Not reported.

## Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of August 1936—Continued

| Company or industry and location | Nature of controversy | Craftsmen concerned | Cause of dispute | Present status and terms of settlement | Commissioner assigned | Assignment completed | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Directly | Indirectly |
| | | | | | *1936* | *1936* | | |
| Cloak and suit makers, Boston, Mass. | Strike | Garment makers | Dispute relative to labels to be used on garments. | Adjusted. Agreed on label to be used on garment. | Aug. 24 | Aug. 27 | 550 | |
| Greyhound Bus Lines, Pittsburgh, Pa. | do | Drivers | Asked union recognition | Adjusted. Union recognized | Aug. 17 | Aug. 25 | 2 | 300 |
| Narragansett Power & Light Co., Providence, R. I. | Controversy | Power and light workers. | Asked wage increases | Adjusted. Increase of $1.66 per week to each employee. | Aug. 29 | Sept. 2 | 767 | |
| P. W. A. project, Cranford, N. J. | Strike | Carpenters and laborers. | Employment of nonresident carpenters and overtime pay for laborers. | Adjusted. Union men employed and overtime pay allowed to laborers. | Aug. 12 | Aug. 24 | 40 | 70 |
| Foster Stove Co., Ironton, Ohio. | do | Stove mounters | Increase, union recognition, and seniority rights. | Pending | Aug. 3 | | 197 | 13 |
| Pioneer Manufacturing Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | do | Garment workers | Increase, union shop, and check-off. | do | Aug. 4 | | 150 | 4 |
| Higbee Fur Co., Cleveland, Ohio. | do | Fur workers | (1) | do | Aug. 6 | | (1) | |
| Building project, Indianapolis, Ind. | Controversy | Carpenters and cement finishers. | Jurisdiction of cement work on walks. | do | do | | 50 | 400 |
| Phil Springer, Inc., Washington, N. J. | Strike | Garment workers | Wages and union recognition | do | Aug. 10 | | 100 | |
| American Brass Co., Kenosha, Wis. | Threatened strike. | Brass workers | Asked 10 cents per hour increase | do | do | | 1,450 | 150 |
| Imperial Cleaners, Chicago, Ill. | Lock-out | Cleaners and dyers | Working conditions | do | do | | (1) | |
| Morrison Brothers, Dubuque, Iowa. | Strike | Molders | Wages, hours, and working conditions. | do | Aug. 12 | | 170 | |
| Woolen mills, East Douglas, Franklin, Milbury, and Sutton, Mass. | do | Woolen-textile workers. | do | do | Aug. 13 | | 1,800 | |
| Max Azen, Pittsburgh, Pa | do | Fur workers | Asked 25-percent increase, 40-hour week, and union recognition. | do | Aug. 17 | | 20 | |
| Certainteed Products Corporation, Marseilles, Ill. | do | Roof-material makers | Asked 10 cents per hour increase and signed agreement. | do | do | | 300 | 25 |
| Calvert Distilling Co., Baltimore, Md. | Controversy | Distillery workers | Wages and working conditions | do | Aug. 19 | | (1) | |
| Apex Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. | do | Electrical workers | Asked 10-percent increase | do | Aug. 18 | | (1) | |
| Printing pressmen, Nashville, Tenn. | do | Printing pressmen | Asked wage increase and signed agreement. | do | Aug. 19 | | 246 | 46 |
| Consolidated Dressed Beef Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | Strike | Food handlers | Wage increase, 36-hour week, and closed shop. | do | Aug. 17 | | 100 | |
| Sinclair Oil Co., Milwaukee, Wis. | do | Filling-station attendants. | Alleged violation of agreement as to leasing of service stations. | do | Aug. 13 | | 14 | 25 |
| | Threatened | Furniture workers | Asked 8-hour day and wage re- | do | Aug. 20 | | 350 | 20 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consolidated Dressed Beef Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | Strike | Food handlers | Wage increase, 36-hour week, and closed shop. | do | Aug. 17 | | 100 | |
| Sinclair Oil Co., Milwaukee, Wis. | do | Filling-station attendants. | Alleged violation of agreement as to leasing of service stations. | do | Aug. 13 | | 14 | 25 |
| Maddox Table Co., Jamestown, N. Y. | Threatened strike. | Furniture workers | Asked 8-hour day and wage revision. | do | Aug. 20 | | 350 | 20 |
| Hill & Suender, Frackville, Pa. | Strike | Machinists | Wage increase and union recognition. | do | Aug. 19 | | 100 | |
| Auto Truck Equipment Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. | do | do | do | do | Aug. 10 | | 35 | |
| Mayer Body Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. | do | do | do | do | do | | 28 | |
| Schnabel Auto Body Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. | do | do | do | do | do | | 80 | |
| Embroidery workers, Philadelphia, Pa. | Threatened strike. | Embroidery workers | Violation of agreement alleged by both sides. | do | Aug. 16 | | 350 | |
| Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., Pottsville, Pa. | Controversy | Coal miners | Working conditions | do | Aug. 20 | | (1) | |
| Causeway construction, Galveston, Tex. | do | Building-trades workers. | Wage rates and classification of workers. | do | Aug. 24 | | 125 | 5 |
| Longshoremen, Brunswick, Ga. | Threatened strike. | Longshoremen | Union agreement covering wages, hours, and working conditions. | do | July 1 | | 200 | |
| Longshoremen, Jacksonville, Fla. | do | do | do | do | do | | 1,000 | |
| McDonald Manufacturing Co., Dubuque, Iowa. | Strike | Machinists | Wages, hours, and working conditions. | do | Aug. 14 | | 300 | |
| American Aggregates Corporation, Massillon, Ohio. | Controversy | Sand and gravel handlers. | Working conditions | do | Aug. 24 | | (1) | |
| Parcel Post Building, Boston, Mass. | do | Roofers | Jurisdiction | do | Aug. 25 | | (1) | |
| National Biscuit Co., Marseilles, Ill. | Threatened strike. | Biscuit makers | Wages, working conditions, and signed agreement. | do | Aug. 12 | | 448 | 20 |
| Washington Manufacturers' Corporation, Washington, N. J. | Strike | Ladies' garment workers. | Increase, union shop, and check-off. | do | Aug. 6 | | 75 | |
| Jamestown Street Railway Co., Jamestown, N. Y. | Controversy | Street-railway workers | Wages and working conditions | do | Aug. 26 | | 100 | |
| Junior high school, Elizabeth, N. J. | do | Lathers and carpenters | Jurisdiction | do | do | | (1) | |
| Stetson Hat Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | do | Hatters | Asked union recognition | do | July 30 | | 1,200 | |
| Fibreboard Projects, Inc., Stockton, Calif. | do | Fiber-board workers | Working conditions | do | Aug. 27 | | (1) | |
| Ballard Packing Co., Marion, Ind. | Lock-out | Packing-house workers | do | do | Aug. 28 | | (1) | |
| Nurre Glass Co., Bloomington, Ind. | Controversy | Glass workers | do | do | Aug. 29 | | (1) | |
| Mitchellace Co., Portsmouth, Ohio. | Strike | Boot and shoe workers | Wages and working conditions | do | Aug. 26 | | 60 | 30 |

[1] Not reported.

## Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of August 1936—Continued

| Company or industry and location | Nature of controversy | Craftsmen concerned | Cause of dispute | Present status and terms of settlement | Commissioner assigned | Assignment completed | Workers involved | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Directly | Indirectly |
| Greensburg & Son, Morgantown, W. Va. | Strike | Clothing workers | Sympathy strike for discharged workers at another plant of same firm. | Pending | *1936* Aug. 28 | *1936* | (1) | 70 |
| Teamsters, Milwaukee, Wis. | do | Teamsters | Wages and working conditions | do | Aug. 29 | | (1) | |
| M. Shavitz & Sons Furniture Co., Baltimore, Md. | do | Teamsters | Wages and union recognition | Pending; returned to work pending negotiations. | Aug. 28 | | 10 | |
| Mutual Suspender Co., New York, N. Y. | do | Suspender makers | do | Pending | Aug. 15 | | 12 | |
| Longshoremen, Charleston, S. C. | Threatened strike. | Longshoremen | Wages, hours, union recognition, and working conditions. | do | July 1 | | 1,580 | |
| Post-office building, Richmond, Mo. | Strike | Building-crafts workers | Asked change in rates | do | Aug. 31 | | (1) | |
| Standard Asbestos Co., San Francisco, Calif. | Threatened strike. | Asbestos workers | Terms of agreement proposed by workers. | do | Aug. 29 | | (1) | |
| Goold Studio, New York, N. Y. | Strike | Photographers and finishers. | Wages, union recognition, and collective bargaining. | do | Aug. 7 | | 15 | |
| Michel Maksik Feldman Co., Clinton, Mass. | do | Leather pocketbook makers. | Wage increase and 44-hour week | do | Aug. 24 | | 130 | |
| Abrams & Sons, Inc., Baltimore, Md. | do | Clothing workers | Wages, union recognition, and closed shop. | do | Aug. 19 | | 150 | 10 |
| Total | | | | | | | 20,979 | 5,224 |

[1] Not reported.

# LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

## Wage Increase on British Railways [1]

A DECISION bringing the wage scale of British railway employees within 1.25 percent of the scale prevailing before the 5-percent wage reductions of 1931, was the first official act of the new Railway Staff National Tribunal. This body is the adjustment agency created in 1935 by collective agreement between the four main-line railway companies and the three principal railway unions.[2] It is a final appeal board, and the case upon which it rendered its first decision had already been acted upon, without settlement, by all the various methods and agencies provided in the agreement.[3]

In 1934, an agreement between carriers and union representatives restored half of the 5-percent reduction from earnings which had been in force since a decision of the National Wages Board, the statutory predecessor of the Railway Staff National Tribunal, on March 5, 1931.[4] This revised scale became effective January 1, 1935.

Early in 1936 the organized railway employees opened negotiations for the elimination of the remaining 2.5-percent cut and for full restoration of standard overtime, night, and Sunday rates. The railway shopmen, whose negotiating machinery is separate from that of the operating and clerical unions, took action through the National Railway Shopmen's Council. The reply of the railway management was the same in all cases. The roads offered to reduce the amount of the cut 50 percent, that is, to 1¼ percent instead of the prevailing 2½ percent, but refused to consider full restoration of the 1930 wage scale or any change in overtime rates. At a joint meeting of the negotiating committees held on March 25, 1936, the representatives of the unions agreed to submit the companies' terms to the membership for action, with the recommendation that the offer be accepted.

The National Union of Railwaymen, at a special general meeting held to act upon the matter, refused "the meager offer of the railway

[1] The data on which this article is based are from The Railway Review (official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen), Feb. 3–Aug. 14, 1936; The Economist (London), Aug. 8 and 15, 1936; report from Alfred Nutting, Clerk, American Consulate-General, London, Aug. 1, 1936; and Monthly Labor Review, October 1934 and May 1935.

[2] National Union of Railwaymen; Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; Railway Clerks' Association.

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1935 (p. 1223).

[4] Idem, October 1934. (p. 988).

companies" and directed its negotiating committee to make further effort to secure more satisfactory terms. The shopmen held a conference at the same time at which similar action was taken, and the companies' proposal was rejected by the membership of the other two unions.

A second conference of the negotiating committees of the three unions and the management, held on June 12, failed to secure any change in the original terms, and when these terms were again submitted to the unions for action they were rejected by all except the shopmen's organization.

The next step, under the terms of the agreement, was to submit the dispute to the adjustment machinery provided in the agreement. The case for the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks' Association went directly to the Railway Staff National Tribunal, an arbitration board composed of three persons not connected with the railway industry, one of whom was nominated by the companies and one by the unions, the third being selected by the other two to act as chairman. The tribunal began hearings on July 15 and issued its decision on July 31.

The decision, applicable to all workers represented by the unions submitting the dispute, sustained the offer of partial restoration made by the railway companies and declared that "a deduction of 1¼ percent, instead of the present 2½ percent, shall be made from all earnings." However, it also directed that the standard overtime rate of time and a quarter should be substituted for the present rate of time and one-eighth for employees of the operating departments. The overtime rate on night duty becomes time and three-eighths instead of time and one-eighth. The new scale was made effective on the first full pay day after August 16, 1936, to continue for 1 year, and thereafter until changed by agreement between the negotiating parties or by a subsequent decision of the Railway Staff National Tribunal.

The award of the tribunal, which is not binding, was submitted to a delegate conference of the National Union of Railwaymen on August 11, and to a similar gathering of the Railway Clerks' Association on the following day. Both organizations accepted the award. As reported in The Economist (London) of August 15, the executives of the National Union of Railwaymen "were authorized to accept the terms, on the understanding that they would press for the restoration of the remaining 1¼ percent, and variations in the pay for night duty and Sunday work, as soon as the companies' revenue figures for 1936 were available. At a subsequent session it was decided further to press for a minimum adult weekly wage of 50s."

As the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has not yet carried its case to the tribunal the present award affects

about 320,000 workers in the "conciliation grades",[5] who are paid by the week, and about 80,000 salaried employees.

## Standard Agreement in the Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry

THE first agreements in the textile dyeing and finishing industry were signed in December 1933. Four months later the various local unions organized into the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers, and Bleachers of America, affiliated with the United Textile Workers. Since that time many additional firms have been brought into contractual relations with the union. On August 21, 1936, 122 companies employing nearly 17,000 workers had signed the standard agreement for the industry. Most of these companies are in New York and New Jersey, 64 being located in Paterson alone. Although 44 of the firms are members of the Independent Dyers and Printers Associates, Inc., each employer signs the agreement independently.[1]

The current agreement is for a term of 2 years, expiring August 31, 1938. Upon expiration the agreement is renewable from year to year unless 60 days' written notice is given by either party. If the federation signs any agreement with competitors containing "more beneficial terms", the changes may at the option of each employer be incorporated into the agreement covering his plant. Other provisions of the agreement are described below.

### Regulation of the Work Load

THE novel features of the standard agreement are the provisions relating to the speed-up, long a subject of contention in the textile industry. Detailed specifications are made with reference to the number of operators which may be assigned to a machine, as well as other limitations on the magnitude of the individual job. For screen printing, the number of men permitted to a shop is to be determined by each employer jointly with the union.

In addition, a work-load adjustment board is created in each establishment, composed of three representatives each of the union and the employer. Expenses are to be borne jointly. Although the boards have no authority to render a decision at variance with the terms of the agreement, they may determine any question as to a fair work load not covered by the agreement. In order to secure as far as possible a substantial uniformity of operation, the federation

[1] Information on coverage was obtained from the Division of Economic Research of the National Labor Relations Board.

[5] "Conciliation grades" is the term applied to occupations in the locomotive department, signal service, maintenance of way, stations, freight-handling department, etc.

is assigned the duty of keeping records of all cases and furnishing pertinent decisions and testimony to each board sitting on a case before a decision is made. Strikes and lockouts are prohibited pending decision by the board. Decisions are by majority vote; in case of disagreement an impartial person is selected by the board. Meetings of the board may be called on 3 days' written notice by either party. All transactions must be conducted before the full membership of the board except on the failure of a second attempt to secure a full meeting, in which case the quorum requirement is waived.

## Wage Rates and Hours

THE following minimum hourly rates are provided:

| | |
|---|---|
| Men | $0.66 |
| Women | .48 |
| Skein dyers | .69 |
| Screen printers and makers | 1.00 |
| Dye-house color mixers | [1].15 |
| Print shop: | |
| French system: | |
| Standard makers | [1].15 |
| Color cutter or mixer | [1].20 |
| American and English systems | [1].15 |
| Maintenance men | .86 |
| Maintenance men's helpers | .75 |

[1] Plus minimum.

Wages must be paid in cash or check on regular pay days and during working hours. If a check is returned because of insufficient or uncollected funds, however, wages must thereafter be paid in cash. A minimum of 2 hours' wages must be paid at all times except for the first day after a shutdown or for an emergency shutdown and except for the first hour of waiting when ordered to report for work and no work is given. Maintenance men must be paid at least 4 hours' wages when called back after their regular shift has been worked. Time and a half must be paid to maintenance men after the first 4 hours of such work, as well as work on legal holidays or over week ends. Firemen and helpers receive the same overtime rate for work in excess of their maximum, 6 hours a day and 42 hours a week.

All other employees are on a 36-hour week, with a tolerance of 4 hours a week. Their daily maximum is 8 hours. The hours of the first and second shifts must be worked between 7 a. m. and midnight, with no splitting of shifts permitted. No work is to be done between 8 a. m. Saturday and 7 a. m. Monday. Seven holidays are specified in the agreement.

### Employment Conditions

A CLOSED union shop is provided by the agreement and the union is recognized as the sole bargaining agency for all workers except the office and supervisory staff and the machine printers not heretofore affiliated with the union.

There is to be equal distribution of available work, with a weekly check in order that inequalities may be made up the following week. No additions to the first and second shifts in any department may be made until those shifts are working at least 75 percent of full time. No third shift is permitted unless the first and second shifts are working at least 90 percent of full time.

Temporary help must be hired and laid off on a seniority basis. The third shift is limited to temporary employees as far as possible by a requirement that no permanent employee on the first or second shift shall be transferred to the third shift. Discharge may be made only for cause. No cash deposit or any other security may be required as a condition of employment, nor may participation in an employee stock or bond purchase plan be required.

A broader employment principle is the requirement that the employer may neither accept work from, nor process work for, a nonunion dye house or an establishment in which the federation has called a strike. A joint investigation is to be made on the advisability of developing a union label in order to promote the sale of union-made goods.

### Disputes and Grievances

IF POSSIBLE, all disputes are to be settled by the shop committee or the shop chairman and the employer. To this end properly accredited union representatives are granted access to the office during business hours. Cases of discharge may be appealed to one representative each of the employer and the union upon written notice within 72 hours after the discharge occurs. If these representatives are unable to agree, they choose a third person to render the final decision which must be made within 2 weeks of the discharge. If reinstated, a discharged employee may be granted back pay not exceeding 2 weeks' full wages.

# LABOR TURN-OVER

## Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, July 1936

AN INCREASE in the accession rate from 4.49 per 100 workers on the pay roll in June 1936 to 4.94 in July was indicated by reports on labor turn-over received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The quit rate increased from 1.13 in June to 1.15 in July, the discharge rate remained the same (0.23), and the total separation rate decreased from 3.28 to 3.22 during the same period. The quit rate for July was much higher than the average monthly quit rate for any year since 1930, and the lay-off rate much lower than the average monthly lay-off rate for any year since 1932.

The labor turn-over rates for July showed in general, a marked improvement over a year ago. An increase of 27.8 percent was shown in the quit rate. The hiring rate increased from 4.17 to 4.94. The discharge rate was slightly higher. The lay-off rate decreased from 2.57 to 1.84, and the total separation rate decreased from 3.67 to 3.22.

### All Manufacturing

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey of labor turn-over covers more than 5,000 representative manufacturing establishments employing nearly 2,200,000 workers in July. The rates represent the number of changes in personnel per 100 employees on the pay rolls during the month. The average used by the Bureau for compiling these rates is the arithmetic mean, thus giving each company an influence on the rates in proportion to the number of its employees.

The rates shown in table 1 are compiled from reports received from representative plants in 144 industries. In the 13 industries for which separate rates are shown (table 2) reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry.

Table 1 shows for manufacturing as a whole, the total separation rate subdivided into quit, discharge, and lay-off rates and also the accession rate for each month of 1935, the first seven months of 1936, and the average monthly rate for 1935.

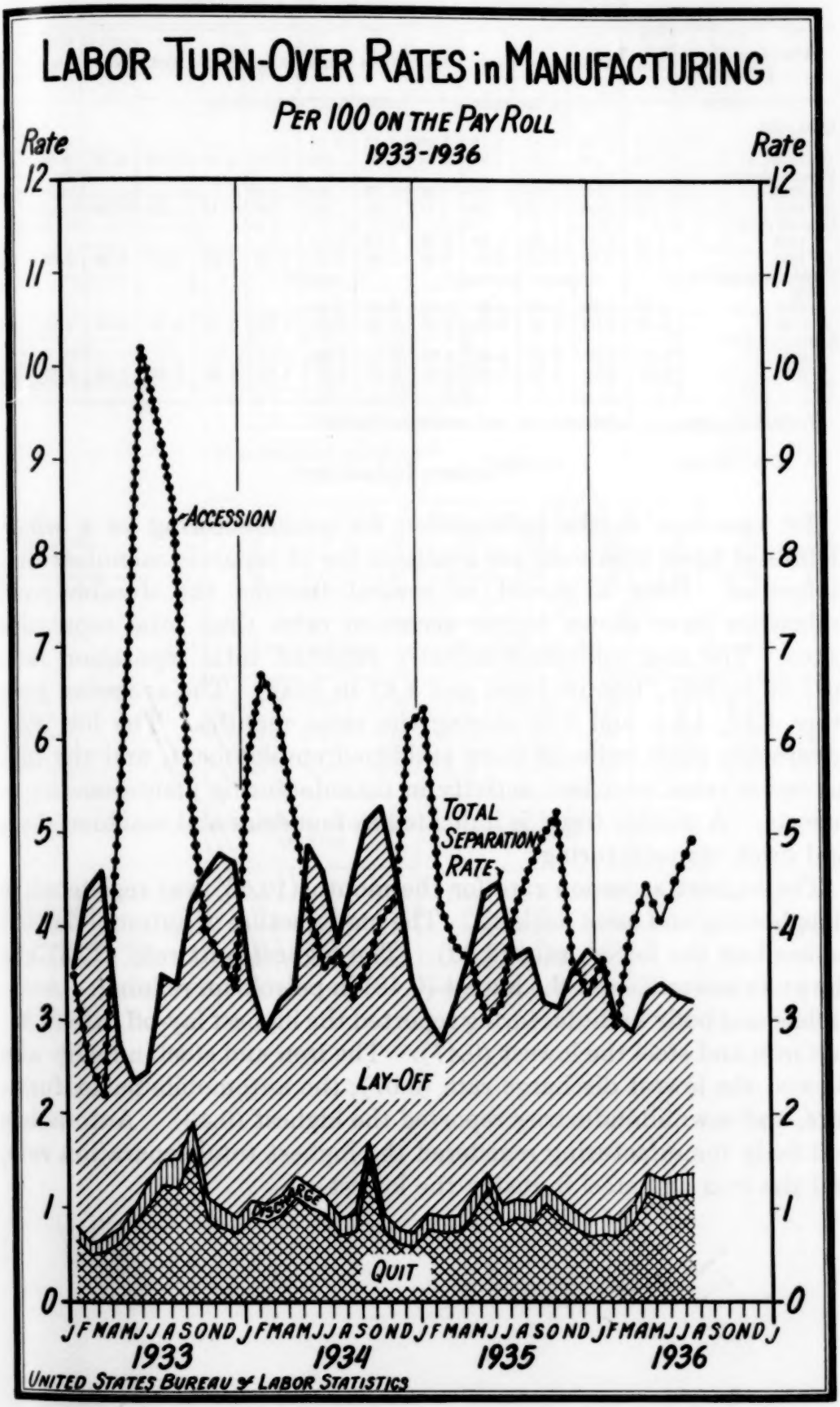

LABOR TURN-OVER RATES in MANUFACTURING
PER 100 ON THE PAY ROLL
1933-1936
Rate
Rate
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
ACCESSION
TOTAL SEPARATION RATE
LAY-OFF
DISCHARGE
QUIT
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J
1933
1934
1935
1936
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

**Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees) in Representative Factories in 144 Industries**

| Class of rate and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quit rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 0.86 | 1.16 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.15 | | | | | | |
| 1935 | .76 | .73 | .75 | .93 | 1.21 | .83 | .90 | 0.86 | 1.05 | 0.89 | 0.77 | 0.69 | 0.86 |
| Discharge rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | .20 | .17 | .19 | .21 | .20 | .23 | .23 | | | | | | |
| 1935 | .18 | .18 | .17 | .20 | .17 | .20 | .20 | .21 | .19 | .21 | .20 | .18 | .19 |
| Lay-off rate: [1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | 2.66 | 2.21 | 1.83 | 1.92 | 2.06 | 1.92 | 1.84 | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 2.10 | 1.88 | 2.32 | 2.60 | 3.00 | 3.46 | 2.57 | 2.70 | 1.95 | 2.03 | 2.58 | 2.89 | 2.51 |
| Total separation rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | 3.57 | 3.06 | 2.88 | 3.29 | 3.32 | 3.28 | 3.22 | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 3.04 | 2.79 | 3.24 | 3.73 | 4.38 | 4.49 | 3.67 | 3.77 | 3.19 | 3.13 | 3.55 | 3.76 | 3.56 |
| Accession rate: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | 3.65 | 2.95 | 3.97 | 4.46 | 4.05 | 4.49 | 4.94 | | | | | | |
| 1935 | 6.33 | 4.23 | 3.79 | 3.63 | 3.01 | 3.18 | 4.17 | 4.60 | 4.95 | 5.23 | 3.63 | 3.30 | 4.17 |

[1] Including temporary, indeterminate, and permanent lay-offs.

## Thirteen Industries

In addition to the information for manufacturing as a whole, details of labor turn-over are available for 13 separate manufacturing industries. Over a period of several months the durable-goods industries have shown higher accession rates than total separation rates. The iron and steel industry reported total separation rates of 1.59 in July, 1.56 in June, and 1.67 in May. The accession rates were 4.42, 4.61, and 3.99 during the same months. The low total separation rates indicate more stabilized employment, and the high accession rates increased activity in manufacturing plants sending in reports. A similar trend is indicated in foundries and machine shops and brick manufacturing.

The highest accession rate for the month (10.60) was registered in slaughtering and meat packing. The manufacture of automobiles and bodies had the lowest rate (2.99). The highest quit rate (2.53) was shown in sawmills and the lowest (0.48) in petroleum refining. Automobile and body manufacturing reported the highest lay-off rate (6.80) and iron and steel the lowest (0.47). The iron and steel industry also showed the lowest discharge rate (0.07); the automobile parts, furniture, and sawmill industries reported the highest (0.40). Automobile and body manufacturing registered the highest total separation rate, and the iron and steel industry the lowest.

Table 2.—**Monthly Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees) in Specified Industries**

| Class of rates | July 1936 | June 1936 | July 1935 | July 1936 | June 1936 | July 1935 | July 1936 | June 1936 | July 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Automobiles and bodies | | | Automobile parts | | | Boots and shoes | | |
| Quit rate | 1.28 | 1.23 | 0.73 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 0.77 | 0.86 | 0.74 | 0.89 |
| Discharge rate | .28 | .29 | .21 | .40 | .37 | .25 | .21 | .33 | .23 |
| Lay-off rate | 6.80 | 2.99 | 4.76 | 3.48 | 4.26 | 7.87 | .53 | 2.86 | 1.10 |
| Total separation rate | 8.36 | 4.51 | 5.70 | 5.52 | 6.27 | 8.89 | 1.60 | 3.93 | 2.22 |
| Accession rate | 2.99 | 3.08 | 2.39 | 4.50 | 4.22 | 4.40 | 6.98 | 3.49 | 5.17 |
| | Bricks | | | Cigars and cigarettes | | | Cotton manufacturing | | |
| Quit rate | 1.01 | 1.10 | 0.47 | 1.77 | 2.17 | 1.58 | 1.65 | 1.43 | 1.87 |
| Discharge rate | .25 | .18 | .13 | .18 | .21 | .30 | .33 | .26 | .27 |
| Lay-off rate | 2.24 | 2.16 | 7.30 | .50 | 6.43 | .99 | 1.31 | 1.60 | 3.88 |
| Total separation rate | 3.50 | 3.44 | 7.90 | 2.45 | 8.81 | 2.87 | 3.29 | 3.29 | 6.02 |
| Accession rate | 6.96 | 7.69 | 8.03 | 9.83 | 4.35 | 2.65 | 5.18 | 4.70 | 4.68 |
| | Foundries and machine shops | | | Furniture | | | Iron and steel | | |
| Quit rate | 1.16 | 1.17 | 0.77 | 1.29 | 1.18 | 0.61 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 0.73 |
| Discharge rate | .35 | .41 | .19 | .40 | .34 | .24 | .07 | .10 | .08 |
| Lay-off rate | 1.58 | 1.49 | 3.11 | 1.82 | 1.98 | 1.69 | .47 | .46 | .78 |
| Total separation rate | 3.09 | 3.07 | 4.07 | 3.51 | 3.50 | 2.54 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 1.59 |
| Accession rate | 4.77 | 5.25 | 3.65 | 7.48 | 8.58 | 6.47 | 4.42 | 4.61 | 2.64 |
| | Men's clothing | | | Petroleum refining | | | Sawmills | | |
| Quit rate | 1.08 | 0.94 | 0.95 | 0.48 | 0.56 | 0.43 | 2.53 | 2.68 | 1.68 |
| Discharge rate | .11 | .07 | .10 | .17 | .12 | .15 | .40 | .42 | .44 |
| Lay-off rate | 1.75 | 3.45 | 1.51 | 1.34 | 2.31 | 1.76 | 5.24 | 4.76 | 3.61 |
| Total separation rate | 2.94 | 4.46 | 2.56 | 1.99 | 2.99 | 2.34 | 8.17 | 7.86 | 5.73 |
| Accession rate | 5.49 | 6.87 | 4.47 | 5.27 | 4.82 | 3.62 | 7.03 | 6.13 | 17.55 |
| | Slaughtering and meat-packing | | | All industries | | | | | |
| Quit rate | 1.24 | 1.03 | .72 | 1.15 | 1.13 | .90 | | | |
| Discharge rate | .29 | .29 | .28 | .23 | .23 | .20 | | | |
| Lay-off rate | 5.19 | 4.10 | 5.55 | 1.84 | 1.92 | 2.57 | | | |
| Total separation rate | 6.72 | 5.42 | 6.55 | 3.22 | 3.28 | 3.67 | | | |
| Accession rate | 10.60 | 8.41 | 6.37 | 4.94 | 4.49 | 4.17 | | | |

# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

## Earnings and Hours in the Finishing of Wool Textiles and All Textiles, 1933–34

THIS is the second of two articles appearing in the Monthly Labor Review concerning hours and earnings in the textile-finishing industry in 1933 and 1934, as surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The first article, covering cotton-textile finishing, appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1936 (p. 1336).

### Wool-Textile Finishing

THE finishing of woolen goods, unlike the finishing of cotton, silk, and rayon, is typically conducted in conjunction with wool-textile spinning or weaving. All of the Bureau's wool-finishing sample is derived from such integrated establishments.[1] Comparison with data in the Census of Manufactures is not possible in this case, since wool-finishing departments in spinning and weaving plants are not segregated by the Census but are consolidated with the other departments of the wool-textile industry. This integration of finishing with spinning and weaving was reflected in the code structure of the National Recovery Administration. The wool-textile code covered the finishing as well as the spinning and weaving processes; only the finishing of woolen and worsted yarns by specialized mills working on a commission basis was covered by a separate code.[2] All of the workers covered by this portion of the Bureau's survey were subject to the wool-textile code.

This survey covered the first week of operation under the code (August 1933) and a pay-roll period approximately 1 year after the code became effective (August 1934). Records were made available for 4,547 workers in August 1933 and for 4,873 workers in August 1934. These numbers represented 18.3 percent and 20.7 percent of the respective numbers of workers in the Bureau's sample for the

[1] Wages and hours of the workers in the other departments of wool-textile concerns were treated in the Bureau's Textile Report, pt. III, Apr. 17, 1935. (See Monthly Labor Review, June 1935, pp. 1448–1459.) Duplication of workers as between these 2 samples has been eliminated.

[2] Code of fair competition for the wool-textile industry, as approved on July 26, 1933, by President Roosevelt, art. I, and amendment no. 1 as approved Jan. 23, 1934. The finishing of woolen yarn on commission was placed under the code of fair competition for the textile processing industry, as approved on Jan. 30, 1934, art. I.

entire textile-processing industry. The distribution of these workers by region and sex is indicated in table 1. It will be noticed that the number of workers reported from the southern States is relatively insignificant. For purposes of analysis, therefore, the sample has been restricted to the combined northern areas, for which the coverage was sufficient to make the results reliable.[3] It was found that the wages and hours in the New England region were virtually identical with those of the Middle Atlantic States, so that the two regions are treated as one in the analyses which follow and no regional comparisons have been attempted.

Table 1.—Geographical Distribution of Workers Included in Bureau Study of Wages and Hours in Wool-Textile Finishing

| Region and sex | Number of workers | |
|---|---|---|
| | August 1933 | August 1934 |
| All regions | 4,547 | 3,131 |
| Males | 3,994 | 2,960 |
| Females | 553 | 171 |
| New England [1] | 2,550 | 1,768 |
| Males | 2,283 | 1,715 |
| Females | 267 | 53 |
| Middle Atlantic States [2] | 1,807 | 1,277 |
| Males | 1,555 | 1,171 |
| Females | 252 | 106 |
| Southern States [3] | 190 | 86 |
| Males | 156 | 74 |
| Females | 34 | 12 |

[1] Sample included representation from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.
[2] Sample included representation from New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
[3] Sample included representation from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; this region is omitted from the analysis in this section but included in the analysis of the entire industry.

## Hourly Earnings

### Hourly Earnings and the Code Minimum

THE wage levels of many of the wool-finishing employees are relatively high, so that imposition of code minimum wages upon this department of the industry probably caused less drastic changes in hourly earnings than in other divisions of the industry.

The wool textile code, effective August 14, 1933, fixed a minimum of 35 cents an hour in the North, and of 32½ cents an hour in the South. These rates were 2½ cents an hour higher in both districts than the minimum rates set for the finishing of cotton goods, but they were considerably lower than those required for the finishing of rayon and silk goods. No distinction was made between the required minimum rates for men and women, the latter being but a small group in this branch of the industry. Unlike the cotton textile code, the wool textile code applied the basic minimum rates to

[3] The southern workers have been included in the material presented in the second section of this article, which is concerned with the textile processing industry as a whole.

workers under 18 years of age and to learners, cleaners, and outside workers. Handicapped workers might be paid less than the standard rates, under Executive Order No. 6606F of February 17, 1934, provided permits were obtained in each case. Workers who had previously received more than the minimum rates were to be paid a rate which would yield, during 40 hours of full-time work, at least as high weekly earnings as had been earned by that class of workers on the 50-hour week which prevailed before the code.

As far as could be determined by the Bureau's field study, these minimum rates appear to have been observed almost universally. The sample for August 1933 covered 4,547 workers and of this number only 21 workers were found to be receiving less than the stipulated minimum hourly wage rates. Of the 3,131 workers covered for August 1934, only 4 earned less than the minimum hourly rates.

The fact that wool-finishing workers were placed under the same code as wool spinners and weavers accounts for this nearly perfect record of compliance with minimum-wage provisions. The finishing processes require operatives who are even more skilled than those who perform the initial processes. The minimum rates required by the code were therefore low as compared with those which had actually been paid to this class of workers.

### Representative Hourly Earnings, by Sex

The only reliable information for this branch of the industry which was secured by the Bureau's field study related to the northern region and to the period after the wool textile code was put into effect.[4] In this northern region, where most of the finishing of woolen and worsted goods actually occurs, most of the wool-finishing workers earned between 35 and 50 cents an hour. This was true both in August 1933, when the code first became effective, and in August 1934, after a year of code operation.[5] Detailed information as to the average hourly earnings of wool-textile finishing workers is presented in table 2. These data show the percentage of males, of females, and of all workers who were earning less than each designated amount per hour.

[4] As to the limitation of this analysis to the northern region, see p. 927. In the past, the wages and hours of wool-textile finishers have not been tabulated separately from those of other woolen and worsted-goods workers, and no pre-code sample was obtained during the Bureau's field study which is the basis of this report.

[5] In the Southern States (not included in the following analysis but included in the summary information on pp. 934–948), 134 of the 156 male workers and 20 of the 34 female workers studied in August 1933 earned 32½ but less than 35 cents an hour. In August 1934, 48 of the 74 males and 11 of the 12 females earned 32½ but less than 35 cents an hour, and 21 males earned 35 but less than 37½ cents an hour.

Table 2.—Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Workers by Average Hourly Earnings in Wool-Textile Finishing, August 1933 and 1934

| Average hourly earnings | New England and Middle Atlantic regions | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | | Females | | Total | |
| | August 1933 | August 1934 | August 1933 | August 1934 | August 1933 | August 1934 |
| Number of workers | 3,838 | 2,886 | 519 | 159 | 4,357 | 3,045 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Less than 35.0 cents | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | ---------- | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Less than 37.5 cents | 10.4 | 3.9 | 36.8 | 6.9 | 13.5 | 4.0 |
| Less than 40.0 cents | 18.8 | 12.2 | 51.1 | 57.2 | 22.6 | 14.6 |
| Less than 42.5 cents | 29.8 | 26.3 | 72.6 | 82.4 | 34.9 | 29.2 |
| Less than 45.0 cents | 39.1 | 36.1 | 80.9 | 90.6 | 44.1 | 38.9 |
| Less than 47.5 cents | 53.5 | 52.0 | 86.3 | 91.2 | 57.4 | 54.1 |
| Less than 50.0 cents | 65.8 | 67.3 | 88.4 | 92.5 | 68.5 | 68.6 |
| Less than 55.0 cents | 76.2 | 80.3 | 92.1 | 93.7 | 78.1 | 81.0 |
| Less than 65.0 cents | 87.3 | 92.6 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 88.2 | 92.7 |
| Less than 75.0 cents | 93.6 | 96.9 | 98.5 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 96.8 |

During both of the periods studied, the most frequent earnings of men were between 45 and 47½ cents an hour, while the most frequent earnings of women were between 40 and 42½ cents an hour. Although fewer workers earned the lowest amounts after a year of code operation, the arithmetic average of hourly earnings for all workers in the northern region fell slightly, from 49.6 cents in August 1933 to 48.4 cents in August 1934.[6]

### Occupational Comparison of Average Hourly Earnings

The average hourly earnings of workers in the various occupations of wool-textile finishing were remarkably uniform and stable during the year following the introduction of the wool textile code. Table 3 presents data as to the average hourly earnings for each of 10 male occupations. The other workers in this branch of the industry were grouped into occupational classes, each comprising a number of occupations which require broadly similar skills. This was necessary inasmuch as the workers in many of the individual occupations were too few in number to provide reliable information. All the northern workers who were studied are thus included, either in a specified occupation or in come occupational group. Each specific occupation and each occupational group is listed in the table in the order of its relative hourly earnings during August 1933.

With the exception of working foremen, the highest hourly average of any specific occupation in August 1933 was 49.4 cents, and the lowest was 41.7 cents. There was, however, a large group of males in miscellaneous occupations who averaged 65 cents an hour in that period. All female workers, collectively, earned an average of 41.1 cents an hour, and there was little difference between the earnings of the only two groups of women which could be distinguished.

[6] The inadequate sample for the Southern States showed average hourly earnings of 35.6 cents in each of the 2 periods.

**Table 3.—Average Hourly Earnings in Wool-Textile Finishing, by Occupational Groups, August 1933 and 1934**

| Occupation | Sex | New England and Middle Atlantic regions | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of workers | | Average hourly earnings | | |
| | | | | Amount | | Percent of change |
| | | August 1933 | August 1934 | August 1933 | August 1934 | |
| | | | | *Cents* | *Cents* | |
| All occupations | | 4,357 | 3,045 | 49.6 | 48.4 | -2 |
| Male occupations | Male | 3,838 | 2,886 | 50.7 | 48.8 | -4 |
| Female occupations | Female | 519 | 159 | 41.1 | 41.2 | |
| Selected occupations: | | | | | | |
| Foremen, working | Male | 130 | 97 | 78.7 | 69.4 | -12 |
| Shearing-machine operators | do | 312 | 203 | 49.4 | 49.7 | +1 |
| Drier tenders, cloth | do | 171 | 136 | 47.7 | 47.4 | -1 |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, yarn | do | 309 | 264 | 47.0 | 47.3 | +1 |
| Washer tenders | do | 383 | 328 | 46.5 | 45.7 | -2 |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth | do | 123 | 104 | 46.3 | 47.1 | +2 |
| Tenter-frame tenders | do | 140 | 104 | 45.1 | 46.6 | +3 |
| Fullers | do | 233 | 169 | 45.0 | 46.1 | +2 |
| Laborers, dye-house | do | 252 | 236 | 42.9 | 42.0 | -2 |
| Helpers [1] | do | 104 | 99 | 41.7 | 45.4 | +9 |
| Total | do | 2,157 | 1,740 | 48.4 | 48.1 | -1 |
| Occupational groups: [2] | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous groups [3] | do | 473 | 243 | 65.0 | 56.4 | -13 |
| Productive group I | do | 268 | 142 | 52.1 | 51.0 | -2 |
| Productive groups II and III | do | 940 | 761 | 47.6 | 47.0 | -1 |
| Productive groups I, II, and III [4] | Female | 389 | 146 | 41.4 | 41.1 | -1 |
| Miscellaneous groups [5] | do | 130 | 13 | 41.0 | 42.4 | +3 |

[1] Excluding dye-house and mechanics' helpers.
[2] Excluding occupations specified above.
[3] Including small number of office, supervisory, maintenance and power, and miscellaneous workers, groups I, II, and III, as well as factory clerks and hand truckers.
[4] Including small number of yarn winders.
[5] Including small number of office, supervisory, and miscellaneous groups I, II, and III, as well as factory clerks.

During the year, August 1933 to August 1934, the average hourly earnings of all male workers fell 4 percent, while those of the female workers remained unchanged. The earnings of workers in individual occupations remained practically stable in most cases. Working foremen, it is true, lost 12 percent of their previous average hourly earnings, but they remained the highest paid among the occupations which could be distinguished separately. The miscellaneous group of male occupations lost an average of 13 percent but likewise remained the highest paid among the occupational groups listed. An exceptional gain among the male workers was that of the general helpers; an increase of 9 percent placed their average hourly earnings above those of dye-house laborers. No other occupation or occupational group than those just mentioned either gained or lost more than 3 percent of their previous average hourly earnings. It must be remembered, however, that the period of stability which is studied here was subsequent to the adjustments which were made at the time the code was introduced. Unfortunately, it is not possible to

present comparisons between pre-code and post-code earnings in wool-textile finishing as was done for the finishing of cotton, silk, and rayon.

## Average Weekly Earnings

### Post-Code Decline in Weekly Earnings

NOTWITHSTANDING the relative stability of hourly earnings, the average weekly earnings of wool-finishing workers showed a decided decline during the year after the code. This decline was due to a curtailment of available working time. In August 1933 all woolen and worsted-finishing employees in the North worked an average of 37.2 hours per week, while a year later they worked an average of 31.9 hours.[7] As a result, the average weekly earnings of all workers in the North fell from $18.44 in August 1933 to $15.44 in August 1934. This was an average decrease of $3 a week or a 16-percent loss from the August 1933 level. The relatively small proportion of female workers were not affected by this change. They earned an average of 41 cents per hour, worked an average of 35.8 hours, and received about $14.70 a week in each period. Male workers, on the other hand, suffered a slight loss in hourly earnings (50.7 to 48.8 cents), a greater loss in working time (37.4 to 31.7 hours per week) and hence a very considerable loss in average weekly earnings ($18.94 to $15.48 per week).[8]

The decline in the average weekly earnings of male workers was widespread, but among the women some groups earned less and some earned more in August 1934 than they had a year previously. This is shown by table 4, which gives the number of males, of females, and of all workers who were found to be earning various amounts from $10 to $30 per week in each of the two periods studied, and the percentage of these groups who were earning within the designated amounts per week in each period.

The decrease in weekly earnings is clearly shown by table 4. The general fall in earnings had the effect of increasing the percentage of men who earned less than each designated amount per week. The increase in the percentage of males who were earning less than $10

[7] The southern workers appear to have averaged 39.3 hours in August 1933 and 38 hours in August 1934.

[8] As far as can be determined from the limited information available, the comparable figures for southern workers were as follows:

| Period | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average hourly earnings | Average actual hours | Average weekly earnings | Average hourly earnings | Average actual hours | Average weekly earnings |
| | *Cents* | | | *Cents* | | |
| August 1933 | 35.6 | 39.4 | $14.06 | 34.8 | 34.8 | $13.46 |
| August 1934 | 35.6 | 38.3 | 13.62 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 11.93 |

per week is particularly striking, especially when the highly skilled nature of this work is considered. By August 1934 the largest proportion of males was concentrated at weekly earnings between $14 and $16, whereas a year previous earnings of $16 to $18 had been the most common. There was actually a larger proportion of males than of females earning less than $10 per week in the latter month. Nevertheless, the weekly earnings of some groups of women appear to have fallen. A much larger proportion of females earned less than $14 a week in August 1934 than in August 1933. On the other hand, the position of the best-paid female workers seems to have improved. From the Bureau's sample it appears that the percentage of women who earned more than $25 a week was slightly higher in August 1934 than it was in August 1933.[9]

**Table 4.—Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Workers by Average Weekly Earnings in Wool-Textile Finishing, August 1933 and 1934**

| Average weekly earnings | New England and Middle Atlantic regions | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | | Females | | Total | |
| | August 1933 | August 1934 | August 1933 | August 1934 | August 1933 | August 1934 |
| Number of workers | 3,838 | 2,886 | 519 | 159 | 4,357 | 3,045 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Less than $10 | 5.8 | 20.8 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 6.4 | 20.3 |
| Less than $14 | 15.1 | 36.9 | 33.5 | 43.4 | 17.3 | 37.2 |
| Less than $16 | 32.8 | 52.8 | 65.9 | 61.6 | 36.8 | 53.3 |
| Less than $18 | 51.5 | 69.1 | 85.0 | 91.2 | 55.5 | 70.2 |
| Less than $20 | 71.8 | 82.0 | 90.8 | 92.5 | 74.1 | 82.6 |
| Less than $25 | 87.9 | 93.6 | 96.5 | 95.0 | 88.9 | 93.7 |
| Less than $30 | 93.2 | 96.6 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 96.8 |

## Occupational Comparison of Average Weekly Earnings

Table 5 shows how the average loss of 16 percent in weekly earnings was distributed among the various occupations in wool-textile finishing.[10] As in table 3, data are presented for 10 specific male occupations and for the remainder of the workers classified into occupational groups. These occupations and occupational groups are listed in the order of their respective weekly earnings in August 1933.

[9] The information given applies to the northern region only. The limited information which is available concerning southern workers indicates a high degree of concentration of workers at average weekly earnings of $12 and less than $14. This was true of both sexes and applies to both periods.

[10] The decline of 16 percent applies to the average weekly earnings of all wool-finishing workers in the North between August 1933 and August 1934.

Table 5.—Average Weekly Earnings in Wool-Textile Finishing, by Occupational Groups, August 1933 and 1934

| Occupation | Sex | New England and Middle Atlantic regions | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of workers | | Average weekly earnings | | |
| | | | | Amount | | Percent of change |
| | | August 1933 | August 1934 | August 1933 | August 1934 | |
| All occupations | | 4,357 | 3,045 | $18.44 | $15.44 | −16 |
| Male occupations | Male | 3,838 | 2,886 | 18.94 | 15.48 | −18 |
| Female occupations | Female | 519 | 159 | 14.72 | 14.75 | |
| Selected occupations: | | | | | | |
| Foremen, working | Male | 130 | 97 | 32.63 | 30.67 | −6 |
| Shearing-machine operators | do | 312 | 203 | 18.85 | 17.81 | −6 |
| Drier tenders, cloth | do | 171 | 136 | 18.29 | 15.11 | −17 |
| Washer tenders | do | 383 | 328 | 17.09 | 13.37 | −22 |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth | do | 123 | 104 | 16.98 | 14.85 | −13 |
| Fullers | do | 233 | 169 | 16.58 | 14.77 | −11 |
| Laborers, dye-house | do | 252 | 236 | 15.93 | 12.75 | −20 |
| Tenter-frame tenders | do | 140 | 104 | 15.88 | 16.41 | +3 |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, yarn | do | 309 | 264 | 15.56 | 12.12 | −22 |
| Helpers [1] | do | 104 | 99 | 15.35 | 14.32 | −7 |
| Total | do | 2,157 | 1,740 | 17.79 | 15.17 | −15 |
| Occupational groups: [2] | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous groups [3] | do | 473 | 243 | 26.75 | 22.54 | −16 |
| Productive group I | do | 268 | 142 | 18.08 | 14.52 | −20 |
| Productive groups II and III | do | 940 | 761 | 17.90 | 14.08 | −21 |
| Miscellaneous groups [4] | Female | 130 | 13 | 15.65 | 15.83 | +1 |
| Productive groups I, II, III [5] | do | 389 | 146 | 14.42 | 14.65 | +2 |

[1] Excluding dye-house and mechanics' helpers.
[2] Excluding occupations specified above.
[3] Including small number of office, supervisory, maintenance and power, and miscellaneous workers, groups I, II, and III, as well as factory clerks and hand truckers.
[4] Including small number of office, supervisory, and miscellaneous groups I, II, and III, as well as factory clerks.
[5] Including small number of yarn winders.

The loss in average weekly earnings, it may be noticed, was confined to the male workers. On the average, the weekly earnings of the relatively small group of women remained unchanged, while the whole group of men lost an average of 18 percent. Table 5 reflects the fact that the working hours of different occupations were altered by unequal amounts. Tenter-frame tenders worked as long a week in August 1933 as in August 1934. Consequently, their average weekly earnings actually rose 3 percent—the same percentage increase as occurred in their average hourly earnings.[11]

This was the only occupation which enjoyed any increase in average weekly earnings. The average hours of working foremen were increased during the period, but they suffered a reduction of 12 percent in their average hourly earnings,[11] the result being a 6 percent decline in their average weekly earnings. In a third group of occupations the workers had their hours of work drastically decreased without any corresponding increase in their wage rates. The most striking cases

[11] See p. 930, table 3.

were those of washer tenders and the tenders of yarn-dyeing machines. The average hourly earnings of these workers remained essentially unchanged during the period,[11] but the reduction in their hours reduced the weekly earnings in both occupations 32 percent. Such diversity in working time upset the previously existing differentials between the weekly earnings in the various occupations and in some cases greatly altered the relative position of these occupations. Washer tenders, for example, dropped from fourth rank to eighth rank among the 10 occupations which could be classified separately. With the exception of working foremen and the miscellaneous group of males, the highest-paid occupation received an average of $18.85 a week in August 1933 and the lowest-paid among the males received an average of $15.35 a week. A year later, the highest-paid among the same group earned an average of $17.81 and the lowest an average of $12.12.

## Textile Finishing as a Whole

A COMPOSITE picture of earnings in all textile-finishing plants covered by the Bureau's survey is presented in the following pages. The sample is composed of workers engaged in the dyeing and finishing of cotton, silk and rayon, and woolen textiles, together with those engaged in several lesser operations not covered by the foregoing studies of these major branches. Wide variations in workers' earnings were found as between the cotton, the rayon and silk, and the woolen and worsted branches. Accordingly, the usefulness of considering textile finishing as a single and separate industry may well be questioned. Nevertheless, as such single treatment has been customary in the past, no direct comparison with past studies is possible unless the data from all branches are assembled.

The tables previously presented in this article and in the May 1936 issue of the Monthly Labor Review have analyzed samples which corresponded with the fields of operation of the three principal codes applicable to the industry—the cotton textile code, the rayon and silk dyeing and printing code, and the wool textile code. The present section of the report includes somewhat more than a mere combination of these tabulations. A fourth branch of the industry is the processing of yarns, knitted goods, and hosiery,[12] which in February 1934 was placed under the textile processing code.[13] Such

[11] A fifth division of textile finishing was distinguished in August 1934, when a separate code was approved for the textile examining, shrinking, and refinishing industry. This code applied to the processing of woven goods (mainly woolens) by specialized commission firms. The code was put into effect after the date of the present study, and it applied to firms which were not reached by the Bureau's field study. The code fixed a basic minimum wage of 45 cents an hour.

[12] Code of fair competition for the textile processing industry, as approved on Jan. 30, 1934, art. I. Textile processing, as defined in this code, was reported to have employed 10,458 workers during 1929 and 7,758 on May 1, 1933 (N. R. A. Codes, p. 540). A minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour was set for workers engaged in the finishing of cotton and rayon yarn and 35 cents an hour for those finishing other (woolen) yarns. There was no differential for sex or region. Workers who previously earned more than the applicable minimum were to be paid a rate which would yield as high a weekly wage during 40 hours as had been earned during 52 hours before May 1, 1933 (art. II (2) p. 544.)

information as was available for this branch of the industry has been here combined with that for the other three branches. In addition, certain samples which were too small to furnish reliable information separately have also been included. The relation between this combined sample and the separate samples previously analyzed is made clear in table 6.

Table 6.—Geographical Distribution of Workers Included in Bureau's Study of Wages and Hours in Textile Finishing, July 1933 and August 1933 and 1934

| Applicable code | New England [1] | Middle Atlantic [2] | South [3] | All regions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **July 1933** | | | | |
| All codes | 4,767 | 1,276 | 750 | 6,793 |
| Cotton textile code | 3,548 | 485 | 750 | 4,783 |
| Rayon and silk dyeing and printing code | (4) | [5] 148 | (4) | [5] 148 |
| Wool textile code | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Textile processing code [6] | [5] 1,219 | [5] 643 | (4) | [5] 1,862 |
| **August 1933** | | | | |
| All codes | 9,903 | 9,857 | 5,106 | 24,866 |
| Cotton textile code | 6,973 | 2,392 | 3,975 | 13,340 |
| Rayon and silk dyeing and printing code | (4) | 4,261 | (1) | 4,261 |
| Wool textile code | 2,550 | 1,807 | [5] 190 | 4,547 |
| Textile processing code [6] | [5] 380 | [5] 1,397 | [5] 941 | [5] 2,718 |
| **August 1934** | | | | |
| All codes | 10,136 | 9,246 | 4,139 | 23,521 |
| Cotton textile code | 7,354 | 2,427 | 3,277 | 13,058 |
| Rayon and silk dyeing and printing code | [5] 286 | 4,587 | (4) | 4,873 |
| Wool textile code | 1,768 | 1,277 | [5] 86 | 3,131 |
| Textile processing code [6] | [5] 728 | [5] 955 | [5] 776 | [5] 2,459 |

[1] Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
[2] New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
[3] North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
[4] No data.
[5] Not analyzed separately.
[6] Including cases where the applicable code was not identified.

## Trends of Employment, Wages, and Hours

WORKERS in textile-finishing operations were the most fortunate among textile workers during the period under review. Their wage level was relatively high and was relatively well maintained during the depression, and the industry suffered less from declining employment than woolen and worsted manufacturing, which it most resembles.

The Bureau's employment data, covering the specialized finishing mills but not the finishing departments of the various spinning and weaving mills,[14] indicate that the specialized mills employed an average of 63,400 workers during 1923, 61,100 during 1924, and 70,700 workers

[14] See p. 926, note 1.

during 1925.[15] The average for the 3 years, 1923–25, was therefore 65,100 workers. Between 1924 and 1929 there was a steady increase in employment, 79,300 workers being employed during 1929, the peak year. With the depression, there was a decline in employment, but the number of workers remained as high as 72,900 during 1930 and 67,200 in 1931. In March 1932, the month to which the Bureau's previous field study mainly relates, the number employed was estimated as 66,200, which was 13,100 below the average number employed in 1929, but still 5,100 above the number in 1924. The trend during 1932, 1933, and 1934 may readily be seen in table 7.[16]

The low point in employment was reached in July 1932, during the industry's regular slack season. At that time the number of workers appears to have fallen to 50,700, or 23 percent below the number which had been employed 4 months earlier. In the year following July 1932 there was a continuous recovery in employment, with the single exception of the month of March 1933. Due to the speculative boom which preceded the adoption of N. R. A. codes, the usual seasonal slackness did not appear in the summer of 1933. The industry held its employment level rather steadily until June 1933, the month before the first N. R. A. codes were made effective. A sharp spurt at that time sent the employment figure to 71,400, or 8 percent above that of March 1932. In August, the gain was further extended and the employment level rose to 13 percent above that of March 1932, although it was still 5.5 percent below that of 1929.

The reaction from the pre-code boom did not occur until September 1933. The slump was quite sharp but it lasted only 2 months, and in November 1933 the high August level was reestablished. It was at this point that the employment experience of textile-finishing plants appeared to differ from the experience of the rest of the textile industry. Employment remained around the August 1933 level from November 1933 until June 1934. In March and April 1934, over 81,000 workers were employed, slightly more than in 1929 and 15,000 (23 percent) more than in March 1932. Beginning in May

[15] Census of Manufactures in odd-numbered years; even-numbered years interpolated by means of the Bureau's employment and pay-roll returns.

[16] The course of hourly earnings since the Bureau's 1932 study, shown in table 7, is adapted from voluntary reports by the industry, as compiled by the Bureau's Division of Employment and Pay Rolls. The Bureau's field study of 1932 was conducted during the months of January to May, but March 1932 is probably the month most nearly represented in the results of that study. The Bureau's employment reports for March 1932 showed average hourly earnings of 43.3 cents an hour, as compared with an average of 40 cents as shown by the field investigation. The two sets of figures should not be expected to agree for the following reasons: (1) Although March 1932 was the period most closely represented, the field study of 1932 was not confined to any particular month, and thus it cannot be compared exactly with monthly returns from the industry; (2) the field study of 1932 covered the dyeing and finishing departments of cotton mills as well as the specialized finishing plants; the monthly reports were from specialized plants only; (3) the field study excluded all managerial and salaried employees, whereas employers often included these in their monthly reports to the Bureau. The field-study figure of 40 cents for March 1932 has been adapted as basic for the purposes of table 7. Thereafter, monthly variations have been computed by means of the relative changes in average hourly earnings shown by those plants which reported this information to the Bureau. The index of these relative changes is shown in the last column of the table.

1934, employment declined, even in textile finishing, but 70,000 appear still to have been employed in August 1934, the month of the Bureau's latest field investigation. This was almost as great a number as in July 1933, just before the N. R. A. codes, and it was 3,800 (6 percent) greater than in March 1932, the period of the previous wage study of this industry by the Bureau. It was 9,300 less than the average number employed in 1929.

Table 7.—Estimated Employment and Hourly Earnings in Specialized Textile-Finishing Plants, January 1932 to August 1934

| Period | Employment [1] | | Average hourly earnings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of workers (thousands) | Index (March 1932=100) | Amount [2] (cents) | Index (March 1932=100) |
| *1932* | | | | |
| January | 63.6 | 96 | 43.8 | 109 |
| February | 66.1 | 100 | 42.9 | 107 |
| March | 66.2 | 100 | 40.0 | 100 |
| April | 62.5 | 94 | 40.6 | 101 |
| May | 58.3 | 88 | 40.6 | 101 |
| June | 56.1 | 85 | 39.5 | 99 |
| July | 50.7 | 77 | 39.0 | 97 |
| August | 53.9 | 81 | 38.6 | 97 |
| September | 61.5 | 93 | 37.5 | 94 |
| October | 61.7 | 93 | 36.8 | 92 |
| November | 62.2 | 94 | 36.7 | 92 |
| December | 62.3 | 94 | 36.2 | 90 |
| *1933* | | | | |
| January | 61.9 | 94 | 35.6 | 89 |
| February | 62.8 | 95 | 36.2 | 91 |
| March | 60.9 | 92 | 35.4 | 89 |
| April | 61.8 | 93 | 35.6 | 89 |
| May | 62.7 | 95 | 34.5 | 86 |
| June | 65.8 | 99 | 34.2 | 86 |
| July | 71.4 | 108 | [3] 34.1 | 85 |
| August | 74.9 | 113 | [4] 45.7 | 114 |
| September | 63.1 | 95 | 46.1 | 115 |
| October | 61.8 | 93 | 46.2 | 116 |
| November | 74.5 | 113 | 48.8 | 122 |
| December | 73.6 | 111 | 48.6 | 121 |
| *1934* | | | | |
| January | 73.1 | 110 | 49.8 | 122 |
| February | 78.8 | 119 | 49.8 | 122 |
| March | 81.6 | 123 | 48.8 | 122 |
| April | 81.1 | 123 | 49.2 | 123 |
| May | 78.7 | 119 | 49.2 | 123 |
| June | 73.6 | 111 | 49.3 | 123 |
| July | 69.3 | 105 | 50.0 | 125 |
| August | 70.0 | 106 | [5] 50.2 | 126 |

[1] Estimated from the Bureau's employment and pay-roll returns, corrected tentatively for 1931 to 1933 trend as shown by the Census of Manufactures.
[2] Computed by applying the Bureau's employment and pay-rolls index of monthly change (column 4) to the average hourly earning figure of 40.0 cents for March 1932, as shown by the Bureau's study of wages and hours.
[3] Field study average for July 1933 was 35.1 cents per hour.
[4] Field study average for August 1933 was 46.3 cents per hour.
[5] Field study average for August 1934 was 50.0 cents per hour.

The earnings of textile-finishing workers were studied for the first time by the Bureau in 1930. At that time the average hourly earnings of all textile-finishing workers who were surveyed stood at 45.2 cents. This figure is comparable with average hourly earnings of 46.0 cents in the woolen and worsted industry, the most highly paid major

branch of textile manufacturing at that time.[17] But while average hourly earnings were nearly the same in these two branches, the experience of textile-finishing workers was much more fortunate as regards employment. In 1930 textile-finishing employment was within 1 percent of the level of 1923–25, whereas the number of woolen and worsted workers had been reduced by one-third.[18] The average hourly earnings of all finishing workers fell to 40.0 cents in 1932, while those of woolen and worsted workers fell to 39.4 cents. With this shift in average earnings, textile finishing became the highest-paid division of textile manufacturing.

Average hourly earnings of textile-finishing workers fell steadily from the beginning of 1932 until just before the N. R. A. codes were put into force. From a level of 40 cents in March 1932, average hourly earnings declined to the low point of 35.1 cents in July 1933.[19] This was a drop of 12 percent in 16 months. The advent of N. R. A. was accompanied by a 32-percent increase in hourly earnings within 1 month. This brought the level of average hourly earnings slightly above that of 1930 and 14 percent above that of the early months of 1932. Both the data obtained in this survey and the Bureau's monthly trend of employment and pay rolls show this same relative change, although there is some disparity between them as to the absolute level of earnings in August 1933. The field-study figure for that month was 46.3 cents an hour.[20] Between October and November 1933 average hourly earnings showed a further marked rise. The new level of about 49 cents an hour held until July 1934, when a further slight increase occurred. The Bureau's field study for August 1934 showed average earnings of 50 cents an hour. This corresponds very closely with the figure in table 9, which was obtained by computing the effect of the monthly percentage changes reported by employers between March 1932 and August

[17] Compare the Bureau's Textile Report, pt. III, Apr. 17, 1935, p. 10. In northern mills, taken separately, average hourly earnings of woolen and worsted workers were 47.3 cents. At this time workers in the finishing departments of woolen and worsted mills were treated as part of the wool-textile industry, rather than as part of the textile-finishing industry as in the present study.

[18] Textile Report, pt. III, Apr. 17, 1935, p. 10.

[19] Field-study figure. The report of that month by the industry was 36.6 cents and the result of applying monthly percentage changes to the March 1932 figure is 34.1 cents. (See table 9.)

[20] The figure reported currently by the industry was 49.7 cents an hour. The figure of 45.7 cents an hour, shown in table 9, is the result of applying monthly indexes of relative change to the field-study figure of 40 cents for March 1932. It should be noticed that the field studies covering 1933 and 1934 embraced the entire textile-finishing industry for the first time. In particular, the dyeing and finishing departments of woolen and worsted mills were included. These had been allocated to the woolen and worsted industry in the field studies of 1932. They are not included within the scope of "textile finishing" as defined by the Census of Manufactures, nor are they included within the classification used by the Bureau's Division of Employment and Pay Rolls. A recent analysis of the Bureau's monthly employment sample for this industry showed that half the plants reporting and 62 percent of the workers covered were engaged in the finishing of cotton goods; 23 percent of the plants and 26 percent of the workers were engaged in the finishing of silk and rayon; and 27 percent of the plants and 12 percent of the workers were devoted to general dyeing and finishing by concerns which performed no other process. Of this last group, no cases could be found of the dyeing or finishing of woolen goods. The finishing processes on woolen goods are almost entirely performed by the same plants which weave the cloth.

1934.[21] Thus the average hourly earnings of August 1934 were 8 percent higher than just after the codes, 47 percent higher than the low point just before the codes, and 25 percent higher than in the early months of 1932.

## Average Hourly Earnings

### Classified Hourly Earnings, by Sex

HALF of textile-finishing workers studied were earning 32½ cents an hour or less in July 1933, 45 cents an hour or less in August 1933, and 47½ cents an hour in August 1934. These average earnings are indicated by table 8, which shows the percentage of men, women, and all workers who earned less than each designated amount per hour in each of these 3 months. Such results must be interpreted with caution, however, in view of the various meanings which are attached to the term "textile-finishing industry."

The aim of the field study was to survey all textile finishing, whether in specialized or in integrated mills. The Bureau's field agents, however, were not uniformly successful in securing a representation from all sections of the industry. Thus it was found impossible to secure adequate pay-roll records for July 1933 to represent the rayon and silk, or the woolen, finishing divisions. The sample for that month, therefore, represents wages in the finishing of cotton cloth, mixed woven goods, and various types of yarn. The wages shown are too low to represent the industry as a whole, inasmuch as the workers missing in the survey are those paid the highest wages in the industry. For the other two periods covered by this study, August 1933 and August 1934, the samples are more representative. Indeed, they are more comprehensive than any previous study of this industry. In particular, wool-textile finishing, which had previously been classified by the Bureau and the Census of Manufactures as woolen and worsted manufacture, is included with other textile finishing. This had been excluded automatically from Census and the Bureau's employment classifications of textile finishing, because the work is predominantly carried on in integrated rather than specialized mills. The inclusion of wool-textile finishing has the effect of raising the average for the whole finishing industry, since wages in that branch are much higher than in cotton finishing, the branch which employs the largest number of workers.

With these qualifications in mind, the data in table 8 may be examined. The increase in earnings between the months of July and August 1933 is exaggerated by the preponderance of cotton finishing in the former month and the inclusion of the more highly

[21] The currently reported figure as shown in the Bureau's monthly employment reports was 53.2 cents an hour. The 3-cent difference was no doubt due to the fact that this figure was drawn from specialized plants only and included returns covering salaried employees.

paid divisions of the industry in the latter month. However, the increase itself is undeniable, the cotton-finishing plants by themselves showing a striking increase in average hourly earnings.[22] Nineteen percent of the workers studied were found to be earning less than 25 cents an hour in July 1933, while only 2 percent were earning less than that amount 1 month later. As in other branches of the textile industry, the low-paid female workers in textile finishing received the most decided increases in hourly earnings at this time. Forty-six percent of the women recorded were earning less than 25 cents an hour in July 1933 but only 3 percent earned less than this amount in August 1933. The hourly earnings of men were, of course, much higher than those of women, but in July 1933, three-fourths of the men earned less than 42½ cents an hour, whereas by August 1933, only 40 percent of the men earned less than 42½ cents and three-fourths of the men earned up to as much as 52½ cents.

**Table 8.—Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Workers by Average Hourly Earnings and Sex, in Textile Finishing July 1933 and August, 1933 and 1934**

| Average hourly earnings | Males | | | Females | | | All workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 |
| Number of workers | 5,321 | 20,170 | 19,720 | 1,472 | 4,694 | 3,801 | 6,793 | 24,866 | 23,521 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Less than 22.5 cents | 8.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 12.5 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Less than 25.0 cents | 11.7 | 1.8 | .7 | 46.3 | 3.0 | .8 | 19.2 | 2.0 | .7 |
| Less than 27.5 cents | 20.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 57.8 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 28.6 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Less than 30.0 cents | 34.5 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 65.1 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 41.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| Less than 32.5 cents | 48.2 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 72.7 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 53.5 | 9.3 | 5.5 |
| Less than 35.0 cents | 58.8 | 12.7 | 8.6 | 78.7 | 27.3 | 22.0 | 63.1 | 15.4 | 10.8 |
| Less than 37.5 cents | 66.0 | 23.5 | 15.0 | 85.3 | 57.8 | 43.3 | 70.2 | 30.0 | 19.6 |
| Less than 40.0 cents | 72.3 | 31.7 | 22.7 | 88.3 | 68.8 | 51.9 | 75.8 | 38.7 | 27.4 |
| Less than 42.5 cents | 75.8 | 39.6 | 32.8 | 91.0 | 77.0 | 69.2 | 79.9 | 46.6 | 38.7 |
| Less than 45.0 cents | 80.3 | 46.9 | 39.3 | 93.2 | 81.8 | 75.3 | 83.1 | 53.5 | 45.1 |
| Less than 47.5 cents | 84.0 | 65.3 | 47.2 | 94.6 | 86.4 | 80.2 | 86.2 | 69.3 | 52.7 |
| Less than 50.0 cents | 86.0 | 71.7 | 52.8 | 95.9 | 89.7 | 83.8 | 88.2 | 75.1 | 57.8 |
| Less than 52.5 cents | 88.6 | 76.7 | 57.7 | 96.9 | 91.8 | 88.5 | 90.4 | 79.5 | 62.6 |
| Less than 55.0 cents | 90.0 | 79.6 | 61.1 | 97.5 | 93.8 | 91.2 | 91.6 | 82.3 | 65.9 |
| Less than 57.5 cents | 91.7 | 82.7 | 64.9 | 98.0 | 95.2 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 85.1 | 69.5 |
| Less than 60.0 cents | 92.5 | 84.6 | 81.1 | 98.1 | 96.1 | 95.1 | 93.7 | 86.8 | 83.3 |
| Less than 65.0 cents | 94.4 | 88.9 | 87.1 | 98.7 | 97.7 | 97.1 | 95.3 | 90.5 | 88.7 |
| Less than 75.0 cents | 96.1 | 93.5 | 92.6 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 97.6 | 96.9 | 94.6 | 93.5 |

In July 1933 half of the women had earned 27½ cents an hour or less and only 14.7 earned 37½ cents or more; a month later half of the new sample of women earned 37.5 cents or more. Half of the men earned 35 cents an hour or less in July 1933 and only 19.7 earned 45 cents or more; a month later half of the men were found to be in the latter group. Taking both sexes together the midpoint of hourly earnings stood at 32½ cents in July 1933 and at 45 cents in August of that year.

[22] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1936, p. 1336: Hourly and Weekly Earnings in Textile Dyeing and Finishing—Cotton, Silk, and Rayon, 1933 and 1934.

The distribution of hourly earnings in August 1933 reflects clearly the fact that "textile finishing" is a composite term which does not refer to any single, unified industry. Workers were not concentrated in any single portion of the wage scale, nor were they distributed evenly. Rather they were to be found concentrated, for the most part, near the respective minimum rates set by the codes in each of the various sections of the industry. Five percent of all males and 8 percent of all females earned from 30 to 32½ cents an hour in August 1933. These were largely southern cotton finishers, working under the 30-cent minimum of the cotton code as applied to the South. However, a rather smaller proportion were to be found between 32½ and 35 cents, which was the cotton minimum for the North. This was because finishing departments in the northern cotton industry actually paid wages which were largely above the code minimum.[23] Concentration appeared again between 35 and 37½ cents an hour, 11 percent of all males earning these amounts. This coincided with the 35-cent minimum rate for male wool finishers under the wool textile code and the textile processing code. Thirty percent of all females also earned from 35 to 37½ cents an hour. These were partly wool finishers and partly rayon and silk finishers, besides, of course, a scattering of other groups. Though the rayon and silk dyeing and printing code had not been formally adopted in August 1933, the rates which were to be specified in that code were, as has been seen, actually operating as effective minima at that time.[24] The greatest concentration of males in August 1933 was at hourly earnings between 45 and 47½ cents, nearly 19 percent of all males in textile finishing earning these amounts. These were mainly rayon and silk finishers who were being paid the 45-cent minimum about to be established for males under the rayon and silk dyeing and printing code.

Even taking both sexes together, the distribution of their hourly earnings in August 1933 failed to correspond with what one would expect in a single industry. Of the whole group of textile-finishing workers, there were concentrations at two places in the wage scale—between 35 and 37½ cents and between 45 and 47½ cents. The first group was made up largely of male finishers of woolen and worsted cloth and yarn and female finishers of rayon and silk, and the second group largely of male finishers of rayon and silk goods.

By August 1934, the latest period surveyed, textile-finishing workers had shifted to still higher hourly earning levels than those of the year before, but the distribution of their earnings showed the same irregularities. Earnings less than 32½ cents an hour had been practically eliminated from the industry, although 10 percent of the females—southern cotton finishers—were still earning less than that amount.

[23] Monthly Labor Review, May 1936 (p. 1336).
[24] Idem (p. 1350).

Half of the females earned less than 40 cents; half of the males earned less than 50 cents; half of the whole group of workers earned less than 47½ cents. These midpoints were not, however, the places in the wage scale where the greatest numbers of females, males, and all workers were to be found. The greatest proportion of all the women—21 percent—earned between 35 and 37½ cents an hour, but such substantial numbers earned more than 37½ cents that the average of their hourly earnings was 40 cents. Substantial proportions of the males earned various amounts from 35 to 50 cents an hour, but the greatest concentration of males was very high in the scale of earnings, namely 16 percent, who were found to be earning between 57½ and 60 cents an hour. These were mostly male finishers of rayon and silk goods, whose hourly earnings, as have been seen,[25] rose to levels considerably above the code minimum for the rayon and silk division of the industry. The arithmetic average of hourly earnings for all males was, in consequence, 52 cents an hour. This figure incidentally represented the earnings of very few of the male group. The bulk of the male cotton and wool finishers earned less than 50 cents, while the bulk of the male finishers of rayon and silk earned considerably more.

Since male workers are much more numerous than females in the finishing of textiles, the weighted distribution of hourly earnings for both sexes together more closely resembles the distribution for males. The arithmetic average of the earnings of all workers in August 1934 stood at 50 cents an hour. The greatest number of workers at any one earnings interval, however, was to be found at 57½ to 60 cents an hour, while the next greatest areas of concentration were between 40 and 42½ cents an hour and between 35 and 37½ cents.

### Hourly Earnings in New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southern Regions

Table 9 shows the percentage of male and of female textile-finishing workers in each of three regions,[26] according to their earnings per hour during August 1934. The wage study for August 1934 was the first one which contained a well-balanced assortment of workers engaged in the finishing of cotton, rayon, silk, and wool textiles and the various yarns.[27] The changes in the composition of the sample between August 1933 and August 1934 were relatively slight, although during this year a slight upward movement in hourly earnings of both men and women occurred in each of the three regions studied.

[25] Monthly Labor Review, May 1936 (p. 1350).

[26] The Middle Atlantic region includes a small sample from Ohio.

[27] Wool-textile finishing was not well represented in the sample for July 1933 and the finishing of rayon and silk in New England was not covered in the samples for July and August of 1933.

Both the men and the women earned most per hour in the Middle Atlantic region during August 1934. The more highly paid rayon and silk finishers were located principally in this region. Male earnings were concentrated at 57½ to 60 cents per hour while female earnings were concentrated at 40 to 42½ cents an hour in the Middle Atlantic States. The lowest hourly earnings were paid in the South, to men as well as to women. Most of those workers were engaged in cotton finishing. Half of the males studied in the South earned less than 35 cents an hour and 37 percent of the women earned less than 32½ cents an hour, during August 1934.

Table 9.—Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Workers by Average Hourly Earnings, Region, and Sex, in Textile Finishing, August 1934

| Average hourly earnings | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New England | Middle Atlantic | South | New England | Middle Atlantic | South |
| Number of workers | 8,726 | 7,861 | 3,133 | 1,410 | 1,385 | 1,006 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Less than 22.5 cents | (1) | (1) | 0.5 | (1) | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Less than 25.0 cents | (1) | (1) | 4.4 | (1) | .2 | 2.8 |
| Less than 27.5 cents | (1) | (1) | 6.1 | 0.1 | .2 | 3.4 |
| Less than 30.0 cents | (1) | 0.1 | 7.1 | .1 | .5 | 4.1 |
| Less than 32.5 cents | 0.1 | .2 | 28.5 | .4 | .8 | 37.1 |
| Less than 35.0 cents | .7 | .5 | 51.1 | 9.7 | 5.4 | 62.1 |
| Less than 37.5 cents | 7.0 | 4.5 | 63.8 | 49.6 | 17.5 | 70.1 |
| Less than 40.0 cents | 18.5 | 8.3 | 70.6 | 58.2 | 28.1 | 75.6 |
| Less than 42.5 cents | 33.9 | 14.1 | 76.6 | 72.0 | 56.2 | 83.0 |
| Less than 45.0 cents | 44.8 | 17.0 | 79.9 | 77.9 | 64.8 | 86.1 |
| Less than 47.5 cents | 57.4 | 22.3 | 82.5 | 82.0 | 71.6 | 89.7 |
| Less than 50.0 cents | 64.0 | 27.9 | 84.4 | 85.7 | 76.2 | 91.7 |
| Less than 52.5 cents | 70.5 | 32.1 | 86.0 | 89.6 | 82.5 | 94.9 |
| Less than 55.0 cents | 75.1 | 35.0 | 87.4 | 91.6 | 87.1 | 96.1 |
| Less than 57.5 cents | 79.2 | 39.3 | 89.3 | 94.3 | 89.8 | 96.8 |
| Less than 60.0 cents | 82.4 | 76.0 | 90.2 | 96.1 | 92.3 | 97.5 |
| Less than 65.0 cents | 88.0 | 94.1 | 92.1 | 97.6 | 95.6 | 98.3 |
| Less than 75.0 cents | 92.6 | 91.4 | 95.4 | 98.9 | 98.2 | 98.9 |

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Occupational Comparison of Average Hourly Earnings

The average hourly earnings of all important occupations in the textile-finishing industry increased between July and August 1933. Most of these occupations received a further increase in the following year. This is indicated by table 10, which lists the average hourly earnings for 16 specific occupations in the order of their respective earnings in July 1933 and shows the number of workers from which each of these averages was obtained. It will be seen from the table that these specific occupations account for between 38.9 and 49.2 percent of the number of workers studied in the three periods, July 1933, August 1933, and August 1934. The remainder of the workers were not sufficiently numerous in any one occupation to provide reliable averages. Hence they have been classified into broad occupational groups.

**Table 10.—Average Hourly Earnings in Textile Finishing as a Whole, by Occupational Groups, July 1933 and August 1933 and 1934**

| Occupation | Sex | Number of workers | | | Average hourly earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 |
| | | | | | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| All occupations | | 6,793 | 24,866 | 23,521 | 35.1 | 46.3 | 50.0 |
| Male occupations | Male | 5,321 | 20,170 | 19,720 | 36.8 | 48.1 | 51.8 |
| Female occupations | Female | 1,472 | 4,696 | 3,801 | 27.7 | 38.0 | 40.5 |
| Selected occupations: | | | | | | | |
| Foremen, working | Male | 206 | 773 | 758 | 60.1 | 78.8 | 76.2 |
| Clerks, factory | do | 232 | 751 | 756 | 38.9 | 51.8 | 53.6 |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth | do | 200 | 853 | 952 | 35.5 | 44.7 | 50.4 |
| Fullers, hand | do | | 241 | 179 | (1) | 44.6 | 45.1 |
| Calender tenders | do | 107 | 459 | 472 | 34.5 | 42.4 | 48.0 |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, yarn | do | 24 | 1,028 | 1,015 | (2) | 45.9 | 51.8 |
| Tenter-frame tenders | do | 196 | 735 | 695 | 31.9 | 44.2 | 48.9 |
| Clerks, factory | Female | 253 | 634 | 660 | 31.6 | 40.5 | 41.3 |
| Laborers, dye-house | Male | 141 | 618 | 795 | 31.0 | 42.8 | 49.2 |
| Shearing-machine operators | do | 24 | 316 | 203 | (2) | 49.3 | 49.7 |
| Helpers [3] | do | 189 | 1,385 | 1,201 | 30.2 | 41.3 | 47.3 |
| Truckers, hand | do | 356 | 725 | 795 | 30.2 | 40.0 | 41.4 |
| Laborers, general | do | 293 | 1,033 | 1,102 | (2) | 36.9 | 42.0 |
| Drier tenders, cloth | do | 205 | 575 | 614 | 29.5 | 43.7 | 46.9 |
| Washer tenders | do | 84 | 781 | 688 | (2) | 43.2 | 46.0 |
| Yarn winders | Female | 130 | 786 | 699 | 22.8 | 39.3 | 41.6 |
| Total | | 2,640 | 11,673 | 11,584 | 33.8 | 45.6 | 49.2 |
| Occupational groups: [4] | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous group I | Male | 151 | 426 | 334 | 62.2 | 82.5 | 82.1 |
| Maintenance and power I and II | do | 510 | 1,419 | 1,466 | 46.0 | 55.4 | 59.1 |
| Productive group I | do | 586 | 2,443 | 2,324 | 45.5 | 54.6 | 61.2 |
| Supervisory group I [5] | do | 80 | 379 | 387 | 43.1 | 59.8 | 59.0 |
| Productive group I | Female | 146 | 260 | 244 | 33.4 | 44.1 | 46.3 |
| Productive group II | Male | 1,205 | 3,831 | 3,760 | 32.4 | 43.0 | 45.7 |
| Miscellaneous groups II and III | do | 378 | 919 | 902 | 31.1 | 41.0 | 45.0 |
| Productive group III | do | 154 | 500 | 322 | 28.6 | 40.2 | 37.4 |
| Productive group II | Female | 285 | 870 | 649 | 28.0 | 38.9 | 42.5 |
| Miscellaneous groups [6] | do | 154 | 702 | 489 | 33.0 | 35.8 | 42.1 |
| Productive group III | do | 504 | 1,444 | 1,060 | 23.6 | 36.0 | 36.1 |

[1] No data.
[2] Insufficient data for comparison.
[3] Excluding dye-house helpers and mechanics' helpers.
[4] Excluding occupations specified above.
[5] Including a small number of office workers.
[6] Including a small number of office, supervisory, maintenance and power, and miscellaneous workers of all earning classes (I, II, and III).

The general tendency was for the average hourly earnings of the least-skilled workers to increase in greater proportion than the earnings of the most skilled. This can best be seen when the whole period, July 1933 to August 1934, is examined, since the changes occurring within the single monthly period, July–August 1933, were somewhat haphazard, the irregularities, however, being generally ironed out in the year following. During this period there was an increase of 42 percent in the average hourly earnings of all workers in the textile-finishing industry. Table 10 shows that the hourly earnings of nearly all occupations less skilled than that of calender tenders increased more than 42 percent. The only exceptions to this tendency among the specific occupations listed occurred in the occupations of female factory clerks and male hand truckers. The average hourly earnings of female yarn winders, the lowest-paid occupation listed, increased as much as 82 percent. The tenders of cloth-dyeing ma-

chines received about the average increase. On the other hand, the highly paid occupations of working foremen, male factory clerks, and calender tenders received considerably less than the average increase in hourly earnings.

The effect of this sliding scale of increases was to narrow the differential between low- and high-paid occupations. In July 1933 working foremen at 60.1 cents an hour were earning 163 percent more than female yarn winders at 22.8 cents an hour. The difference was 37.3 cents. In the following month this difference had increased to 39.5 cents an hour, but working foremen earned only 100 percent more than female yarn winders. By 1934 the difference had decreased to 34.6 cents an hour and working foremen earned only 83 percent more than the yarn winders. This instance is a striking example of the narrowing of differentials throughout the list of occupations. Indeed, there was even a considerable change in the rank of occupations according to their hourly earnings. Calender tenders, female factory clerks, and male hand truckers lost place, while female yarn winders, male washer tenders, cloth drier tenders, shearing-machine operators, and yarn-dyeing-machine operators made striking relative gains. It may be said, therefore, that the wage changes from July 1933 to August 1934 appear to have upset to a considerable extent the relative earning position of the various occupations in the industry.

### Average Weekly Earnings and Summary

CHANGES in weekly earnings will be considered briefly. A considerable downward movement occurred from 1930 to 1933, which continued with the advent of N. R. A. adjustments in August 1933, but was practically arrested in August 1934. The downward movement until 1933 was due to declining hourly earnings, and thereafter to declining hours of available work, which began with the sharp curtailment of hours per worker in August 1933, and continued at a slower pace during the following year independently of N. R. A. code requirements. The general relation of these movements for total workers in the industry is shown in table 11.

It is evident from this tabulation that the decreased hours from July to August 1933 were not entirely compensated by the increased hourly earnings. The somewhat lower level of weekly earnings in August 1933 persisted to August 1934. Male workers predominate in the industry, so that their averages correspond closely to the industry trend, whereas among the fewer female workers average weekly earnings improved appreciably after July 1933, although they remained much lower than the earnings of males. This corresponds with the tendency toward greater benefits to low-paid workers which has been noticed in the discussions of the various branches of the textile industry.

**Table 11.—Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Average Weekly Hours in the Textile-Finishing Industry, 1930 to 1934**

| Period | Average hourly earnings | Average weekly hours | Average weekly earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | All workers | Males | Females |
| | *Cents* | | | | |
| 1930 | 45.2 | 49.3 | $22.29 | $23.99 | $14.20 |
| 1932 | 40.0 | 49.9 | 19.99 | 21.37 | 12.65 |
| July 1933 | 35.1 | 50.0 | 17.56 | 19.11 | 11.97 |
| August 1933 | 46.3 | 36.0 | [1] 16.68 | 17.59 | 12.80 |
| August 1934 | 50.0 | [2] 33.0 | 16.81 | 17.57 | 12.89 |

[1] The actual loss in weekly earnings for a given group of workers was probably in excess of that shown. The August 1933 sample studied by the Bureau included wool finishers for the first time and also included a larger proportion of rayon and silk finishers than did the sample for July 1933. Since both of these are relatively well-paid groups, this inclusion must have raised the average weekly earnings as shown for August 1933.

[2] The low was an average of 29.6 hours per week in the slack month of June 1934, computed by applying the monthly percentage changes indicated by employers' reports to the field-study figure for August 1933. For August 1934 this method showed an average of 33.6 hours per week, whereas the field-study sample revealed average hours as 32.5 in that month.

Table 12 shows the percentage of textile-finishing workers of each sex who earned less than each designated amount per week during the three periods studied. In the aggregate the men lost and the women gained between July 1933 and August 1934. During the first month of adjustment to the N. R. A. (July to August 1933), the lowest-paid men approximately maintained their previous weekly earnings in spite of the general loss, and the lower-paid women obtained all of the gains which went to the women. During the year after the beginning of the N. R. A., there was a general tendency to spread its benefits to the more skilled workers, although this movement never went very far. Thus the loss of weekly earnings by men was concentrated upon those earning less than $18 a week, while the gain of the women was concentrated upon those earning from $14 to $20 per week.

**Table 12.—Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Workers by Average Weekly Earnings and Sex, in Textile Finishing, July 1933 and August 1933 and 1934**

| Average weekly earnings | Males | | | Females | | | All workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 |
| Number of workers | 5,321 | 20,170 | 19,720 | 1,472 | 4,696 | 3,801 | 6,793 | 24,866 | 23,521 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Less than $6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Less than $8 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 17.0 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| Less than $10 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 14.1 | 38.2 | 21.7 | 26.9 | 16.5 | 12.8 | 16.1 |
| Less than $12 | 17.7 | 16.7 | 21.6 | 52.4 | 32.9 | 39.6 | 24.5 | 19.8 | 24.5 |
| Less than $14 | 27.0 | 28.9 | 32.0 | 71.0 | 56.0 | 59.1 | 36.5 | 34.0 | 36.4 |
| Less than $16 | 40.4 | 46.9 | 47.0 | 82.3 | 83.2 | 76.6 | 49.5 | 53.8 | 51.7 |
| Less than $18 | 53.2 | 60.7 | 60.0 | 90.2 | 91.2 | 89.2 | 61.2 | 66.5 | 64.7 |
| Less than $20 | 64.8 | 76.7 | 69.7 | 93.5 | 95.5 | 93.2 | 71.0 | 80.3 | 73.5 |
| Less than $25 | 82.4 | 88.5 | 88.2 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 85.8 | 90.4 | 89.8 |
| Less than $30 | 90.6 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 92.4 | 94.7 | 94.4 |

In table 13 averages for August 1934 in the three geographical areas are shown. This table is of interest because the sample for August 1934 was most representative of the relative earnings in these areas. Weekly earnings were clearly higher in the North than in the South. As between the New England and the Middle Atlantic areas, weekly earnings were generally similar. New England mills paid more per week to the lower-paid workers, but the mills in the Middle Atlantic States (predominantly silk and rayon finishers) paid a higher average of weekly earnings because of the larger payments to the superior groups.

Table 13.—Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Workers by Weekly Earnings, Sex, and Region, in Textile Finishing, August 1934

| Average weekly earnings | Male workers | | | Female workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New England | Middle Atlantic | South | New England | Middle Atlantic | South |
| Number of workers | 8,726 | 7,861 | 3,133 | 1,410 | 1,385 | 1,006 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Less than $6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 7.6 |
| Less than $8 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 11.6 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 24.3 |
| Less than $10 | 9.7 | 13.6 | 27.2 | 14.2 | 29.5 | 41.0 |
| Less than $12 | 15.3 | 19.5 | 44.7 | 22.5 | 42.0 | 60.4 |
| Less than $14 | 22.9 | 27.4 | 69.0 | 41.2 | 56.5 | 87.8 |
| Less than $16 | 41.7 | 38.2 | 82.2 | 69.9 | 70.2 | 94.8 |
| Less than $18 | 60.7 | 47.7 | 88.7 | 85.9 | 86.1 | 98.0 |
| Less than $20 | 74.7 | 55.2 | 92.5 | 92.2 | 90.3 | 98.7 |
| Less than $25 | 88.1 | 85.0 | 96.6 | 98.5 | 96.8 | 99.6 |
| Less than $30 | 93.1 | 91.6 | 98.5 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 99.8 |

Similarly, in the occupational averages shown in table 14, such advances as occurred are found chiefly in the lowest-paid occupations and the losses are generally distributed among the upper two-thirds arranged in the order of their July 1933 earnings. Beyond this it is not possible to generalize, in view of the irregularity both in the degree of change and in the alteration of previous differentials. The table is of interest, however, as a record of the absolute levels of average weekly earnings for the three periods under review, as well as among the 16 outstanding occupations and 11 occupational groups that make up the Bureau's sample for the industry as a whole.

**Table 14.—Average Weekly Earnings in Textile Finishing, by Occupational Groups, July 1933 and August 1933 and 1934**

| Occupation | Sex | Average weekly earnings | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | | | Percent of change | | |
| | | July 1933 | August 1933 | August 1934 | July 1933 to August 1934 | July 1933 to August 1933 | August 1933 to August 1934 |
| All occupations | | $17.56 | $16.68 | $16.81 | −4 | −5 | +1 |
| Male occupations | Male | 19.11 | 17.59 | 17.57 | −8 | −8 | |
| Female occupations | Female | 11.97 | 12.80 | 12.89 | +8 | +7 | +1 |
| Selected occupations: | | | | | | | |
| Foremen, working | Male | 30.82 | 32.05 | 31.04 | +1 | +4 | −3 |
| Calender tenders | do | 19.54 | 15.93 | 16.45 | −16 | −18 | +3 |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, yarn | do | [5] | 15.93 | 16.50 | [5] | [5] | +4 |
| Shearing-machine tenders | do | [5] | 18.81 | 17.81 | [5] | [5] | −5 |
| Clerks, factory | do | 18.87 | 20.19 | 20.46 | +8 | +7 | +1 |
| Fullers, hand | do | [6] | 16.47 | 14.67 | [6] | [6] | −11 |
| Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth | do | 17.87 | 15.57 | 16.31 | −9 | −13 | +5 |
| Tenter-frame tenders | do | 17.47 | 14.47 | 16.50 | −6 | −17 | +14 |
| Drier tenders, cloth | do | 16.71 | 15.75 | 15.69 | −6 | −6 | |
| Laborers, general | do | [5] | 14.04 | 13.91 | [5] | [5] | −1 |
| Helpers [1] | do | 15.37 | 14.38 | 14.57 | −5 | −6 | +1 |
| Truckers, hand | do | 15.29 | 14.29 | 14.26 | −7 | −7 | |
| Washer tenders | do | [5] | 15.25 | 13.48 | [5] | [5] | −12 |
| Clerks, factory | Female | 13.95 | 15.30 | 15.66 | +12 | +10 | +2 |
| Laborers, dye-house | Male | 12.26 | 14.31 | 14.29 | +17 | +17 | |
| Yarn winders | Female | 9.57 | 11.37 | 11.19 | +17 | +19 | −2 |
| Total | | 17.03 | 16.30 | 16.34 | −4 | −4 | |
| Occupational groups: [3] | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous group I | Male | 31.10 | 32.37 | 31.67 | +2 | +4 | −2 |
| Supervisory group I [3] | do | 24.87 | 24.27 | 22.65 | −9 | −2 | −7 |
| Maintenance and power I and II | do | 24.30 | 23.16 | 23.42 | −4 | −5 | +1 |
| Productive group I | do | 23.23 | 18.86 | 19.62 | −16 | −19 | +4 |
| Productive group III | do | 17.09 | 15.13 | 12.35 | −28 | −11 | −18 |
| Productive group II | do | 16.66 | 15.44 | 15.22 | −9 | −7 | −1 |
| Miscellaneous groups II and III | do | 16.04 | 15.68 | 16.34 | +2 | −2 | +4 |
| Miscellaneous groups [4] | Female | 14.59 | 13.67 | 15.09 | +3 | −6 | +10 |
| Productive group I | do | 14.06 | 14.11 | 14.14 | +1 | | |
| Productive group II | do | 11.19 | 12.37 | 12.29 | +10 | +11 | −1 |
| Productive group III | do | 10.63 | 12.09 | 11.34 | +7 | +14 | −6 |

[1] Excluding dye-house helpers and mechanics' helpers.
[2] Excluding occupations specified above.
[3] Including small number of office workers.
[4] Including small number of office, supervisory, maintenance and power, and miscellaneous workers of all earning classes (I, II, and III).
[5] No data.
[6] Insufficient data for comparison.

# Average Annual Earnings in Construction, "Service", Trade, and Transportation and Public Utilities in Ohio, 1933 and 1934 [1]

THE average annual wage and salary payment in Ohio to wage earners employed in construction industries was $959 in 1934,[2] $821 in 1933, and $1,668 in 1929; in the "service" industries, $825 in 1934, $797 in 1933, and $1,180 in 1929; and in transportation and public utilities, $1,234 in 1934, $1,149 in 1933, and $1,406 in 1929. In each of these general industry groups the average annual payment was higher in 1934 than in 1933 and in transportation and public utilities it was also higher than in 1932.

The average annual payment to the three occupation groups—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling)—combined, in wholesale and retail trade, was $983 in 1934, $920 in 1933, and $1,237 in 1929.

The annual reports made by employers,[3] as required by law, to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, show among other items the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and total wage and salary payments for the year. The average number of employees shown in this article was computed by dividing the sum of the monthly figures by 12, and the average annual wage and salary payment was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payment for the year by the average number of persons employed.

The average annual payments shown should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures. It should be borne in mind that average annual wage and salary payments as here computed do not show full-time earnings, as data concerning part-time and overtime work are not available. Average full-time earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average. The changes in the averages from year to year, also, do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

In supplying data concerning total wage and salary payments, employers were requested to report total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums, and value of board and

[1] By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frank C. Croxton, Whiting, Ind. A series of articles on verage annual wage and salary payments in Ohio published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934 covered the years 1916 to 1932 for most industries, and 1918 to 1932 for construction and for all industries combined. A second series beginning in the April 1935 issue covered 1929 to 1933. A third series beginning in the March 1936 issue covers 1933 and 1934. The first series was also published in Bulletin No. 613. Fluctuation of employment is shown in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1936.

[2] Data for earlier years were published in the Monthly Labor Review for October 1935, and in Bulletin No. 613.

[3] For source and scope of material, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1935 (pp. 986, 987).

lodging furnished. Employers were also instructed not to include salaries of officials. Data, other than total wage and salary payments, were not requested concerning superintendents and managers.

## The Construction Industry

THE average number of wage earners employed in the construction industry in Ohio in 1934 was 4,985 greater than in 1933 and 47,814 less than in 1929, total wage and salary payments were $7,517,355 greater than in 1933 and $97,582,066 less than in 1929, and the average annual payment was $138 higher than in 1933 and $709 lower than in 1929.

For wage earners the 1934 index (1926=100.0) of employment was 33.3, of total payments 19.8, and of average annual payments 59.5.

Table 1 shows for wage earners in the construction industry the average number employed and the average annual wage and salary payment for each year, 1924 to 1934. During the 11-year period employment was highest in 1927 and the average annual wage was highest in 1929.

**Table 1.—Employment and Earnings of Wage Earners in Construction in Ohio, 1924 to 1934**

| Year | Average number employed | Average annual payments | Year | Average number employed | Average annual payments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 69,838 | $1,637 | 1930 | 63,625 | $1,545 |
| 1925 | 72,574 | 1,651 | 1931 | 41,066 | 1,328 |
| 1926 | 74,600 | 1,611 | 1932 | 24,094 | 982 |
| 1927 | 77,944 | 1,618 | 1933 | 19,871 | 821 |
| 1928 | 72,633 | 1,624 | 1934 | 24,856 | 959 |
| 1929 | 72,670 | 1,668 | | | |

Chart 1 shows for wage earners indexes (1926=100.0) of employment and total and average annual wage and salary payments for the 11 years, 1924 to 1934.

Table 2 presents data concerning employment and wage and salary payments in 1933 and 1934, for wage earners only, in the construction industry as a whole and in each of the industries classified under construction. The classification "other" includes auto painting, erecting transmission lines, and construction not otherwise classified. In indicating the number of industries in text discussion, the group "other" is considered an industry.

Comparing 1934 with 1933 for the 13 industries in construction, the average number of wage earners employed was greater in 11 industries and less in 2 and total payments and average annual payments were greater in 12 industries and less in 1. More than one-half of the increase from 1933 to 1934 in employment and more than

one-third of the increase in total wage and salary payments in the construction industry occurred in street, road, and sewer contracting.

Indexes (1926 = 100.0) are shown for wage earners in 12 industries. The 1934 index of employment was below 50 in 9 of the 12 industries

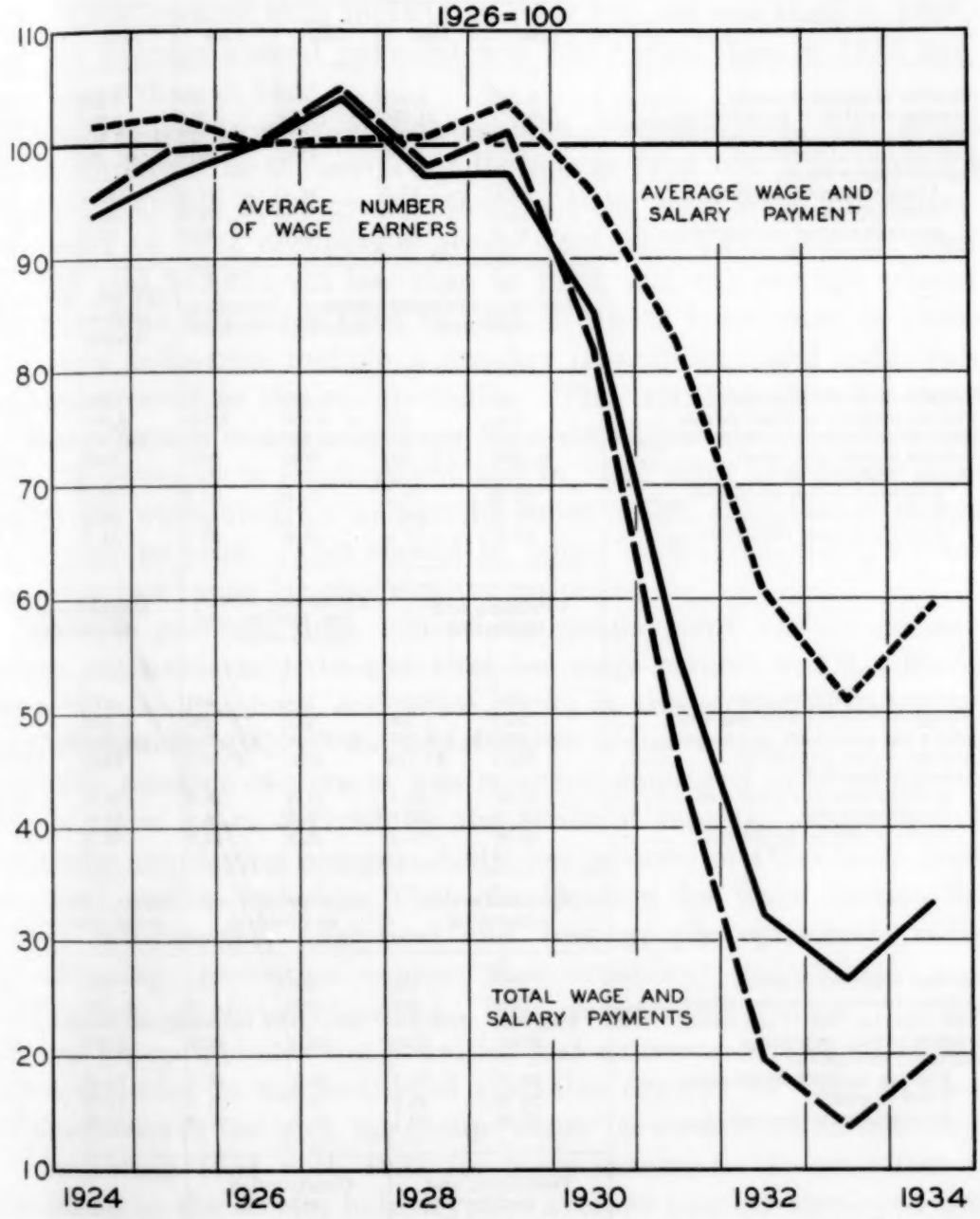



CHART 1.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND ANNUAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN CONSTRUCTION, 1924–34

and below 25 in 3 of the 9. The 1934 index of average annual payments was below 60 in 6 of the 12 industries. The industries showing the greatest decrease since 1926 are brick, stone, and cement work; plastering, including lathing and stucco work; and general contracting.

## Table 2.—Employment and Earnings in Construction in Ohio, 1933 and 1934, by Branch of Industry

[Data for earlier years were published in the Monthly Labor Review, October 1935, and in Bulletin No. 613]

| Item | Construction [1] | | Brick, stone, and cement work | | Electrical contracting | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number of establishments | 5,586 | 5,971 | 484 | 437 | 279 | 271 |
| Average number of wage earners | 19,871 | 24,856 | 1,052 | 1,215 | 983 | 815 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $16,313,636 | $23,830,991 | $799,210 | $1,141,832 | $1,272,616 | $1,122,366 |
| Average annual payments | $821 | $959 | $760 | $940 | $1,295 | $1,377 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 26.6 | 33.3 | 15.4 | 17.8 | 39.7 | 32.9 |
| Total payments | 13.5 | 19.8 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 26.8 | 23.6 |
| Average annual payments | 51.0 | 59.5 | 45.1 | 55.8 | 67.5 | 71.8 |
| | Erecting or installing machinery | | General contracting, including wrecking | | Oil, gas, and water drilling or producing | |
| Number of establishments | 145 | 177 | 1,680 | 1,715 | 584 | 608 |
| Average number of wage earners | 366 | 461 | 6,029 | 6,926 | 2,269 | 2,477 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $608,817 | $891,719 | $4,738,304 | $6,501,028 | $1,516,376 | $2,356,150 |
| Average annual payments | $1,663 | $1,500 | $786 | $939 | $668 | $951 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 60.9 | 76.7 | 21.0 | 24.2 | 50.1 | 54.7 |
| Total payments | 48.5 | 55.1 | 9.2 | 12.6 | 27.2 | 42.2 |
| Average annual payments | 79.6 | 71.8 | 43.6 | 52.1 | 54.2 | 77.2 |
| | Painting and decorating | | Plastering, including lathing and stucco work | | Plumbing and steamfitting | |
| Number of establishments | 598 | 795 | 134 | 151 | 531 | 563 |
| Average number of wage earners | 987 | 1,388 | 231 | 292 | 1,376 | 1,614 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $899,278 | $1,553,197 | $217,096 | $307,019 | $1,322,783 | $1,704,653 |
| Average annual payments | $911 | $1,119 | $928 | $1,051 | $961 | $1,056 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 32.3 | 45.4 | 14.8 | 18.4 | 28.9 | 33.9 |
| Total payments | 16.1 | 27.8 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 14.8 | 19.1 |
| Average annual payments | 49.9 | 61.3 | 43.9 | 49.8 | 51.4 | 56.5 |
| | Sand and gravel excavating | | Sheet-metal work and roofing | | Street, road, and sewer contracting | |
| Number of establishments | 123 | 135 | 330 | 384 | 530 | 768 |
| Average number of wage earners | 782 | 954 | 1,056 | 1,230 | 4,119 | 6,741 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $583,700 | $780,549 | $866,877 | $1,197,609 | $2,883,655 | $5,633,476 |
| Average annual payments | $746 | $818 | $821 | $974 | $700 | $836 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 53.9 | 65.7 | 36.1 | 42.1 | 24.8 | 40.5 |
| Total payments | 29.0 | 38.8 | 18.5 | 25.5 | 15.3 | 29.9 |
| Average annual payments | 53.9 | 59.1 | 51.2 | 60.7 | 61.9 | 73.9 |
| | Ventilating and heating | | Construction, other [2] | | | |
| Number of establishments | 137 | 131 | 31 | 36 | ---- | ---- |
| Average number of wage earners | 413 | 405 | 204 | 337 | ---- | ---- |
| Total wage and salary payments | $452,483 | $454,586 | $152,441 | $386,807 | ---- | ---- |
| Average annual payments | $1,096 | $1,122 | $747 | $1,148 | ---- | ---- |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 43.2 | 42.4 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Total payments | 23.7 | 23.8 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Average annual payments | 54.9 | 56.2 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |

[1] Data are for the general industry as a whole.
[2] Indexes not computed for "other."

## "Service" Industries

THE average number of wage earners employed in the service industries in 1934 was 9,726 greater than in 1933 and 7,889 less than in 1929, total wage and salary payments to wage earners were $10,427,806 greater than in 1933 and $42,266,508 less than in 1929, and the average annual payment was $28 higher than in 1933 and $355 lower than in 1929.

The average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks employed in the service industries in 1934 was 2,497 greater than in 1933 and 2,626 greater than in 1929, total wage and salary payments to that occupation group were $2,971,710 greater than in 1933 and $12,676,588 less than in 1929, and the average annual payment was $10 lower than in 1933 and $366 lower than in 1929.

Service industries include a number of activities and industries seldom covered in statistical studies. The reporting lists for some of the activities necessarily have been developed slowly and therefore the increases in employment and in total wage and salary payments are accounted for in part by more nearly complete coverage from year to year. This should be borne in mind in using figures for those two items for comparative purposes.

Table 3 presents data concerning employment and wage and salary payments in 1933 and 1934 for wage earners and for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in the service industry, as a whole and in each of the activities or industries in which a considerable number of persons was reported employed in Ohio during one or more years covered by the series of reports. Activities or industries employing comparatively few persons in Ohio have been classified under "other." That classification for wage earners includes laboratories, analytical and testing; photographers; radio broadcasting; recreation camps; shoe repairing; undertakers; and service not otherwise classified. The classification "other" for the clerical group includes the activities just enumerated and all except seven included in the section of the table relating to wage earners. In discussion in the text, the group "other" is considered an industry.

Comparing 1934 with 1933 for wage earners in 21 activities or industries in the service industry, the average number employed was greater in 20 activities or industries and less in 1, total wage and salary payments were greater in 18 and less in 3, and the average annual payment was higher in 12 and lower in 9.

Comparing 1934 with 1933 for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in 8 activities or industries, the average number employed and total payments were greater in seven activities or industries and less in one and the average annual wage and salary payment was higher in six and lower in two.

Due to reasons explained in a preceding paragraph, indexes (1926=100.0) are shown for average annual wage and salary payments only, except in a few activities or industries.

For wage earners the 1934 the index of average annual payments was below 75 in 10 of the 18 activities or industries for which indexes are shown. For bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, the 1934 index of average annual payments was below 75 in 2 of the 7 activities or industries for which indexes are shown.

**Table 3.—Employment and Earnings in "Service" Industries in Ohio, 1933 and 1934**

[Data for earlier years were given in Monthly Labor Review, October 1935, and in Bulletin No. 613]

*Wage earners*

| Item | Service industries [1] | | Advertising | | Banks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number of establishments | 10,215 | 10,540 | 66 | 87 | 755 | 755 |
| Average number of wage earners | 83,190 | 92,916 | 855 | 970 | 1,515 | 1,556 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $66,264,946 | $76,692,752 | $641,862 | $615,473 | $1,057,641 | $1,236,558 |
| Average annual payments | $797 | $825 | $751 | $635 | $698 | $795 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 92.0 | 94.5 |
| Total payments | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 57.1 | 66.7 |
| Average annual payments | 69.1 | 71.6 | 37.5 | 31.7 | 62.0 | 70.6 |
| | Barbers and hairdressers | | Bowling alleys and parks | | Churches | |
| Number of establishments | 155 | 174 | 210 | 218 | 200 | 209 |
| Average number of wage earners | 1,098 | 1,279 | 1,624 | 1,875 | 1,390 | 1,400 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $845,155 | $1,065,782 | $1,018,460 | $1,210,780 | $1,257,682 | $1,246,222 |
| Average annual payments | $770 | $833 | $627 | $646 | $905 | $890 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Total payments | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Average annual payments | 61.3 | 66.3 | 57.3 | 59.0 | 105.8 | 104.1 |
| | Clubs (athletic, country, and yacht) | | Garages, including auto-body repairing | | Homes for aged and children [3] | |
| Number of establishments | 273 | 284 | 1,474 | 1,419 | 77 | 76 |
| Average number of wage earners | 2,431 | 3,019 | 8,488 | 9,327 | 1,251 | 1,228 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $1,725,017 | $2,123,311 | $7,589,964 | $9,185,849 | $982,685 | $939,257 |
| Average annual payments | $710 | $703 | $894 | $985 | $786 | $765 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | (2) | (2) | 66.7 | 73.3 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Total payments | (2) | (2) | 40.5 | 49.0 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Average annual payments | 67.0 | 66.3 | 60.7 | 66.9 | ---------- | ---------- |
| | Hospitals and sanitariums | | Hotels | | Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators | |
| Number of establishments | 190 | 194 | 332 | 316 | 517 | 519 |
| Average number of wage earners | 8,833 | 9,604 | 8,635 | 10,047 | 10,855 | 11,292 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $6,695,936 | $7,573,609 | $5,071,707 | $6,664,380 | $7,425,854 | $8,936,977 |
| Average annual payments | $758 | $789 | $587 | $663 | $684 | $791 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | (2) | (2) | 74.4 | 86.5 | 93.2 | 97.0 |
| Total payments | (2) | (2) | 51.9 | 68.3 | 60.7 | 73.1 |
| Average annual payments | 89.6 | 93.3 | 69.8 | 78.8 | 65.1 | 75.3 |

[1] Data are for the general industry as a whole.
[2] Not computed; see text statement.

Table 3.—Employment and Earnings in "Service" Industries in Ohio, 1933 and 1934—Continued

*Wage earners*—Continued

| Item | Mausoleums and cemeteries [3] | | Offices, including mimeographing and multigraphing | | Office buildings, including window cleaning | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number of establishments | 75 | 84 | 2,486 | 2,592 | 733 | 758 |
| Average number of wage earners | 941 | 1,039 | 2,400 | 2,603 | 7,269 | 8,333 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $863,793 | $979,826 | $2,803,337 | $2,822,295 | $6,024,239 | $6,878,468 |
| Average annual payments | $918 | $943 | $1,168 | $1,084 | $829 | $825 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | | | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| Total payments | | | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| Average annual payments | | | 52.9 | 49.1 | 76.6 | 76.2 |
| | Restaurants | | Schools and colleges | | Servants in private homes | |
| Number of establishments | 1,101 | 1,221 | 123 | 134 | 501 | 523 |
| Average number of wage earners | 11,062 | 13,271 | 4,616 | 5,118 | 1,921 | 2,042 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $6,613,855 | $8,468,327 | $6,176,140 | $6,230,432 | $1,595,467 | $1,659,842 |
| Average annual payments | $598 | $638 | $1,338 | $1,217 | $831 | $813 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 100.7 | 120.8 | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| Total payments | 74.6 | 95.6 | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| Average annual payments | 74.1 | 79.1 | 82.5 | 75.0 | 83.8 | 82.0 |
| | Social agencies | | Theaters | | Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. | |
| Number of establishments | 152 | 156 | 271 | 271 | 37 | 40 |
| Average number of wage earners | 1,789 | 1,903 | 2,933 | 3,088 | 888 | 1,130 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $1,406,911 | $1,498,832 | $3,414,147 | $3,462,391 | $501,022 | $666,367 |
| Average annual payments | $786 | $788 | $1,164 | $1,121 | $564 | $590 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | [2] | [2] | 71.0 | 74.8 | [2] | [2] |
| Total payments | [2] | [2] | 52.8 | 53.5 | [2] | [2] |
| Average annual payments | 72.0 | 72.2 | 74.3 | 71.6 | 64.9 | 67.9 |
| | Service, other [4] | | | | | |
| Number of establishments | 487 | 517 | | | | |
| Average number of wage earners | 2,396 | 2,792 | | | | |
| Total wage and salary payments | $2,554,072 | $3,227,774 | | | | |
| Average annual payments | $1,066 | $1,156 | | | | |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | | | | | | |
| Total payments | | | | | | |
| Average annual payments | | | | | | |

[2] Not computed; see text statement.
[3] Classified under "other" in earlier years.
[4] Indexes not computed for "other."

**Table 3.—Employment and Earnings in "Service" Industries in Ohio, 1933 and 1934—Continued**

*Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks*

| Item | Service industries [1] | | Banks | | Garages, including auto-body repairing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number of establishments | 10,215 | 10,540 | 755 | 755 | 1,474 | 1,419 |
| Average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 44,503 | 47,000 | 8,930 | 9,524 | 1,760 | 1,840 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $61,225,599 | $64,197,309 | $12,457,473 | $10,839,418 | $1,694,885 | $1,885,452 |
| Average annual payments | $1,376 | $1,366 | $1,395 | $1,138 | $963 | $1,025 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | [2] | [2] | 71.6 | 76.3 | 58.7 | 61.4 |
| Total payments | [2] | [2] | 65.3 | 56.9 | 39.6 | 44.1 |
| Average annual payments | 91.0 | 90.3 | 91.3 | 74.5 | 67.5 | 71.8 |
| | Hospitals and sanitariums | | Hotels | | Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators | |
| Number of establishments | 190 | 194 | 332 | 316 | 517 | 512 |
| Average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 850 | 921 | 999 | 1,115 | 828 | 801 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $711,755 | $794,823 | $880,183 | $986,174 | $672,314 | $721,867 |
| Average annual payments | $837 | $863 | $881 | $884 | $812 | $899 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | [2] | [2] | 76.4 | 85.2 | 100.2 | 97.2 |
| Total payments | [2] | [2] | 60.9 | 68.2 | 73.2 | 78.6 |
| Average annual payments | 79.0 | 81.5 | 79.7 | 79.9 | 73.0 | 80.8 |
| | Offices, including mimeographing and multigraphing | | Schools and colleges | | Service, other [4] | |
| Number of establishments | 2,486 | 2,592 | 123 | 134 | 4,338 | 4,618 |
| Average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 27,068 | 28,373 | 646 | 792 | 3,422 | 3,632 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $40,558,852 | $44,349,400 | $798,261 | $798,736 | $3,451,876 | $3,821,496 |
| Average annual payments | $1,498 | $1,563 | $1,236 | $1,009 | $1,009 | $1,052 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | ---------- | ---------- |
| Total payments | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | ---------- | ---------- |
| Average annual payments | 91.9 | 95.9 | 97.9 | 80.0 | ---------- | ---------- |

[1] Data are for the general industry as a whole.
[2] Not computed; see text statement.
[4] Indexes not computed for "other."

## Trade, Wholesale and Retail

CONSIDERING the three general occupation groups combined, the average number of persons employed in 1934 was 11,742 greater than in 1933 and 12,996 less than in 1929, total wage and salary payments were $19,397,740 greater than in 1933 and $50,717,208 less than in 1929, and the average annual payment was $63 higher than in 1933 and $254 lower than in 1929.

More than 90 percent of the employees reported in the general industry "trade, wholesale and retail" are in wholesale and retail stores. Chart 2 shows for wholesale and retail stores the average annual wage and salary payments to each of the three general occupation groups for 1924 to 1934. Chart 3 shows for wholesale

and retail stores indexes (1926=100.0) of employment and of total and average annual wage and salary payments for the 11 years 1924 to 1934. The three general occupation groups are combined in chart 3.

Table 4 shows for wholesale and retail stores the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month, 1933 and 1934. During the 2

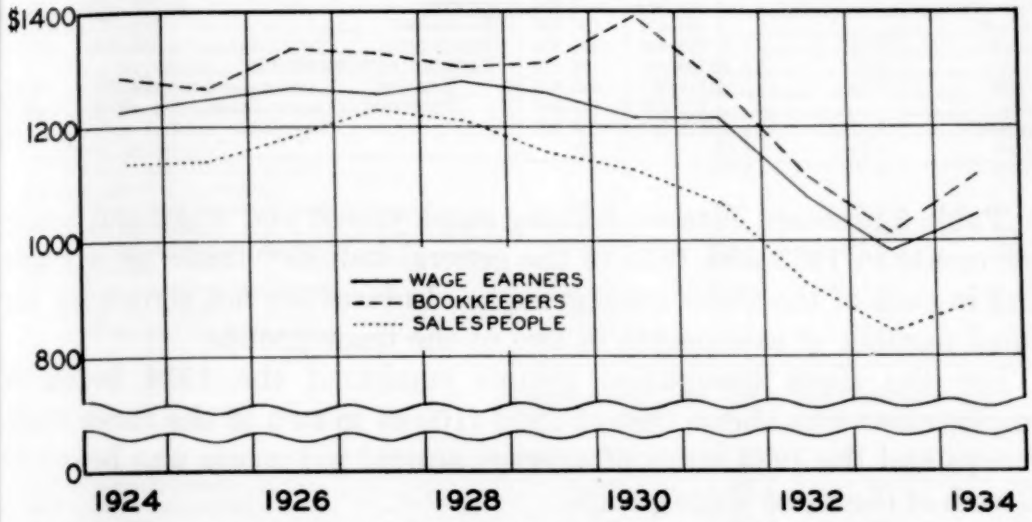



CHART 2.—AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUP, 1924-34

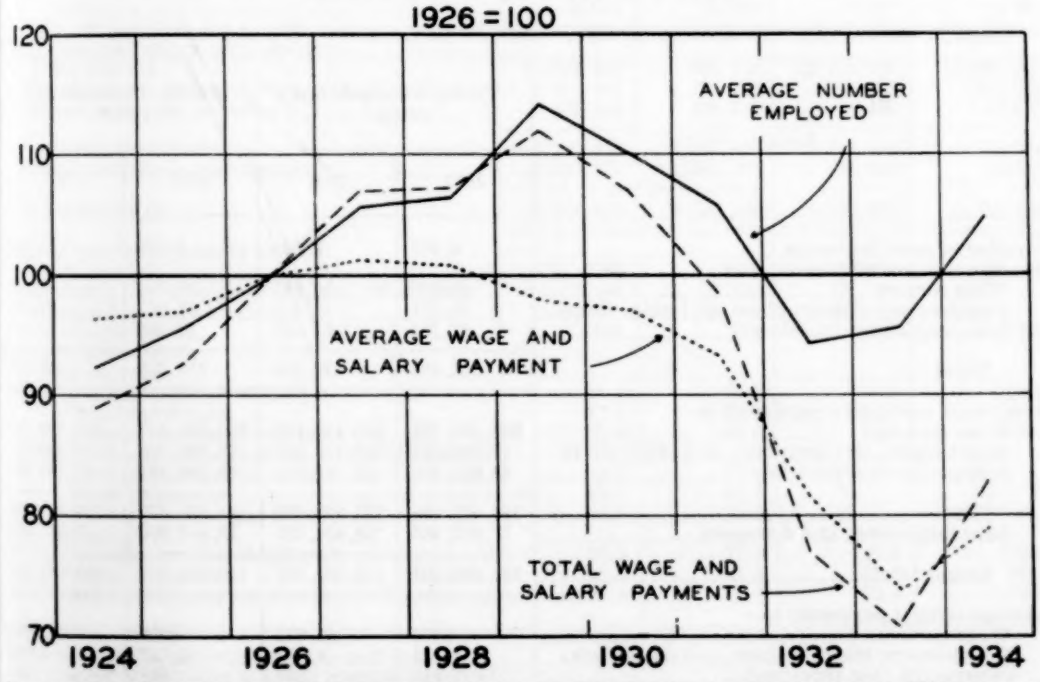



CHART 3.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND ANNUAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, 1924-34

years the highest number was employed in December 1934 and the lowest number in March 1933. The number employed on the 15th of December 1934 was greater than on the corresponding date in any of the 4 preceding years. It was 10,162 greater than on the corresponding date in 1933 and 11,970 less than on the corresponding date in 1929.

**Table 4.—Employment on 15th of Each Month in Wholesale and Retail Stores in Ohio, 1933 and 1934**

[Data are for the three occupation groups—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling)—combined]

| Month | 1933 | 1934 | Month | 1933 | 1934 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 103,916 | 115,573 | September | 119,984 | 126,116 |
| February | 103,502 | 116,524 | October | 123,024 | 126,747 |
| March | 101,631 | 120,990 | November | 123,187 | 128,400 |
| April | 112,423 | 124,325 | December | 133,718 | 143,880 |
| May | 109,038 | 126,222 | Variation from maximum: | | |
| June | 111,651 | 126,839 | Number | 32,087 | 28,307 |
| July | 111,027 | 122,683 | Percent | 24.0 | 19.7 |
| August | 114,161 | 120,987 | | | |

Table 5 presents data concerning employment and wage and salary payments in 1933 and 1934 in the general industry trade as a whole and in each of the three trade groups. Indexes are not shown for the small number of salespeople in two of the trade groups.

For the three occupation groups combined the 1934 index of employment was above that of 1926 (100.0) in two of the three trade groups and the 1934 index of average annual payments was below 80 in each of the three trade groups.

**Table 5.—Employment and Earnings in Wholesale and Retail Trade in Ohio, 1933 and 1934, by Trade Groups**

[Data for earlier years were given in Monthly Labor Review, October 1935, and in Bulletin No. 613]

| Item | Trade, wholesale and retail [1] | | Stores, wholesale and retail | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number of establishments | 9,647 | 9,828 | 8,103 | 8,289 |
| Average number employed: | | | | |
| Wage earners | 48,049 | 54,647 | 39,542 | 45,502 |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 18,671 | 19,453 | 17,001 | 17,692 |
| Salespeople (not traveling) | 57,766 | 62,128 | 57,395 | 61,746 |
| Total | 124,486 | 136,228 | 113,938 | 124,940 |
| Total wage and salary payments to— | | | | |
| Wage earners | $46,592,394 | $56,412,113 | $39,004,137 | $47,558,958 |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 19,069,688 | 21,718,353 | 17,290,943 | 19,720,072 |
| Salespeople (not traveling) | 48,810,856 | 55,740,212 | 48,280,292 | 55,132,959 |
| Total | 114,472,938 | 133,870,678 | 104,575,372 | 122,411,989 |
| Superintendents and managers | 17,092,965 | 18,431,377 | 15,814,986 | 17,251,318 |
| Grand total | 131,565,903 | 152,302,055 | 120,390,358 | 139,663,307 |
| Average annual payments to— | | | | |
| Wage earners | $970 | $1,032 | $986 | $1,045 |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 1,021 | 1,116 | 1,017 | 1,115 |
| Salespeople (not traveling) | 845 | 897 | 841 | 893 |
| All employees [2] | 920 | 983 | 918 | 980 |

[1] Data are for the general industry as a whole.
[2] Not including superintendents and managers.

Table 5.—Employment and Earnings in Wholesale and Retail Trade in Ohio, 1933 and 1934, by Trade Groups—Continued

| Item | Trade wholesale and retail | | Stores, wholesale and retail | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | |
| Wage earners: | | | | |
| Average number employed | 85.0 | 96.7 | 86.7 | 99.7 |
| Total payments | 64.4 | 78.0 | 67.6 | 82.5 |
| Average annual payments | 75.8 | 80.6 | 78.0 | 82.7 |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks: | | | | |
| Average number employed | 81.0 | 84.4 | 81.3 | 84.6 |
| Total payments | 61.1 | 69.5 | 62.0 | 70.8 |
| Average annual payments | 75.4 | 82.4 | 76.3 | 83.6 |
| Salespeople (not traveling): | | | | |
| Average number employed | 108.6 | 116.8 | 109.1 | 117.4 |
| Total payments | 76.9 | 87.8 | 77.6 | 88.6 |
| Average annual payments | 70.8 | 75.1 | 71.1 | 75.5 |
| All employees: | | | | |
| Average number employed | 93.8 | 102.6 | 95.6 | 104.9 |
| Total payments | 68.5 | 80.1 | 70.8 | 82.9 |
| Average annual payments | 73.1 | 78.1 | 74.0 | 79.0 |
| | Yards—lumber, coal, and scrap | | Retail delivery—milk, ice, and water | |
| Number of establishments | 1,378 | 1,380 | 166 | 159 |
| Average number employed: | | | | |
| Wage earners | 6,302 | 7,052 | 2,204 | 2,094 |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 1,416 | 1,514 | 254 | 247 |
| Salespeople (not traveling) | 337 | 357 | 34 | 25 |
| Total | 8,055 | 8,923 | 2,492 | 2,366 |
| Total wage and salary payments to— | | | | |
| Wage earners | $4,824,443 | $5,945,140 | $2,763,814 | $2,908,015 |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 1,481,492 | 1,724,227 | 297,253 | 274,054 |
| Salespeople (not traveling) | 479,116 | 566,578 | 51,448 | 40,675 |
| Total | 6,785,051 | 8,235,945 | 3,112,515 | 3,222,744 |
| Superintendents and managers | 1,089,927 | 1,084,424 | 188,052 | 95,635 |
| Grand total | 7,874,978 | 9,320,369 | 3,300,567 | 3,318,379 |
| Average annual payments to— | | | | |
| Wage earners | $766 | $843 | $1,254 | $1,389 |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks | 1,046 | 1,139 | (3) | (3) |
| Salespeople (not traveling) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| All employees [2] | 842 | 923 | 1,249 | 1,362 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | |
| Wage earners: | | | | |
| Average number employed | 68.6 | 76.8 | 127.4 | 121.0 |
| Total payments | 41.4 | 51.1 | 90.6 | 95.3 |
| Average annual payments | 60.5 | 66.5 | 71.1 | 78.8 |
| Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks: | | | | |
| Average number employed | 72.2 | 77.2 | (3) | (3) |
| Total payments | 47.7 | 55.5 | (3) | (3) |
| Average annual payments | 66.1 | 72.0 | (3) | (3) |
| All employees: | | | | |
| Average number employed | 69.5 | 77.0 | 120.8 | 114.7 |
| Total payments | 43.0 | 52.2 | 87.7 | 90.8 |
| Average annual payments | 61.8 | 67.7 | 72.6 | 79.2 |

[2] Not including superintendents and managers.
[3] Not computed owing to small number involved.

## Transportation and Public Utilities

THE average number of wage earners reported employed in transportation and public utilities in 1934 was 3,215 greater than in 1933 and 15,425 less than in 1929, total wage and salary payments to wage earners were $8,037,803 greater than in 1933 and $30,521,031 less

than in 1929, and the average annual payment was $85 higher than in 1933 and $172 lower than in 1929.

The average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks reported employed in 1934 was 871 greater than in 1933 and 1,588 less than in 1929, total payments were $1,628,293 greater than in 1933 and $4,173,359 less than in 1929, and the average annual payment was $39 higher than in 1933 and $143 lower than in 1929.

It should be borne in mind that the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics does not request information from establishments engaged in interstate transportation nor concerning activities of governmental units.

Table 6 shows for wage earners in transportation and public utilities the average number reported employed and the average annual wage and salary payments for the 11 years 1924 to 1934. Employment was at the highest point in 1930 and the average annual payment was highest in 1928.

**Table 6.—Employment and Earnings of Wage Earners in Transportation and Public Utilities in Ohio, 1924 to 1934**

| Year | Average number employed | Average annual payments | Year | Average number employed | Average annual payments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 59,320 | $1,350 | 1930 | 68,358 | $1,402 |
| 1925 | 59,345 | 1,341 | 1931 | 54,303 | 1,343 |
| 1926 | 67,671 | 1,385 | 1932 | 47,021 | 1,199 |
| 1927 | 66,999 | 1,374 | 1933 | 48,222 | 1,149 |
| 1928 | 68,126 | 1,413 | 1934 | 51,437 | 1,234 |
| 1929 | 66,862 | 1,406 | | | |

Table 7 presents data concerning employment and wage and salary payments in 1933 and 1934 for wage earners and bookkeepers, stenographers, and office help in transportation and public utilities as a whole and also in each of the industries in which a considerable number of persons are reported employed in Ohio. Industries for which comparatively few employees were reported have been classified under "other." That classification includes airports; air transportation; gas, illuminating and heating; steam railroads; stockyards; waterworks; and transportation and public utilities, not otherwise classified. In indicating the number of industries in the text discussion, the group "other" is considered an industry.

Comparing 1934 with 1933 for wage earners in nine industries in transportation and public utilities, the average number employed and total wage and salary payments were greater in each of the nine industries and the average annual payment was higher in seven industries and lower in two.

Comparing 1934 with 1933 for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in nine industries, the average number employed and total payments were greater in seven industries and less in two.

The average annual payment can be compared in six industries and it was higher in five and lower in one.

Indexes are not shown for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks. Indexes for wage earners are shown for eight industries. The 1934 index of employment was above 1926 (100.0) in two of the eight industries and below 80 in four industries. The 1934 index of average annual payments was above 1926 in two industries and below 80 in three industries.

Table 7.—Employment and Earnings in Transportation and Public Utilities in Ohio, 1933 and 1934, by Industries

[Data for earlier years were given in Monthly Labor Review, October 1935, and in Bulletin No. 613]

*Wage earners*

| Item | Transportation and public utilities [1] | | Drayage and storage, including livery stables | | Electric light and power | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number of establishments | 1,692 | 1,709 | 890 | 911 | 115 | 122 |
| Average number of wage earners | 48,222 | 51,437 | 7,703 | 8,490 | 8,185 | 8,999 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $55,429,975 | $63,467,778 | $8,283,460 | $9,744,209 | $11,154,505 | $12,658,035 |
| Average annual payments | $1,149 | $1,234 | $1,075 | $1,148 | $1,363 | $1,407 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 71.3 | 76.0 | 93.2 | 102.7 | 76.5 | 84.2 |
| Total payments | 59.2 | 67.7 | 67.3 | 79.1 | 68.1 | 77.2 |
| Average annual payments | 83.0 | 89.1 | 72.1 | 77.0 | 88.9 | 91.8 |
| | Electric railroads | | Natural gas | | Pipe lines (petroleum) | |
| Number of establishments | 25 | 24 | 40 | 44 | 13 | 14 |
| Average number of wage earners | 9,246 | 9,374 | 4,029 | 4,539 | 786 | 850 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $11,437,686 | $13,167,453 | $4,558,690 | $5,164,549 | $1,183,860 | $1,271,765 |
| Average annual payments | $1,237 | $1,405 | $1,131 | $1,138 | $1,506 | $1,496 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 57.4 | 58.2 | 71.2 | 80.3 | 73.1 | 79.1 |
| Total payments | 44.7 | 51.5 | 68.2 | 77.3 | 80.5 | 86.4 |
| Average annual payments | 77.9 | 88.5 | 95.7 | 96.3 | 110.0 | 109.3 |
| | Taxicab and bus service | | Telegraph and telephone, including messenger service | | Transportation by water, including stevedoring | |
| Number of establishments | 120 | 134 | 371 | 340 | 31 | 26 |
| Average number of wage earners | 3,252 | 3,769 | 13,022 | 13,070 | 973 | 1,005 |
| Total wage and salary payments | $2,243,255 | $3,547,832 | $14,060,570 | $14,926,009 | $1,207,016 | $1,345,684 |
| Average annual payments | $690 | $941 | $1,080 | $1,142 | $1,241 | $1,339 |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | 127.8 | 148.2 | 62.0 | 62.3 | 72.8 | 75.2 |
| Total payments | 62.0 | 98.1 | 59.9 | 63.6 | 48.6 | 54.2 |
| Average annual payments | 48.5 | 66.7 | 96.7 | 102.2 | 66.9 | 72.1 |
| | Transportation and public utilities, other [2] | | | | | |
| Number of establishments | 87 | 94 | | | | |
| Average number of wage earners | 1,028 | 1,340 | | | | |
| Total wage and salary payments | $1,300,933 | $1,642,242 | | | | |
| Average annual payments | $1,265 | $1,226 | | | | |
| Indexes (1926=100.0): | | | | | | |
| Average number employed | | | | | | |
| Total payments | | | | | | |
| Average annual payments | | | | | | |

[1] Data are for the general industry as a whole.
[2] Indexes not computed for "other."

**Table 7.—Employment and Earnings in Transportation and Public Utilities in Ohio, 1933 and 1934, by Industries—Continued**

*Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks*

| Item | Transportation and public utilities | | Drayage and storage, including livery stables | | Electric light and power | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number of establishments | 1,692 | 1,709 | 890 | 911 | 115 | 122 |
| Average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks employed | 11,838 | 12,709 | 1,723 | 1,850 | 3,527 | 3,870 |
| Total payments | $15,423,637 | $17,051,930 | $2,221,940 | $2,398,922 | $4,592,560 | $5,043,764 |
| Average annual payments | $1,303 | $1,342 | $1,290 | $1,297 | $1,302 | $1,303 |
| | **Electric railroads** | | **Natural gas** | | **Pipe lines (petroleum)** | |
| Number of establishments | 25 | 24 | 40 | 44 | 13 | 14 |
| Average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks employed | 776 | 807 | 1,371 | 1,502 | 92 | 86 |
| Total payments | $1,006,383 | $1,134,651 | $1,883,698 | $2,016,034 | $198,523 | $182,886 |
| Average annual payments | $1,297 | $1,406 | $1,374 | $1,342 | (3) | (3) |
| | **Taxicab and bus service** | | **Telegraph and telephone, including messenger service** | | **Transportation by water, including stevedoring** | |
| Number of establishments | 120 | 134 | 371 | 340 | 31 | 26 |
| Average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks employed | 389 | 540 | 3,627 | 3,721 | 120 | 112 |
| Total payments | $430,200 | $657,292 | $4,661,761 | $5,199,989 | $170,057 | $172,538 |
| Average annual payments | $1,106 | $1,217 | $1,285 | $1,397 | (3) | (3) |
| | **Transportation and public utilities other [2]** | | | | | |
| Number of establishments | 87 | 94 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks employed | 216 | 223 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Total payments | $258,515 | $245,554 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Average annual payments | (3) | (3) | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |

[2] Indexes not computed for "other."
[3] Not computed owing to small number involved.

# Variation in Man-Hour Employment per Worker Between the Spring and Fall of 1933

WAGE earners in 28 manufacturing industries in the South worked an average of 5.8 percent more hours per worker during the first 6 months of 1933 than did the workers in the same industries in the North during the same period. The situation was reversed during the last 4 months of that year, when the southern industries employed their workers 1 percent fewer hours each than did the northern industries. For the West, the corresponding figures were 3.6 percent less than the North in the spring, and 0.2 percent more than the North in the fall. These results are disclosed by an analysis of data on the aggregate number of man-hours worked each month in 1933 which were obtained for 35 industries by the Bureau of the Census in its biennial census of manufactures for that year.[1]

The present article brings together information as to the average man-hours per wage earner per month during the last 4 months of the year, September to December, and during the first 6 months of the year, January to June. The figures therefore afford a comparison of the hours worked per wage earner before and after the inauguration of the President's Reemployment Agreement and the National Recovery Administration industrial codes.

## Changes During Year

THE basic data are shown in tables 5 and 6 at the end of this article. Table 5 covers the average number of wage earners employed in each

[1] A summary for 35 industries was published in the Monthly Labor Review for October 1935, and the Bureau of the Census published a pamphlet giving detailed figures for these same industries under the title "Man-Hour Statistics for 32 Selected Industries." (The Bureau of the Census considers hosiery, knit underwear, knit outerwear, and knit cloth as comprising only one industry, under the title "Knit Goods.") In that pamphlet, the establishments of each industry are classified in each of 3 ways: (1) By areas, districts, and States; (2) by size of establishment, based on number of wage earners employed; and (3) by size (population) of the city in or near which each plant was located. As described in the article in the Monthly Labor Review, mentioned above, these census data cover man-hours throughout each of the 12 months of 1933; and these have been tabulated for 7,365 selected establishments employing 1,638,306 wage earners, or 83.2 percent of the workers in these 35 industries. The number of establishments and the total number of wage earners employed in each industry are given in the former article.

industry and, as far as possible,[2] for each of the three areas, North, South, and West;[3] table 6 gives the corresponding aggregate number of man-hours worked in each industry for each area.

Indexes computed from these data are given in table 1. This table shows the relative number of wage earners and hours worked during the last 4 months in comparison with the first half of the year, in the North, South, and West, by industries.

The indexes of the average number of wage earners employed in each industry indicate a considerable increase in average employment in the later period. Every industry in the North showed increased employment; in fact, 15 industries showed increases in excess of 25 percent, and 5 industries increases of 50 percent or more. In the South two industries (snuff and chewing and smoking tobacco, and knit outerwear) showed reductions of a few percent in employment. In the West also, reductions were recorded for only two industries (knit outerwear and motor-vehicle bodies and parts). In both of these areas, increases in employment of 25 percent or more occurred in a substantial number of industries. For all 35 industries combined, the West showed the greatest increase in number of wage earners, 40.5 percent, and the South the least increase, 21.6 percent. The increase in the North, measured on this basis, was 27.9 percent.

The activity of each industry is best measured by the aggregate number of man-hours worked. The indexes of aggregate man-hours shown in the table indicate that, in the selected industries covered, total industrial activity in the North increased 12.3 percent, and that in the West increased 39.3 percent; but in the South, due quite largely to a lessening of activity in cotton mills there was a decrease of 5.4 percent (in the aggregate man-hours worked per month). Of the 38 industries and subindustries listed for the North, 25 showed increases (5 being over 25 percent) and 13 showed decreases; of the 28 listed for the South, 12 increased and 16 decreased; and of the 17 industries listed for the West, 11 showed increases while only 6 showed decreases.

[2] For some of the industries the man-hour sample did not cover establishments in the South or the West; and for certain other industries, separate data could not be published for those areas without disclosing, exactly or approximately, results for individual establishments. Ten industries or subindustries, counting each of the 4 branches of the silk- and rayon-goods industry separately, could not be shown for the South, due to the fact that they either did not exist in the South, as in the cases of malt, beet sugar, and wool shoddy, or were not covered by the man-hour sample, as in the case of felt goods; or they could not be shown separately for southern States without disclosing data for individual establishments, as in the cases of regular throwing of silk and rayon goods, commission weaving of silk and rayon, carpets and rugs, knit cloth, machine tools, and machine-tool accessories. For the West, only 17 industries could be shown.

[3] States comprising the North, as used herein, were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Those comprising the South were Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Those comprising the West were Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, and California. Occasionally it was necessary to include a State having only a few establishments in an area other than that designated.

There are 28 industries and subindustries shown for both the South and the North. Of these, 17 in the North offered more man-hours' work per month in the fall of the year. Eleven of these increased in the South as well as in the North, these being meat packing, cereal preparations, cigars, worsted goods, paper, rayon yarns, leather tanning, pulp, soap, steel works, and blast furnaces. The remaining six industries and subindustries which increased in the North decreased in the South, five of these being textiles. These six showing reductions in the South are cotton goods, woolen goods, knit underwear, knit outerwear, cotton small wares, and manufactured ice.

On the other hand, 11 of the industries and subindustries covered for both sections showed decreases in the North during the year. Of these, only one industry—petroleum refining—showed an increase in the South in contrast to a reduction in the North. The 10 which decreased in the South as well as in the North are flour milling, cane-sugar refining, feeds, cigarettes, snuff and chewing and smoking tobacco, hosiery, regular weaving of silk and rayon goods, commission throwing of silk and rayon, motor-vehicle bodies and parts, and motor vehicles.

It appears therefore, that the reduction in industrial activity in the South, especially in comparison to developments in the North, was largely centered in the textile industries. Of the nine textile industries and subindustries listed in the South, one showed a small increase while all the others showed substantial reductions, six of these reductions being in excess of 10 percent. On the other hand, of the 15 textile industries and subindustries listed for the North, 10 showed increases and only 5 showed decreases. Four of the five industries showing decreases were branches of the silk- and rayon-goods industry which experienced considerable losses in working time during the fall of that year as a result of strikes, particularly in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In other words, the loss in average aggregate activity in the North, in the textile industries covered, was confined largely to that due to strikes in the silk- and rayon-goods industry, and to a loss of only 2.1 percent in the hosiery industry, which may also have been a consequence of the strikes in silk and rayon.

**Table 1.—Indexes of Employment, Total Man-Hours, and Man-Hours per Wage Earner, During Last 4 Months of 1933 Relative to First 6 Months of Year, in Selected Industries, by Region**

[Monthly average, January to June 1933, inclusive=100]

| Industry | Index numbers (average, January-June=100) of employment and working time, September to December 1933 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | North | | | South | | | West | | |
| | Number of wage earners | Man-hours per month | | Number of wage earners | Man-hours per month | | Number of wage earners | Man-hours per month | |
| | | Average aggregate | Average per wage earner | | Average aggregate | Average per wage earner | | Average aggregate | Average per wage earner |
| All selected industries [1] | 127.9 | 112.3 | 87.8 | 121.6 | 94.6 | 77.8 | 140.5 | 139.3 | 99.1 |
| *Food industries (8)* | | | | | | | | | |
| Meat packing | 127.5 | 111.1 | 87.1 | 128.8 | 112.0 | 87.0 | 119.7 | 108.9 | 91.0 |
| Flour milling | 114.6 | 93.4 | 81.5 | 116.7 | 91.8 | 78.7 | 113.4 | 100.6 | 88.7 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 114.9 | 89.6 | 78.0 | 105.6 | 81.1 | 77.3 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Ice, manufactured | 118.6 | 106.9 | 90.1 | 121.3 | 96.6 | 79.7 | 116.7 | 111.4 | 95.5 |
| Sugar, beet | 777.1 | 809.0 | 104.1 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 507.0 | 588.1 | 116.0 |
| Feeds, prepared | 113.0 | 99.4 | 88.0 | 106.1 | 86.4 | 81.4 | 116.8 | 101.1 | 86.6 |
| Cereal preparations | 112.5 | 101.7 | 90.4 | 116.5 | 100.8 | 86.5 | 101.1 | 87.2 | 85.9 |
| Malt | 166.5 | 147.0 | 88.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| *Tobacco industries (3)* | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigars | 114.3 | 115.1 | 100.7 | 117.7 | 103.6 | 88.1 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Cigarettes | 108.2 | 90.1 | 83.3 | 110.3 | 93.9 | 85.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Snuff, and chewing and smoking tobacco | 103.4 | 93.2 | 90.1 | 97.4 | 88.9 | 91.3 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| *Textile industries (12)* | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton goods | 135.3 | 106.9 | 79.0 | 122.9 | 89.2 | 72.6 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Hosiery | 112.8 | 97.9 | 86.8 | 107.2 | 81.4 | 76.0 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Worsted goods | 128.3 | 103.7 | 80.8 | 124.2 | 103.8 | 83.6 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Silk and rayon goods: | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular weaving | 112.2 | 92.7 | 82.6 | 114.3 | 92.9 | 81.3 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Regular throwing | 118.6 | 95.8 | 80.6 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Commission weaving | 101.6 | 72.5 | 71.4 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Commission throwing | 113.4 | 85.6 | 75.5 | 140.2 | 99.6 | 71.1 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Woolen goods | 127.0 | 100.3 | 79.0 | 115.9 | 84.8 | 73.1 | 142.4 | 123.3 | 86.6 |
| Knit underwear | 117.5 | 102.1 | 86.9 | 106.8 | 78.9 | 73.9 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | 144.5 | 137.6 | 95.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Knit outerwear | 114.9 | 100.4 | 87.4 | 96.3 | 61.7 | 64.1 | 97.5 | 90.9 | 93.3 |
| Cotton small wares | 121.2 | 102.5 | 84.5 | 109.8 | 83.4 | 76.3 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Felt goods, wool, hair, or jute | 126.5 | 116.9 | 92.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Knit cloth | 128.7 | 108.1 | 84.0 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Wool shoddy | 147.8 | 124.0 | 83.8 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| *Chemical industries (6)* | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper | 122.2 | 109.9 | 90.0 | 137.9 | 110.8 | 80.3 | 133.4 | 124.0 | 92.9 |
| Petroleum refining | 115.3 | 98.6 | 85.4 | 121.1 | 104.2 | 86.0 | 113.3 | 100.9 | 89.1 |
| Rayon yarns | 135.7 | 119.4 | 88.0 | 122.9 | 107.1 | 87.2 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Leather tanning | 125.1 | 108.3 | 86.6 | 118.8 | 111.3 | 93.8 | 114.0 | 97.6 | 85.6 |
| Pulp | 117.0 | 114.3 | 97.7 | 142.9 | 116.1 | 81.2 | 140.2 | 127.3 | 90.8 |
| Soap | 117.9 | 104.8 | 88.8 | 140.1 | 115.8 | 82.8 | 107.7 | 95.0 | 88.2 |
| *Metal and machinery (6)* | | | | | | | | | |
| Steel works and rolling mills | 143.3 | 143.5 | 100.1 | 151.1 | 146.8 | 97.2 | 130.7 | 149.6 | 114.5 |
| Motor-vehicle bodies and parts | 121.1 | 97.3 | 80.4 | 103.0 | 84.6 | 82.2 | 94.0 | 59.1 | 62.8 |
| Motor vehicles | 114.4 | 97.1 | 84.9 | 110.9 | 94.0 | 84.7 | 103.1 | 77.5 | 75.2 |
| Blast furnaces | 162.5 | 163.6 | 100.6 | 172.2 | 204.2 | 118.5 | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Machine tools | 168.1 | 201.0 | 119.6 | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- | ------- |
| Machine-tool accessories | 185.0 | 213.8 | 115.6 | ------- | ------- | ------- | 117.1 | 102.4 | 87.2 |

[1] Based on aggregates of the industries covered in each area.

Table 2 shows the actual number of hours worked per wage earner during the periods January–June and September–December 1933. These are the basic data from which the indexes in columns 3, 6, and 9 of table 1 were derived.

In the cotton-goods industry in the North the wage earners worked an average of 189.3 hours each per month during the first 6 months of the year, whereas in the South during the same period they averaged 200.7 hours each per month. During the last 4 months of the year, however, the workers in the North averaged 149.6 hours each, while those in the South averaged only 145.7 hours apiece. In other words, between the earlier and later portions of the year the average monthly working time in this industry in the North decreased from 189.3 to 149.6 hours (21.0 percent) and in the South decreased from 200.7 to 145.7 hours (27.4 percent).

In the North, taking all the selected industries together, the monthly working time averaged 168.3 hours during the first half of the year but only 147.8 hours during the last 4 months of the year, an average decrease of 12.2 percent. In the South, the monthly average hours per wage earner fell from 191.3 during the spring to 148.8 during the fall, or a reduction of 22.2 percent. In the West the hours fell only from 172.1 to 170.5, or 0.9 percent.

Table 2.—Average Monthly Man-Hours Per Wage Earner During First 6 and Last 4 Months of 1933, in Selected Industries, by Regions

| Industry | Average man-hours per wage earner per month | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January to June | | | September to December | | |
| | North | South | West | North | South | West |
| All selected industries [1] | 168.3 | 191.3 | 172.1 | 147.8 | 148.8 | 170.5 |
| *Food industries (8)* | | | | | | |
| Meat packing | 202.0 | 202.5 | 192.7 | 176.0 | 176.2 | 175.3 |
| Flour milling | 203.1 | 220.1 | 192.4 | 165.6 | 173.2 | 170.6 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 204.9 | 180.5 | ---------- | 159.9 | 139.6 | ---------- |
| Ice, manufactured | 209.6 | 252.2 | 201.3 | 188.8 | 200.9 | 192.3 |
| Sugar, beet | 219.2 | ---------- | 193.3 | 228.1 | ---------- | 224.2 |
| Feeds, prepared | 185.3 | 192.1 | 186.8 | 163.0 | 156.3 | 161.7 |
| Cereal preparations | 162.6 | 224.5 | 154.0 | 147.0 | 194.2 | 132.3 |
| Malt | 198.0 | ---------- | ---------- | 174.7 | ---------- | ---------- |
| *Tobacco industries (3)* | | | | | | |
| Cigars | 147.1 | 170.0 | ---------- | 148.2 | 149.8 | ---------- |
| Cigarettes | 164.9 | 149.5 | ---------- | 137.3 | 127.3 | ---------- |
| Snuff, and chewing and smoking tobacco | 158.5 | 146.9 | ---------- | 142.9 | 134.1 | ---------- |
| *Textile industries (12)* | | | | | | |
| Cotton goods | 189.3 | 200.7 | ---------- | 149.6 | 145.7 | ---------- |
| Hosiery | 172.9 | 197.6 | ---------- | 150.0 | 150.1 | ---------- |
| Worsted goods | 182.9 | 202.9 | ---------- | 147.7 | 169.6 | ---------- |

[1] Based on aggregates of the industries covered in each area.

**Table 2.—Average Monthly Man-Hours Per Wage Earner During First 6 and Last 4 Months of 1933, in Selected Industries, by Regions—Continued**

| Industry | Average man-hours per wage earner per month | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January to June | | | September to December | | |
| | North | South | West | North | South | West |
| *Textile industries (12)*—Continued | | | | | | |
| Silk and rayon goods: | | | | | | |
| Regular weaving | 176.8 | 189.1 | ---- | 146.0 | 153.8 | ---- |
| Regular throwing | 179.2 | ---- | ---- | 144.5 | ---- | ---- |
| Commission weaving | 192.3 | ---- | ---- | 137.3 | ---- | ---- |
| Commission throwing | 177.8 | 177.2 | ---- | 134.2 | 126.0 | ---- |
| Woolen goods | 184.6 | 205.8 | 188.3 | 145.8 | 150.5 | 163.0 |
| Knit underwear | 167.5 | 201.2 | ---- | 145.6 | 148.7 | ---- |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | 152.6 | ---- | ---- | 145.3 | ---- | ---- |
| Knit outerwear | 175.1 | 177.0 | 175.3 | 153.0 | 113.4 | 163.5 |
| Cotton small wares | 181.8 | 199.9 | ---- | 153.7 | 152.6 | ---- |
| Felt goods, wool, hair, or jute | 172.8 | ---- | ---- | 159.3 | ---- | ---- |
| Knit cloth | 171.0 | ---- | ---- | 143.7 | ---- | ---- |
| Wool shoddy | 192.3 | ---- | ---- | 161.2 | ---- | ---- |
| *Chemical industries (6)* | | | | | | |
| Paper | 176.6 | 205.9 | 183.9 | 158.9 | 165.4 | 170.9 |
| Petroleum refining | 179.3 | 178.9 | 168.7 | 153.2 | 153.9 | 150.3 |
| Rayon yarns | 178.7 | 186.3 | ---- | 157.2 | 162.4 | ---- |
| Leather tanning | 184.0 | 162.0 | 185.3 | 159.3 | 152.0 | 158.7 |
| Pulp | 163.1 | 201.7 | 183.6 | 159.3 | 163.8 | 166.8 |
| Soap | 177.4 | 198.4 | 171.8 | 157.6 | 164.2 | 151.6 |
| *Metal and machinery (6)* | | | | | | |
| Steel works and rolling mills | 142.0 | 153.5 | 124.6 | 142.2 | 149.2 | 142.7 |
| Motor-vehicle bodies and parts | 162.9 | 156.9 | 162.9 | 130.9 | 128.9 | 102.3 |
| Motor vehicles | 151.2 | 155.5 | 169.9 | 128.3 | 131.7 | 127.7 |
| Blast furnaces | 156.8 | 142.4 | ---- | 157.8 | 168.7 | ---- |
| Machine tools | 126.2 | ---- | ---- | 150.9 | ---- | ---- |
| Machine-tool accessories | 134.9 | ---- | 186.1 | 155.9 | ---- | 162.3 |

Considering individual industries (table 1), only 6 in the North recorded increases in the average number of hours per wage earner. Of these, cigars, blast furnaces, and steel mills showed practically the same hours per worker during the last 4 months of 1933 as in the first half of the year. The beet-sugar refining industry—a very seasonal industry with the peak in the fall of the year—increased the monthly working time 4 percent from spring to fall. In the machine-tool and machine-tool accessories industries the monthly hours per worker increased more than 15 percent. Both these industries were notable for part-time employment in the first half of 1933, but the increased industrial activity led to an increase both in number of workers employed and in hours worked per person. The code hours provided in these two industries were higher than the average working period which had existed in the first half of the year. Of the 38 industries and subindustries listed for the North, 25 showed reductions of 10 percent or more in the average number of hours per wage earner, 15 showed reductions of 15 percent or more, and 5 of 20 percent or more.

In the South only the blast-furnace industry showed an increase in average hours per worker between the spring and the fall of 1933. It also had the greatest increase in employment (72.2 percent) of all the industries covered in the South. The remaining 27 industries and subindustries listed for the South showed reductions in average hours per worker—reductions of 10 percent or more in 24 industries, 15 percent or more in 18 industries, and of 20 percent or more in 10 industries (all in the food and textile groups).

In the West, increases during the year in the average number of hours per worker were recorded for two industries, the seasonal beet-sugar-refining industry and steel works and rolling mills. In the latter industry, the number of wage earners increased 30.7 percent but total activity as measured by aggregate man-hours increased 49.6 percent. Of the 15 industries in the West which showed reductions in average hours per worker, 10 declined 10 percent or more. The two motor-vehicle industries had decreases of 24.8 and 37.2 percent.

### Comparisons Between Areas

A COMPARISON of the average time worked per wage earner in the three areas during the two periods studied is given in table 3. The first column gives indexes of the number of hours worked during the first 6 months of 1933 in the South relative to those worked in the North during the same period. Thus, in the cotton-goods industry, the index for the period is 106.0; this signifies that on the average each wage earner in the South worked 6.0 percent more hours per month during the first half of the year than did the average wage earner in this industry in the North during the same period. During the last 4 months of the year (column 2), the average worker in the cotton-goods industry in the South obtained only 97.4 percent as many hours' employment per month as did the average worker in the North during that same period. As already shown (tables 1 and 2), decreases in hours occurred in both areas. In the cotton-goods industry, the average per worker in the North declined from 189.3 hours to 149.6, or 21.0 percent, while those in the South decreased from 200.7 hours to 145.7, or 27.4 percent.

Figures pertaining to the South are shown in table 3 for 28 industries and subindustries. During the first 6 months of the year, 20 of these industries furnished more hours' work per wage earner per month in the South than did the same industries in the North during the same period; but, during the last 4 months of the year, there were only 18 industries in this class, many of which employed relatively few wage earners in the South. As noted above, the southern cotton-goods industry, a large employer of labor, provided fewer hours of employ-

ment per wage earner in the fall of 1933 than were available at that time in the northern establishments of the industry.

In order to present a fair comparison which would avoid including in the base those industries in the North for which there were no data for the South, a weighted relative for all industries combined was computed. In computing the weighted averages for the South relative to the North (first 2 columns), the weight used for each industry was the monthly average number of wage earners employed in the South in that industry during each period under consideration. For the West relative to the North (last 2 columns), the weights used were the monthly average number employed in the West during each period. As the North includes the more industrialized area, these weights were selected as giving a standard most representative of southern or western conditions.

In the 28 industries and subindustries for which it was possible to publish separately man-hour figures for southern States, the wage earners averaged 5.8 percent more hours' work each month for the period January to June 1933 than did the workers in the same industries in the North. During the fall of the year, however, they were employed 1.0 percent fewer hours than the workers in these same 28 industries in the North. Inasmuch as the average hours of labor per worker declined appreciably in the North as well as in the South, it is evident that for the average worker the number of hours was reduced more in the South than in the North.[4] This, as was previously noted, was partly due to a loss in aggregate industrial activity in the South, in contrast to an increase in aggregate in the North, as well as to the influence of the N. R. A. codes and the President's Reemployment Agreement.

In the West, on the other hand, the number of hours per worker increased proportionately to those worked in the North. In the spring of the year, the wage earners in 17 industries in the West worked only 96.4 percent as many hours per month as did the wage earners in the same industries in the North. But in the fall there was practically no difference in the working time of wage earners in the West and the North.

[4] Based upon aggregates for the 28 industries and subindustries, as shown in table 2, wage earners in the South worked 191.3 hours each per month during the 6-month period January to June and only 148.8 hours per month during September to December of that year.

Table 3.—**Indexes of Monthly Man-Hours Per Wage Earner in South and West Relative to North, During First 6 and Last 4 Months of 1933, for Selected Industries**

| Industry | Indexes of man-hours per wage earner per month | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | South relative to North | | West relative to North | |
| | January–June | September–December | January–June | September–December |
| All selected industries (weighted) | 105.8 | 99.0 | 96.4 | 100.2 |
| *Food industries (8)* | | | | |
| Meat packing | 100.2 | 100.1 | 95.4 | 99.6 |
| Flour milling | 108.4 | 104.6 | 94.7 | 103.0 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 88.1 | 87.3 | | |
| Ice, manufactured | 120.3 | 106.4 | 96.0 | 101.9 |
| Sugar, beet | | | 88.2 | 98.3 |
| Feeds, prepared | 103.7 | 95.9 | 100.8 | 99.2 |
| Cereal preparations | 138.1 | 132.1 | 94.7 | 90.0 |
| Malt | | | | |
| *Tobacco industries (3)* | | | | |
| Cigars | 115.6 | 101.1 | | |
| Cigarettes | 90.7 | 92.7 | | |
| Snuff, and chewing and smoking tobacco | 92.7 | 93.8 | | |
| *Textile industries (12)* | | | | |
| Cotton goods | 106.0 | 97.4 | | |
| Hosiery | 114.3 | 100.1 | | |
| Worsted goods | 110.9 | 114.8 | | |
| Silk and rayon goods: | | | | |
| Regular weaving | 107.0 | 105.3 | | |
| Regular throwing | | | | |
| Commission weaving | | | | |
| Commission throwing | 99.7 | 93.9 | | |
| Woolen goods | 111.5 | 103.2 | 102.0 | 111.8 |
| Knit underwear | 120.1 | 102.1 | | |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | | | | |
| Knit outerwear | 101.1 | 74.1 | 100.1 | 106.9 |
| Cotton small wares | 110.0 | 99.3 | | |
| Felt goods, wool, hair, or jute | | | | |
| Knit cloth | | | | |
| Wool shoddy | | | | |
| *Chemical industries (6)* | | | | |
| Paper | 116.6 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 107.6 |
| Petroleum refining | 99.8 | 100.5 | 94.1 | 98.1 |
| Rayon yarns | 104.3 | 103.3 | | |
| Leather tanning | 88.0 | 95.4 | 100.7 | 99.6 |
| Pulp | 123.7 | 102.8 | 112.6 | 104.7 |
| Soap | 111.8 | 104.2 | 96.8 | 96.2 |
| *Metal and machinery (6)* | | | | |
| Steel works and rolling mills | 108.1 | 104.9 | 87.7 | 100.4 |
| Motor-vehicle bodies and parts | 96.3 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 78.2 |
| Motor vehicles | 102.8 | 102.7 | 112.4 | 99.5 |
| Blast furnaces | 90.8 | 106.9 | | |
| Machine tools | | | | |
| Machine-tool accessories | | | 138.0 | 104.1 |

A weighted average similar to that shown in table 3 is given, for each of the five industrial groups represented by the man-hour sample, in table 4. The 35 industries covered are not sufficiently numerous to be completely representative of all industries in each of the five groups, but it is nevertheless possible by grouping to present summary comparisons for foods, tobacco, and textiles.

Inspection of table 4 shows that during the first 6 months of the year the wage earners in all five groups, except tobacco, averaged more hours per month in the South than did the wage earners in the

same 28 industries in the North. By fall, however, there had occurred a substantial change. The indexes for every one of these five groups for the South relative to North had registered declines from the spring figure; in fact the indexes for two of the groups—tobacco and textiles—had fallen below 100.

On the other hand, in the West, where the hours had been shorter than in the North for three of the four industrial groups in the first half of the year, during the last 4 months the working time was either practically the same as in the North, or was longer, in all groups of industries.

**Table 4.—Indexes of Monthly Man-Hours per Wage Earner in South and West Relative to North, During First 6 and Last 4 Months of 1933, for 5 Industry Groups**

| Industry group | Indexes of man-hours per wage earner per month (weighted) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | South relative to North | | West relative to North | |
| | January–June | September–December | January–June | September–December |
| All selected industries | 105.8 | 99.0 | 96.4 | 100.2 |
| Food industries (8) | 103.8 | 100.2 | 94.5 | 99.4 |
| Tobacco industries (3) | 97.3 | 95.1 | | |
| Textile industries (12) | 107.4 | 98.2 | 100.8 | 109.2 |
| Chemical industries (6) | 104.5 | 101.8 | 98.2 | 100.9 |
| Metal and machinery (6) | 106.4 | 104.8 | 94.7 | 98.8 |

**Table 5.—Monthly Average Number of Wage Earners Employed During First 6 and Last 4 Months of 1933, in Selected Industries, by Regions**

| Industry | Average number of wage earners employed | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January to June | | | September to December | | |
| | North | South | West | North | South | West |
| All selected industries [1] | 1,042,654 | 362,744 | 40,979 | 1,333,561 | 441,146 | 57,592 |
| *Food industries (8)* | | | | | | |
| Meat packing | 77,067 | 6,237 | 5,865 | 98,267 | 8,031 | 7,023 |
| Flour milling | 10,216 | 3,490 | 2,486 | 11,704 | 4,074 | 2,820 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 7,973 | 2,934 | | 9,156 | 3,099 | |
| Ice, manufactured | 4,179 | 2,715 | 1,140 | 4,958 | 3,293 | 1,330 |
| Sugar, beet | 910 | | 2,254 | 7,072 | | 11,428 |
| Feeds, prepared | 3,441 | 1,030 | 1,128 | 3,889 | 1,093 | 1,318 |
| Cereal preparations | 4,558 | 182 | 94 | 5,129 | 212 | 95 |
| Malt | 552 | | | 919 | | |
| *Tobacco industries (3)* | | | | | | |
| Cigars | 25,139 | 8,383 | | 28,723 | 9,866 | |
| Cigarettes | 818 | 20,585 | | 885 | 22,706 | |
| Snuff, and chewing and smoking tobacco | 4,572 | 3,898 | | 4,727 | 3,797 | |

[1] Aggregates of the industries covered in each area.

Table 5.—Monthly Average Number of Wage Earners Employed During First 6 and Last 4 Months of 1933, in Selected Industries, by Regions—Continued

| Industry | Average number of wage earners employed | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January to June | | | September to December | | |
| | North | South | West | North | South | West |
| *Textile industries (12)* | | | | | | |
| Cotton goods | 76,715 | 185,598 | ---------- | 103,793 | 228,060 | ---------- |
| Hosiery | 41,041 | 27,185 | ---------- | 46,312 | 29,151 | ---------- |
| Worsted goods | 56,611 | 1,776 | ---------- | 72,648 | 2,205 | ---------- |
| Silk and rayon goods: | | | | | | |
| Regular weaving | 36,221 | 8,389 | ---------- | 40,656 | 9,590 | ---------- |
| Regular throwing | 4,827 | ---------- | ---------- | 5,736 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Commission weaving | 6,208 | ---------- | ---------- | 6,309 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Commission throwing | 15,692 | 1,743 | ---------- | 17,796 | 2,443 | ---------- |
| Woolen goods | 28,785 | 3,665 | 733 | 36,552 | 4,248 | 1,044 |
| Knit underwear | 16,979 | 6,208 | ---------- | 19,942 | 6,632 | ---------- |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | 16,537 | ---------- | ---------- | 23,889 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Knit outerwear | 10,678 | 1,128 | 1,208 | 12,274 | 1,086 | 1,178 |
| Cotton small wares | 8,071 | 61 | ---------- | 9,786 | 67 | ---------- |
| Felt goods, wool, hair, or jute | 3,966 | ---------- | ---------- | 5,026 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Knit cloth | 3,856 | ---------- | ---------- | 4,963 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Wool shoddy | 872 | ---------- | ---------- | 1,289 | ---------- | ---------- |
| *Chemical industries (6)* | | | | | | |
| Paper | 56,878 | 5,929 | 3,310 | 69,490 | 8,176 | 4,416 |
| Petroleum refining | 27,913 | 24,062 | 10,905 | 32,194 | 29,145 | 12,350 |
| Rayon yarns | 19,241 | 19,710 | ---------- | 26,110 | 24,222 | ---------- |
| Leather tanning | 25,908 | 2,875 | 238 | 32,411 | 3,415 | 294 |
| Pulp | 9,352 | 4,822 | 1,712 | 10,943 | 6,892 | 2,400 |
| Soap | 10,916 | 319 | 674 | 12,874 | 447 | 726 |
| *Metal and machinery (6)* | | | | | | |
| Steel works and rolling mills | 201,757 | 16,410 | 6,288 | 289,168 | 24,796 | 8,216 |
| Motor-vehicle bodies and parts | 113,930 | 530 | 762 | 137,968 | 546 | 716 |
| Motor vehicles | 86,161 | 1,804 | 2,092 | 98,604 | 2,001 | 2,156 |
| Blast furnaces | 7,596 | 1,076 | ---------- | 12,343 | 1,853 | ---------- |
| Machine tools | 8,897 | ---------- | ---------- | 14,956 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Machine-tool accessories | 7,621 | ---------- | 70 | 14,100 | ---------- | 82 |

Table 6.—Monthly Average Aggregate Man-Hours Worked During First 6 and Last 4 Months of 1933, in Selected Industries, by Regions

| Industry | Monthly average aggregate man-hours | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January to June | | | September to December | | |
| | North | South | West | North | South | West |
| All selected industries [1] | 175,458,531 | 69,389,565 | 7,051,588 | 197,117,284 | 65,656,673 | 9,821,134 |
| *Food industries (8)* | | | | | | |
| Meat packing | 15,566,255 | 1,262,784 | 1,130,474 | 17,295,457 | 1,414,946 | 1,231,366 |
| Flour milling | 2,074,660 | 768,312 | 478,275 | 1,937,714 | 705,630 | 481,131 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 1,633,646 | 529,547 | ---------- | 1,463,888 | 429,504 | ---------- |
| Ice, manufactured | 876,004 | 684,733 | 229,440 | 936,293 | 661,491 | 255,704 |
| Sugar, beet | 199,370 | ---------- | 435,738 | 1,612,866 | ---------- | 2,562,359 |
| Feeds, prepared | 637,680 | 197,813 | 210,634 | 633,969 | 170,928 | 213,042 |
| Cereal preparations | 741,232 | 40,787 | 14,449 | 753,926 | 41,114 | 12,600 |
| Malt | 109,276 | ---------- | ---------- | 160,591 | ---------- | ---------- |
| *Tobacco industries (3)* | | | | | | |
| Cigars | 3,699,095 | 1,425,508 | ---------- | 4,257,781 | 1,477,487 | ---------- |
| Cigarettes | 134,880 | 3,077,193 | ---------- | 121,540 | 2,889,478 | ---------- |
| Snuff, and chewing and smoking tobacco | 724,594 | 572,664 | ---------- | 675,395 | 509,154 | ---------- |

[1] Aggregates of the industries covered in each area.

**Table 6.—Monthly Average Aggregate Man-Hours Worked During First 6 and Last 4 Months of 1933, in Selected Industries, by Regions—Continued**

| Industry | Monthly average aggregate man-hours | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January to June | | | September to December | | |
| | North | South | West | North | South | West |
| *Textile industries (12)* | | | | | | |
| Cotton goods | 14,524,713 | 37,249,188 | ---------- | 15,525,534 | 33,228,513 | ---------- |
| Hosiery | 7,096,506 | 5,372,700 | ---------- | 6,944,895 | 4,375,735 | ---------- |
| Worsted goods | 10,355,109 | 360,298 | ---------- | 10,733,101 | 373,899 | ---------- |
| Silk and rayon goods: | | | | | | |
| Regular weaving | 6,403,015 | 1,586,684 | ---------- | 5,935,617 | 1,474,500 | ---------- |
| Regular throwing | 865,204 | ---------- | ---------- | 828,877 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Commission weaving | 1,194,094 | ---------- | ---------- | 866,082 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Commission throwing | 2,789,835 | 308,839 | ---------- | 2,387,063 | 307,730 | ---------- |
| Woolen goods | 5,313,637 | 754,253 | 138,042 | 5,328,568 | 639,504 | 170,219 |
| Knit underwear | 2,843,667 | 1,249,449 | ---------- | 2,904,388 | 986,213 | ---------- |
| Carpets and rugs, wool | 2,524,092 | ---------- | ---------- | 3,472,011 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Knit outerwear | 1,869,594 | 199,742 | 211,809 | 1,877,674 | 123,210 | 192,567 |
| Cotton small wares | 1,467,273 | 12,260 | ---------- | 1,504,052 | 10,226 | ---------- |
| Felt goods, wool, hair, or jute | 685,229 | ---------- | ---------- | 800,962 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Knit cloth | 659,506 | ---------- | ---------- | 713,240 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Wool shoddy | 167,641 | ---------- | ---------- | 207,826 | ---------- | ---------- |
| *Chemical industries (6)* | | | | | | |
| Paper | 10,042,918 | 1,220,993 | 608,672 | 11,042,002 | 1,352,352 | 754,468 |
| Petroleum refining | 5,005,555 | 4,305,710 | 1,840,038 | 4,933,596 | 4,485,374 | 1,856,637 |
| Rayon yarns | 3,438,480 | 3,672,453 | ---------- | 4,105,042 | 3,933,537 | ---------- |
| Leather tanning | 4,767,427 | 465,926 | 47,816 | 5,162,379 | 518,951 | 46,661 |
| Pulp | 1,525,307 | 972,731 | 314,493 | 1,742,792 | 1,128,896 | 400,225 |
| Soap | 1,937,090 | 63,322 | 115,846 | 2,029,477 | 73,335 | 110,004 |
| *Metal and machinery (6)* | | | | | | |
| Steel works and rolling mills | 28,654,659 | 2,518,954 | 783,440 | 41,111,010 | 3,698,533 | 1,172,143 |
| Motor-vehicle bodies and parts | 18,557,710 | 83,131 | 124,043 | 18,058,970 | 70,291 | 73,267 |
| Motor vehicles | 13,031,650 | 280,454 | 355,383 | 12,649,390 | 263,497 | 275,450 |
| Blast furnaces | 1,191,094 | 153,137 | ---------- | 1,948,289 | 312,645 | ---------- |
| Machine tools | 1,122,654 | ---------- | ---------- | 2,257,090 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Machine-tool accessories | 1,028,180 | ---------- | 12,996 | 2,197,937 | ---------- | 13,309 |

## Average Annual Wages in the Construction Industry in Canada, 1934

ANNUAL wages on construction work in 1934 in the various Provinces of Canada ranged from $321 in Saskatchewan to $662 in Nova Scotia, while the general average was $536.

Prior to 1934 the principal data regarding construction work in Canada were those on building permits collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 58 cities and towns and on contracts awarded. In the annual industrial census of 1934, however, that Bureau included the construction industry. Data in the present article are from the recent report issued by that office given in the Labor Gazette, August 1936, issued by the Canadian Department of Labor.

The following table gives the annual wages per man in 1934 by groups and Provinces undertaking the projects.

Average Wages per Man per Annum in the Construction Industry in Canada, 1934, by Groups and Provinces

| Groups and Provinces | Average wage per annum | Groups and Provinces | Average wage per annum |
|---|---|---|---|
| General average, entire country | $536 | Provinces: | |
| | | Alberta | $408 |
| Groups: | | British Columbia and Yukon | 483 |
| Construction and trade contractors and subcontractors | 745 | Manitoba | 514 |
| | | New Brunswick | 481 |
| Cities, towns, villages, municipalities, etc. | 385 | Nova Scotia | 662 |
| | | Ontario | 544 |
| Harbor commissions | 882 | Prince Edward Island | 474 |
| Provincial government departments | 545 | Quebec | 556 |
| Dominion Government departments | 493 | Saskatchewan | 321 |

Of the $186,198,890 value of construction work performed in 1934, $86,817,068 fell in the class of public works. Wages and salaries, amounting to $101,608,228, formed 54.6 percent of the value of the work performed, while the cost of materials used, $70,792,135, represented only 38.0 percent.

## Legalized Wage Rates in the Building Industry in Ontario

MINIMUM-WAGE rates and maximum working hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between certain organized building-trades workers and their employers have been made legal in several districts in the Province of Ontario. These legalized wage scales are made applicable to all employers in the construction industry within the specified zones, under the terms of the Industrial Standards Act of 1935, which makes collective agreements enforceable as law.[1]

Most of the legalized schedules define the occupations to which they apply, and stipulate working hours. Where the 40-hour week is established, the regular workday is from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. with 1 hour for lunch, or from 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. with a 30-minute lunch period, on Monday to Friday inclusive. Where the workweek is fixed at 5½ days of 44 hours, the workday is 8 hours over the same period and 4 hours, from 8 a. m. to noon, on Saturday. The 48-hour week is divided into 9 hours of work performed daily between 7 a. m. and 4:30 or 5 p. m., depending on the length of the lunch period, from Monday to Friday, and as many hours between 7 a. m. and noon on Saturday as are necessary to complete the 48 hours.

In addition to Sundays, four holidays are specified in all agreements and double time must be paid in practically all instances when work is required on those days. They are New Year's Day, Dominion Day,

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1935 (p. 405).

Labor Day, and Christmas. In one agreement work on Labor Day is prohibited entirely. Victoria Day, Good Friday, and Thanksgiving are reserved as holidays in more than half the agreements.

Emergency work may be performed on Saturday in most trades having a 5-day week, and up to noon only the straight time rate is called for; after 12, however, the overtime rate applies.

**Legalized Minimum Rates and Working Hours in Building Industry in Ontario, as Established by Collective Agreement, by Occupation**

| District | Bricklayers and masons | Carpenters | Electricians | Painters and decorators | Plasterers | Plumbers | Common laborers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Windsor zone* | | | | | | | |
| Minimum wage rate | $0.90 | $0.80 | $1.00 | ---------- | $0.90 | $1.00 | $0.50 |
| Night shift | $1.03 | $0.90 | $1.14 | ---------- | $1.03 | [1] $1.15 | ---------- |
| Overtime and holiday | $1.80 | $1.60 | $2.00 | ---------- | $1.80 | $1.50–2.00 | $0.75–1.00 |
| Maximum hours— | | | | | | | |
| Per day | 8 | 8 | 8 | ---------- | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Per week | 40 | 40 | 40 | ---------- | 40 | 40 | 48 |
| *Kitchener zone* | | | | | | | |
| Minimum wage rate | $0.80 | $0.60 | ---------- | $0.50 | $0.80 | ---------- | $0.40 |
| Night shift | $0.90 | $0.60 | ---------- | $0.50 | $0.90 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Overtime and holiday | $1.20–1.60 | $0.90–1.20 | ---------- | $0.75–1.00 | $1.20–1.60 | ---------- | $0.60–0.80 |
| Maximum hours— | | | | | | | |
| Per day | 8 | 9 | ---------- | 8 | 8 | ---------- | 9 |
| Per week | 44 | 48 | ---------- | 44 | 44 | ---------- | 48 |
| *London zone* | | | | | | | |
| Minimum wage rate | ---------- | ---------- | $0.80 | ---------- | ---------- | $0.80 | ---------- |
| Night shift | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Overtime and holiday | ---------- | ---------- | $1.20–1.60 | ---------- | ---------- | $1.20–1.60 | ---------- |
| Maximum hours— | | | | | | | |
| Per day | ---------- | ---------- | 8 | ---------- | ---------- | 8 | ---------- |
| Per week | ---------- | ---------- | 40 | ---------- | ---------- | 40 | ---------- |
| *Ottawa zone* | | | | | | | |
| Minimum wage rate | ---------- | $0.70 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | $0.83 | ---------- |
| Night shift | ---------- | $0.80 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | [1] $0.95 | ---------- |
| Overtime and holiday | ---------- | $1.05–1.40 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | $1.25–1.66 | ---------- |
| Maximum hours— | | | | | | | |
| Per day | ---------- | 8 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 8 | ---------- |
| Per week | ---------- | 44 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 40 | ---------- |
| *Kingston zone* | | | | | | | |
| Minimum wage rate | ---------- | $0.75 | ---------- | [2] $0.70 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Night shift | ---------- | $0.75 | ---------- | $0.70 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Overtime and holiday | ---------- | [3] $1.125 | ---------- | $1.05–1.40 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Maximum hours— | | | | | | | |
| Per day | ---------- | 8 | ---------- | 8 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Per week | ---------- | 44 | ---------- | 44 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| *Toronto zone* | | | | | | | |
| Minimum wage rate | ---------- | ---------- | $1.00 | [2] $0.75 | ---------- | $0.90 | $0.50 |
| Night shift | ---------- | ---------- | $1.14 | $0.75 | ---------- | $1.03 | ---------- |
| Overtime and holiday | ---------- | ---------- | $2.00 | $1.125–1.50 | ---------- | $1.35–1.80 | $0.75–1.00 |
| Maximum hours— | | | | | | | |
| Per day | ---------- | ---------- | 8 | 8 | ---------- | 8 | 9 |
| Per week | ---------- | ---------- | 40 | 40 | ---------- | 40 | 48 |

[1] Night shift limited to 7 hours.
[2] Rate for spray painters, 85 cents per hour.
[3] Double time for work after 10 p. m. and for all Sunday work.

## Wages and Hours in Various Industries in Shanghai, 1934

SHIPBUILDING had the highest wage rate (13.7 cents per hour)[1] of any of the industries covered in a recent study of wage rates in Shanghai in 1934.[2] The average actual hours per day in this industry were 9. The next highest average hourly rate, 11.8 cents, was paid to male workers in the printing industry and the average actual hours per day of these wage earners were 8.57. In contrast, male workers in cotton spinning averaged only 4.6 cents per hour and worked 11.50 hours per day.

Average hourly rates in 1934 for female workers ranged from 2.8 cents per hour, with an average of 10.54 hours per day in paper making, to 7.8 cents per hour in silk weaving, with an average of 10.39 hours per day.

The accompanying table gives average hourly wage rates and average hours of labor in various industries in 1934, by sex.

**Average Hourly Wage Rates and Average Hours Actually Worked per Day in Shanghai, 1934 (in Yuan Dollars)**

[Average exchange rate of yuan dollar in 1934=34.1 cents]

| Industry | Both sexes | | Males | | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average hourly rates | Average actual hours per day | Average hourly rates | Average actual hours per day | Average hourly rates | Average actual hours per day |
| Machinery | $0.091 | 9.32 | $0.091 | 9.32 | | |
| Shipbuilding | .137 | 9.00 | .137 | 9.00 | | |
| Match making | .056 | 7.08 | .116 | 5.64 | $0.036 | 7.53 |
| Enameling | .066 | 9.25 | .066 | 9.27 | .057 | 8.95 |
| Silk reeling | .029 | 10.91 | | | .029 | 10.91 |
| Cotton spinning | .041 | 11.50 | .046 | 11.50 | .040 | 11.50 |
| Silk weaving | .087 | 10.46 | .106 | 10.61 | .078 | 10.39 |
| Cotton weaving | .054 | 11.34 | .055 | 11.30 | .054 | 11.34 |
| Wool weaving | .058 | 11.07 | .063 | 11.11 | .054 | 11.05 |
| Underwear knitting | .077 | 10.29 | .078 | 10.32 | .077 | 10.27 |
| Hosiery knitting | .072 | 9.03 | .071 | 9.26 | .072 | 8.92 |
| Flour | .048 | 11.50 | .048 | 11.50 | | |
| Oil pressing | .059 | 9.81 | .059 | 9.81 | | |
| Tobacco | .071 | 8.08 | .078 | 10.00 | .070 | 7.78 |
| Paper making | .052 | 10.88 | .064 | 11.05 | .028 | 10.54 |
| Printing | .116 | 8.55 | .118 | 8.57 | .063 | 8.26 |
| Average | .056 | 10.46 | .083 | 10.00 | .046 | 10.63 |

## Wages in Switzerland in 1935

WAGES of Swiss workers fell slightly in 1935 as compared with 1934, and purchasing power based upon earnings remained almost constant owing to the slight reduction in the cost of living, according to the findings in a sample study made annually in which the wages of workers injured in industrial accidents are ana-

[1] Average exchange rate of yuan dollar in 1934=34.1 cents United States currency.

[2] A study of wage rates in Shanghai, 1930-34, by T. Y. Tsha. (Reprinted from the Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly, Tientsin, October 1935, pp. 459-510.)

lyzed. The 1935 report published by the Federal Bureau of Industry, Arts and Trades, and Labor [1] of Switzerland covers wages of 68,963 injured workmen, of whom 54,007 reported hourly earnings and the remaining 14,956, daily earnings. Daily and hourly earnings are shown by classes of skill and for different groups of workers in the following table for the years 1913, 1934, and 1935.

**Average Daily and Hourly Earnings in Switzerland, 1913, 1934, and 1935, by Class of Workers**

[Franc at par = 19.3 cents; average exchange rate for 1935 was 32.5 cents]

| Class of workers | Average hourly earnings | | | Average daily earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1934 | 1935 | 1913 | 1934 | 1935 |
| | *Francs* | *Francs* | *Francs* | *Francs* | *Francs* | *Francs* |
| Master workers, foremen | 0.73 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 7.80 | 16.90 | 16.47 |
| Skilled and semiskilled workers | .65 | 1.39 | 1.36 | 6.07 | 12.75 | 12.39 |
| Unskilled workers | .48 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 4.79 | 10.00 | 9.73 |
| Women 18 years of age and over | .30 | .71 | .70 | 3.22 | 6.46 | 6.36 |
| Young people under 18 years of age | .34 | .53 | .50 | 2.94 | 4.13 | 4.09 |

[1] La Vie Économique, Berne, July 1936, p. 364.

# PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

## Operations of the United States Employment Service, August 1936

WIDESPREAD gains in placements with private employers dominated operations of the United States Employment Service during August 1936. With nearly 130,000 placements in private industry reported during the month, the August volume of jobs filled in nongovernmental gainful employment rose 23.5 percent above the level for the same month one year earlier. Placements in other fields were well maintained, a total of 433,588 placements of all types being made. A slight decrease occurred in the volume of new applications received from job seekers.

A total of 128,353 placements of workers in positions with private employers was reported for August. This total has been exceeded only once during the past 26 months. Representing an increase of 10.7 percent above the previous month's volume, this rise is in contrast with the trend for the same month in previous years. Private placements in August 1935, showed a slight decrease from the July total, while in August 1934, a loss of 9.5 percent was reported from the previous month. Improvement was general, gains being reported by 41 of the reporting State employment services and National Reemployment State organizations.

Placements in public employment in August numbered 242,603, a decrease of 7.3 percent from July. This total is 75.4 percent above the volume reported in August 1935, and has been exceeded on only 3 months during the period since July 1, 1933. The term "public placements" covers employment on any nonrelief prevailing-wage work conducted by or for a public body. Included are work projects and regular construction work of local, State, or Federal governmental bodies and employment in these organizations themselves. Placements with contractors operating on public works are also included in the public classification.

Placements on security-wage employment increased moderately during August to a total of 62,632.

New applications were received during August from 381,264 job seekers not previously registered with the Employment Service. This is a decline of 2.4 percent from the total reported in July.

At the end of August the registrations of 6,804,922 active job seekers were in the file of the public employment office, an increase of 1.5 percent for the month. The effect of drought conditions is clearly reflected by the fact that the four States showing the greatest percentage increase in active file, in relative order, were South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Offices of the Employment Service made 27,626 placements of veterans during the month, 6.0 percent more than in July. Included in this total were 5,482 placements in private gainful employment, 26.2 percent more than the number of such placements in July. Placements of veterans in public employment numbered 18,856. This total maintained the level of the previous month whereas the total number of nonveteran and veteran placements combined in this type of work declined 7.3 percent from July. In August, 3,288 placements of veterans on relief-works jobs were reported, a gain for the month of 14.6 percent. New applications were received from 14,150 previously unregistered veterans in August, 24.3 percent more than in July. The active file of veterans, on the other hand, declined 1.9 percent to 375,442.

Table 1 gives the principal operating totals of the Employment Service during August, as well as the portion of the national totals accounted for by each of the operating branches of the United States Employment Service, the affiliated State employment services and the National Reemployment Service. Details for each State are given in tables 2 to 5.

**Table 1.—Operations of United States Employment Service, August 1936**

| Activity | Combined services | | State employment services | | National Reemployment Service | | Veterans' activities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent of change from July | Number | Percent of change from July | Number | Percent of change from July | Number | Percent of change from July |
| New applications | 381,264 | −2.4 | 219,139 | −1.2 | 162,125 | −4.9 | 14,150 | +24.3 |
| Total placements | 433,588 | −.5 | 226,977 | +1.7 | 206,611 | −2.6 | 27,626 | +6.0 |
| Private | 128,353 | +10.7 | 85,863 | +4.4 | 42,490 | +29.6 | 5,482 | +26.2 |
| Public | 242,603 | −7.3 | 108,879 | −3.1 | 133,724 | −10.5 | 18,856 | +.0 |
| Relief | 62,632 | +7.7 | 32,235 | +12.6 | 30,397 | +.6 | 3,288 | +14.6 |
| Active file | 6,804,922 | +1.5 | 3,526,097 | +.9 | 3,278,825 | +1.9 | 375,442 | −1.9 |

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment Services and National Reemployment Service, August 1936

| State | Placements | | | | | | New applications | | Active file | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Private | | Public | | Relief [1] | Number | Percent of change from July | Aug. 31 | Percent of change from July 31 |
| | | Number | Percent of change from July | Number | Percent of change from July | | | | | |
| United States | 433,588 | 128,353 | +10.7 | 242,603 | −7.3 | 62,632 | 381,264 | −2.4 | 6,804,922 | +1.5 |
| Alabama | 6,694 | 388 | +52.2 | 4,546 | +1.9 | 1,760 | 4,902 | −27.5 | 104,255 | +3.3 |
| Arizona | 2,917 | 1,033 | +1.2 | 1,725 | −14.4 | 159 | 1,996 | +4.5 | 30,628 | −3.6 |
| Arkansas | 7,391 | 1,674 | +80.2 | 3,579 | +10.0 | 2,138 | 4,482 | −28.6 | 86,274 | +2.2 |
| California | 41,575 | 21,209 | +34.8 | 19,901 | +8.3 | 465 | 30,988 | +3.8 | 226,654 | −1.5 |
| Colorado | 4,252 | 1,866 | +9.1 | 2,159 | +3.1 | 227 | 4,907 | +.8 | 77,572 | +2.7 |
| Connecticut | 3,830 | 1,767 | +8.5 | 1,997 | −16.9 | 66 | 3,551 | −24.2 | 58,379 | +3.4 |
| Delaware | 1,767 | 1,035 | +68.3 | 702 | −15.9 | 30 | 893 | +35.3 | 10,978 | −.2 |
| Florida | 5,375 | 1,440 | +38.2 | 3,408 | −7.9 | 527 | 4,041 | −16.9 | 66,693 | −3.1 |
| Georgia | 5,967 | 2,114 | +93.4 | 3,782 | −22.0 | 71 | 11,314 | +9.8 | 123,782 | +11.1 |
| Idaho | 4,677 | 702 | +4.3 | 2,423 | −7.4 | 1,552 | 2,634 | −12.4 | 19,777 | −8.0 |
| Illinois | 24,926 | 12,563 | +3.0 | 10,387 | −15.4 | 1,976 | 23,650 | −11.8 | 396,429 | +.2 |
| Indiana | 10,111 | 4,033 | −5.4 | 5,917 | −17.2 | 161 | 10,014 | −16.5 | 188,466 | +.8 |
| Iowa | 10,070 | 2,578 | −24.4 | 7,246 | −5.6 | 246 | 11,444 | +41.8 | 74,557 | +15.5 |
| Kansas | 7,760 | 1,014 | −21.6 | [illegible],466 | −33.8 | 280 | 8,416 | +11.8 | 94,000 | +9.6 |
| Kentucky | 4,782 | 1,355 | +45.5 | [illegible],139 | −24.4 | 288 | 3,986 | −28.0 | 144,274 | +3.3 |
| Louisiana | 3,286 | 592 | +21.1 | 2,683 | −10.9 | 11 | 6,301 | −30.7 | 94,003 | +6.4 |
| Maine | 2,089 | 131 | +111.3 | 1,478 | −24.1 | 480 | 1,059 | −32.0 | 28,975 | +.5 |
| Maryland | 2,999 | 579 | +25.3 | 1,961 | −16.1 | 459 | 2,537 | −21.3 | 93,509 | −3.3 |
| Massachusetts | 3,868 | 1,134 | +4.7 | 2,251 | −20.0 | 483 | 5,034 | −33.0 | 311,946 | −.0 |
| Michigan | 13,394 | 2,589 | +19.5 | 7,529 | −8.1 | 3,276 | 11,858 | −8.1 | 195,254 | +2.3 |
| Minnesota | 13,701 | 3,983 | −16.6 | 8,605 | −4.5 | 1,113 | 9,134 | +4.2 | 145,399 | +4.4 |
| Mississippi | 5,720 | 79 | ..... | 4,558 | +19.2 | 1,083 | 6,306 | −2.4 | 104,101 | −1.6 |
| Missouri | 10,412 | 1,737 | −3.9 | 7,363 | −17.0 | 1,312 | 12,206 | +3.9 | 255,487 | +3.6 |
| Montana | 7,132 | 763 | −8.7 | 4,575 | −20.9 | 1,794 | 5,389 | +42.1 | 34,079 | +10.8 |
| Nebraska | 6,615 | 563 | −61.5 | 5,797 | −9.7 | 255 | 7,337 | +61.7 | 49,111 | +16.3 |
| Nevada | 1,642 | 234 | +26.5 | 1,312 | −11.9 | 96 | 705 | +1.6 | 4,740 | −7.9 |
| New Hampshire | 2,490 | 294 | −19.5 | 1,016 | +6.4 | 1,180 | 1,534 | −1.3 | 27,457 | +3.6 |
| New Jersey | 8,179 | 5,187 | +54.0 | 1,593 | +20.9 | 1,399 | 10,560 | −7.5 | 241,622 | −3.0 |
| New Mexico | 3,431 | 1,055 | −20.7 | 2,132 | +6.2 | 244 | 1,686 | −10.4 | 52,604 | +.5 |
| New York | 29,615 | 11,314 | −1.0 | 14,592 | +9.1 | 3,709 | 22,048 | −10.8 | 524,225 | −3.9 |
| North Carolina | 10,712 | 3,884 | +60.0 | 6,551 | +1.7 | 277 | 7,788 | −17.8 | 110,902 | +1.0 |
| North Dakota | 4,959 | 1,190 | −7.6 | 3,318 | +30.6 | 451 | 8,353 | +21.4 | 57,906 | +23.6 |
| Ohio | 25,755 | 10,148 | +8.3 | 10,447 | −12.3 | 5,160 | 27,220 | +10.9 | 361,771 | +4.2 |
| Oklahoma | 5,852 | 1,425 | −1.0 | 3,943 | +2.3 | 484 | 5,637 | +6.1 | 159,405 | +1.0 |
| Oregon | 6,308 | 1,607 | +23.6 | 4,439 | −1.9 | 262 | 3,590 | +3.8 | 76,443 | +1.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 32,023 | 3,633 | −3.6 | 11,476 | −1.6 | 16,914 | 27,273 | +1.6 | 1,066,362 | +.3 |
| Rhode Island | 738 | 305 | +10.5 | 214 | −51.8 | 219 | 858 | −23.3 | 49,719 | −5.3 |
| South Carolina | 4,706 | 921 | +43.2 | 3,396 | −24.9 | 389 | 3,551 | −21.6 | 93,025 | +3.3 |
| South Dakota | 3,546 | 506 | −23.8 | 2,705 | −19.5 | 335 | 5,182 | +49.3 | 48,085 | +33.6 |
| Tennessee | 7,004 | 1,285 | +43.6 | 5,265 | +10.8 | 454 | 6,417 | −24.4 | 185,009 | +3.7 |
| Texas | 28,990 | 5,452 | +9.1 | 20,905 | +1.6 | 2,633 | 14,163 | −11.2 | 223,122 | +2.4 |
| Utah | 4,191 | 1,526 | +1.5 | 2,627 | −3.8 | 38 | 1,782 | −8.8 | 26,273 | −4.5 |
| Vermont | 2,289 | 312 | −11.4 | 1,766 | +17.4 | 211 | 1,243 | +9.0 | 11,341 | +2.8 |
| Virginia | 8,425 | 2,634 | +70.0 | 5,420 | −12.0 | 371 | 5,231 | −6.7 | 76,277 | −9.7 |
| Washington | 8,307 | 1,227 | +10.8 | 5,769 | −9.6 | 1,311 | 4,743 | −5.3 | 94,523 | +.5 |
| West Virginia | 4,597 | 941 | −9.3 | 3,582 | +9.9 | 74 | 5,964 | +12.6 | 118,947 | +3.9 |
| Wisconsin | 12,118 | 4,137 | −3.9 | 2,989 | −59.2 | 4,992 | 16,310 | +22.6 | 136,451 | +5.7 |
| Wyoming | 3,986 | 456 | −19.3 | 2,381 | +35.7 | 1,149 | 2,079 | +11.1 | 10,016 | +1.4 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 2,415 | 1,759 | −5.8 | 588 | −33.7 | 68 | 2,968 | −16.8 | 34,115 | +4.5 |

[1] Includes only security-wage placements on work-relief projects.

**Table 3.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, August 1936**

| State | Placements | | | | | | New applications | | Active file | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Private | | Public | | Relief [1] | Number | Percent of change from July | Aug. 31 | Percent of change from July 31 |
| | | Number | Percent of change from July | Number | Percent of change from July | | | | | |
| All States | 226,977 | 85,863 | [2] +4.4 | 108,879 | [2] −3.1 | 32,235 | 219,139 | [2] −1.2 | 3,526,097 | [2] +0.9 |
| Alabama | 2,625 | 55 | (3) | 2,069 | (3) | 501 | 1,360 | (3) | 37,767 | (3) |
| Arizona | 1,195 | 622 | +1.5 | 473 | −1.0 | 100 | 910 | +5.0 | 12,902 | −8.1 |
| California | 29,380 | 14,894 | +15.9 | 14,227 | +11.4 | 259 | 24,319 | +1.8 | 181,466 | +1.1 |
| Colorado | 1,404 | 629 | −20.6 | 670 | +5.0 | 105 | 2,245 | −12.4 | 45,890 | +3.6 |
| Connecticut | 2,671 | 1,434 | +10.0 | 1,206 | −23.8 | 31 | 2,822 | −24.6 | 43,914 | +5.5 |
| Delaware | 1,767 | 1,035 | +68.3 | 702 | −15.9 | 30 | 893 | +35.3 | 10,978 | −.2 |
| Florida | 5,375 | 1,440 | +38.2 | 3,408 | −7.9 | 527 | 4,041 | −16.9 | 66,693 | −3.1 |
| Idaho | 2,638 | 344 | −17.7 | 1,282 | −10.8 | 1,012 | 1,493 | −17.2 | 8,921 | −15.7 |
| Illinois | 18,696 | 10,629 | −2.1 | 6,505 | +4.8 | 1,562 | 18,036 | −5.7 | 280,707 | −.2 |
| Indiana | 10,111 | 4,033 | −5.4 | 5,917 | −17.2 | 161 | 10,014 | −16.5 | 188,466 | +.8 |
| Iowa | 10,070 | 2,578 | −24.4 | 7,246 | −5.6 | 246 | 11,444 | +41.8 | 74,557 | +15.5 |
| Kansas (not affiliated) | 1,671 | 631 | −11.5 | 979 | −39.0 | 61 | 1,097 | −16.0 | 23,844 | +5.2 |
| Louisiana | 3,286 | 592 | +21.1 | 2,683 | −10.9 | 11 | 6,301 | −30.7 | 94,003 | +6.4 |
| Massachusetts | 2,252 | 992 | +6.2 | 1,057 | −14.9 | 203 | 2,812 | −35.1 | 142,601 | −2.2 |
| Minnesota | 6,207 | 2,766 | −5.1 | 2,860 | +30.2 | 581 | 4,257 | +11.9 | 78,134 | +2.8 |
| Missouri | 3,974 | 1,326 | −7.9 | 1,911 | +28.5 | 737 | 5,870 | +9.0 | 95,841 | +2.8 |
| Nebraska | 3,652 | 321 | (3) | 3,224 | (3) | 107 | 4,420 | (3) | 35,438 | (3) |
| Nevada | 1,044 | 186 | +28.3 | 825 | −10.2 | 33 | 521 | +2.4 | 3,232 | −7.5 |
| New Hampshire | 1,001 | 156 | −11.9 | 555 | +60.4 | 290 | 816 | −15.8 | 15,020 | +1.3 |
| New Jersey | 8,179 | 5,187 | +54.0 | 1,593 | +20.9 | 1,399 | 10,560 | −7.5 | 241,622 | +3.0 |
| New Mexico | 1,367 | 181 | −64.3 | 1,047 | −6.4 | 139 | 835 | −28.2 | 26,347 | +2.6 |
| New York | 18,027 | 10,026 | −.7 | 6,910 | +10.0 | 1,091 | 14,486 | −13.0 | 268,396 | −7.5 |
| North Carolina | 10,712 | 3,884 | +60.0 | 6,551 | +1.7 | 277 | 7,788 | −17.8 | 110,902 | +1.0 |
| North Dakota | 681 | 486 | −6.0 | 136 | −56.0 | 59 | 1,733 | +69.6 | 7,646 | +38.4 |
| Ohio | 17,658 | 6,876 | −2.7 | 5,790 | +2.1 | 4,992 | 21,354 | +29.5 | 239,547 | +3.4 |
| Oklahoma | 1,646 | 825 | −29.5 | 659 | −38.8 | 162 | 1,414 | +7.0 | 27,419 | −.6 |
| Oregon | 3,048 | 644 | −17.5 | 2,274 | +16.4 | 130 | 2,181 | +10.4 | 51,264 | +4.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 18,732 | 2,574 | −10.3 | 5,942 | +9.6 | 10,216 | 18,696 | +4.8 | 650,000 | .0 |
| Rhode Island | 625 | 254 | +2.0 | 165 | −53.1 | 206 | 772 | −22.2 | 45,488 | −3.6 |
| South Dakota | 3,239 | 397 | −10.8 | 2,534 | −19.7 | 308 | 4,841 | +48.5 | 44,078 | +32.9 |
| Tennessee | 3,346 | 871 | +34.4 | 2,349 | −10.0 | 126 | 2,993 | −21.4 | 68,019 | +8.6 |
| Texas | 9,482 | 1,083 | +21.5 | 7,643 | +22.2 | 756 | 4,385 | −22.5 | 83,503 | +2.3 |
| Vermont | 2,289 | 312 | −11.4 | 1,766 | +17.4 | 211 | 1,243 | +9.0 | 11,341 | +2.8 |
| Virginia | 1,632 | 1,083 | +62.1 | 522 | −5.1 | 27 | 822 | +13.2 | 11,267 | +1.4 |
| West Virginia | 1,028 | 299 | −6.6 | 727 | +14.3 | 2 | 1,162 | +20.3 | 24,654 | +3.1 |
| Wisconsin | 12,118 | 4,137 | −3.9 | 2,989 | −59.2 | 4,992 | 16,310 | +22.6 | 136,451 | +5.7 |
| Wyoming | 1,734 | 322 | −15.5 | 895 | +11.0 | 517 | 925 | −4.9 | 4,664 | +4.8 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 2,415 | 1,759 | −5.8 | 588 | −33.7 | 68 | 2,968 | −16.8 | 34,115 | +4.5 |

[1] Includes only security-wage placements on work-relief projects.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] First month of operation as State employment service.

Table 4.—Operations of Offices of the National Reemployment Service, August 1936

| State | Placements | | | | | | New applications | | Active file | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Private | | Public | | Relief [1] | Number | Percent of change from July | Aug. 31 | Percent of change from July 31 |
| | | Number | Percent of change from July | Number | Percent of change from July | | | | | |
| United States | 206,611 | 42,490 | [2] +29.6 | 133,724 | [2] −10.5 | 30,397 | 162,125 | [2] −4.9 | 3,278,825 | [2] +1.9 |
| Alabama | 4,069 | 333 | [3] | 2,477 | [3] | 1,259 | 3,542 | [3] | 66,488 | [3] |
| Arizona | 1,722 | 411 | +.7 | 1,252 | −18.5 | 59 | 1,086 | +4.1 | 17,726 | −.1 |
| Arkansas | 7,391 | 1,674 | +80.2 | 3,579 | +10.0 | 2,138 | 4,482 | −28.6 | 86,274 | +2.2 |
| California | 12,195 | 6,315 | +118.8 | 5,674 | +1.1 | 206 | 6,669 | +11.8 | 45,188 | −10.4 |
| Colorado | 2,848 | 1,237 | +34.7 | 1,489 | +2.3 | 122 | 2,662 | +15.6 | 31,682 | +1.2 |
| Connecticut | 1,159 | 333 | +2.5 | 791 | −3.8 | 35 | 729 | −22.4 | 14,465 | −2.3 |
| Georgia | 5,967 | 2,114 | +93.4 | 3,782 | −22.0 | 71 | 11,314 | +9.8 | 123,782 | +11.1 |
| Idaho | 2,039 | 358 | +40.4 | 1,141 | −3.3 | 540 | 1,141 | −5.2 | 10,856 | −.5 |
| Illinois | 6,230 | 1,934 | +44.2 | 3,882 | −36.0 | 414 | 5,614 | −26.9 | 115,722 | +1.1 |
| Kansas | 6,089 | 383 | −34.1 | 5,487 | −32.7 | 219 | 7,319 | +16.1 | 70,156 | +11.2 |
| Kentucky | 4,782 | 1,355 | +45.5 | 3,139 | −24.4 | 288 | 3,986 | −28.0 | 144,274 | +3.3 |
| Maine | 2,089 | 131 | +111.3 | 1,478 | −24.1 | 480 | 1,059 | −32.0 | 28,975 | +.5 |
| Maryland | 2,999 | 579 | +25.3 | 1,961 | −16.1 | 459 | 2,537 | −21.3 | 93,509 | −3.3 |
| Massachusetts | 1,616 | 142 | −4.7 | 1,194 | −24.1 | 280 | 2,222 | −30.1 | 169,345 | +1.9 |
| Michigan | 13,394 | 2,589 | +19.5 | 7,529 | −8.1 | 3,276 | 11,858 | −8.1 | 195,254 | +2.3 |
| Minnesota | 7,494 | 1,217 | −34.6 | 5,745 | −15.7 | 532 | 4,877 | −1.8 | 67,265 | +6.3 |
| Mississippi | 5,720 | 79 | ..... | 4,558 | +19.2 | 1,083 | 6,306 | −2.4 | 104,101 | −1.6 |
| Missouri | 6,438 | 411 | +11.7 | 5,452 | −26.2 | 575 | 6,336 | −.4 | 159,646 | +4.1 |
| Montana | 7,132 | 763 | −8.7 | 4,575 | −20.9 | 1,794 | 5,389 | +42.1 | 34,079 | +10.8 |
| Nebraska | 2,963 | 242 | [4] | 2,573 | [4] | 148 | 2,917 | [4] | 13,673 | [4] |
| Nevada | 598 | 48 | +20.0 | 487 | −14.7 | 63 | 184 | −.5 | 1,508 | −8.7 |
| New Hampshire | 1,489 | 138 | −26.6 | 461 | −24.3 | 890 | 718 | +22.7 | 12,437 | +6.5 |
| New Mexico | 2,064 | 874 | +6.2 | 1,085 | +22.0 | 105 | 851 | +18.5 | 26,257 | −1.5 |
| New York | 11,588 | 1,288 | −2.6 | 7,682 | +8.3 | 2,618 | 7,562 | −6.3 | 255,829 | +.2 |
| North Dakota | 4,278 | 704 | −8.7 | 3,182 | +42.6 | 392 | 6,620 | +13.0 | 50,260 | +21.6 |
| Ohio | 8,097 | 3,272 | +42.2 | 4,657 | −25.4 | 168 | 5,866 | −14.1 | 123,224 | +5.8 |
| Oklahoma | 4,206 | 600 | +123.9 | 3,284 | +18.2 | 322 | 4,223 | +5.7 | 131,986 | +1.4 |
| Oregon | 3,260 | 963 | +85.5 | 2,165 | −15.8 | 132 | 1,409 | −4.9 | 25,179 | −3.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 13,291 | 1,059 | +17.8 | 5,534 | −11.3 | 6,698 | 8,577 | −4.9 | 416,362 | +.8 |
| Rhode Island | 113 | 51 | +88.9 | 49 | −46.7 | 13 | 86 | −32.3 | 4,231 | −20.3 |
| South Carolina | 4,706 | 921 | +43.2 | 3,396 | −24.9 | 389 | 3,551 | −21.6 | 93,025 | +3.3 |
| South Dakota | 307 | 109 | −50.2 | 171 | −16.6 | 27 | 341 | +60.8 | 4,007 | +42.1 |
| Tennessee | 3,658 | 414 | +67.6 | 2,916 | +36.1 | 328 | 3,424 | −26.8 | 116,990 | +1.1 |
| Texas | 19,508 | 4,369 | +6.4 | 13,262 | −7.4 | 1,877 | 9,778 | −5.0 | 139,619 | +2.4 |
| Utah | 4,191 | 1,526 | +1.5 | 2,627 | −3.8 | 38 | 1,782 | −8.8 | 26,273 | −4.5 |
| Virginia | 6,793 | 1,551 | +76.0 | 4,898 | −12.6 | 344 | 4,409 | −9.7 | 65,010 | −11.4 |
| Washington | 8,307 | 1,227 | +10.8 | 5,769 | −9.6 | 1,311 | 4,743 | −5.3 | 94,523 | +.5 |
| West Virginia | 3,569 | 642 | −10.6 | 2,855 | +8.9 | 72 | 4,802 | +10.8 | 94,293 | +4.1 |
| Wyoming | 2,252 | 134 | −27.2 | 1,486 | +56.8 | 632 | 1,154 | +28.5 | 5,352 | −1.4 |

[1] Includes only security-wage placements on work-relief projects.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Not comparable, due to transfer of 2 National Reemployment Service offices to State employment service.
[4] Not comparable, due to transfer of 3 National Reemployment Service offices to State employment service.

**Table 5.—Veterans' Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment Services and National Reemployment Service, August 1936**

| State | Placements | | | | | | New applications | | Active file | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Private | | Public | | Relief [1] | Number | Percent of change from July | Aug. 31 | Percent of change from July 31 |
| | | Number | Percent of change from July | Number | Percent of change from July | | | | | |
| United States | 27,626 | 5,482 | +26.2 | 18,856 | +0.0 | 3,288 | 14,150 | +24.3 | 375,442 | −1.9 |
| Alabama | 386 | 25 | +13.6 | 321 | +4.2 | 40 | 194 | +32.0 | 4,599 | +2.1 |
| Arizona | 183 | 37 | +8.8 | 137 | −11.6 | 9 | 119 | +25.3 | 1,499 | −3.7 |
| Arkansas | 352 | 82 | +100.0 | 208 | +27.6 | 62 | 131 | −5.8 | 3,263 | +.6 |
| California | 3,520 | 1,090 | +47.5 | 2,397 | +19.3 | 33 | 1,926 | +31.5 | 17,054 | −.7 |
| Colorado | 204 | 50 | −7.4 | 140 | −34.9 | 14 | 211 | +21.3 | 3,974 | +1.9 |
| Connecticut | 218 | 70 | +37.3 | 143 | −23.1 | 5 | 116 | −29.3 | 3,697 | +1.3 |
| Delaware | 79 | 36 | +63.6 | 42 | −8.7 | 1 | 10 | −9.1 | 503 | +.8 |
| Florida | 315 | 59 | +31.1 | 202 | +24.7 | 54 | 184 | +60.0 | 2,800 | −2.7 |
| Georgia | 261 | 103 | +123.9 | 152 | −11.6 | 6 | 146 | +.7 | 4,927 | +4.0 |
| Idaho | 269 | 44 | +63.0 | 178 | +18.7 | 47 | 154 | +40.0 | 938 | +3.3 |
| Illinois | 1,499 | 419 | −8.3 | 955 | +3.5 | 125 | 891 | +13.4 | 25,399 | −.1 |
| Indiana | 622 | 156 | +13.0 | 454 | −21.5 | 12 | 354 | +.9 | 11,737 | +.8 |
| Iowa | 913 | 201 | −9.9 | 685 | +8.7 | 27 | 441 | +74.3 | 4,492 | +12.8 |
| Kansas | 542 | 65 | +14.0 | 466 | −30.6 | 11 | 312 | +45.1 | 5,131 | +9.1 |
| Kentucky | 402 | 105 | +128.3 | 285 | −8.9 | 12 | 146 | +2.8 | 7,509 | +2.5 |
| Louisiana | 167 | 28 | +55.6 | 139 | −13.7 | 0 | 195 | −15.6 | 5,511 | +4.2 |
| Maine | 163 | 4 | +300.0 | 129 | −9.8 | 30 | 50 | −18.0 | 1,966 | +3.8 |
| Maryland | 204 | 23 | −4.2 | 148 | −11.4 | 33 | 131 | +20.2 | 6,077 | −1.6 |
| Massachusetts | 299 | 50 | +8.7 | 215 | −21.0 | 34 | 250 | −26.0 | 19,062 | +.1 |
| Michigan | 721 | 125 | +62.3 | 451 | −7.8 | 145 | 549 | +29.8 | 10,347 | +1.5 |
| Minnesota | 900 | 152 | −9.5 | 680 | −9.6 | 68 | 333 | +38.8 | 9,865 | −2.0 |
| Mississippi | 175 | 10 | [2] | 121 | +24.7 | 44 | 111 | +27.6 | 3,831 | −2.5 |
| Missouri | 790 | 62 | −8.8 | 643 | −.2 | 85 | 485 | +22.2 | 16,442 | +1.7 |
| Montana | 473 | 75 | +7.1 | 308 | −20.8 | 90 | 232 | +75.8 | 1,576 | +13.9 |
| Nebraska | 382 | 28 | −56.9 | 337 | −3.2 | 17 | 254 | +119.0 | 2,883 | +12.0 |
| Nevada | 136 | 20 | +100.0 | 112 | +2.8 | 4 | 37 | +23.3 | 236 | −20.5 |
| New Hampshire | 168 | 12 | +71.4 | 76 | −5.0 | 80 | 61 | +8.9 | 1,773 | +2.3 |
| New Jersey | 310 | 135 | +68.8 | 123 | +19.4 | 52 | 336 | +26.8 | 14,549 | −4.2 |
| New Mexico | 268 | 50 | −3.8 | 204 | +26.7 | 14 | 65 | +8.3 | 2,920 | −1.6 |
| New York | 1,616 | 346 | +18.9 | 1,082 | +9.5 | 188 | 598 | +10.5 | 30,976 | −4.6 |
| North Carolina | 459 | 130 | +120.3 | 323 | +18.8 | 6 | 156 | −14.8 | 3,778 | −1.4 |
| North Dakota | 227 | 32 | +3.2 | 172 | +13.9 | 23 | 262 | +63.8 | 2,188 | +21.8 |
| Ohio | 1,555 | 426 | +21.4 | 975 | −7.5 | 154 | 913 | +47.5 | 20,034 | +2.6 |
| Oklahoma | 387 | 93 | +40.9 | 256 | −12.3 | 38 | 158 | +22.5 | 8,318 | −.3 |
| Oregon | 534 | 82 | +34.4 | 433 | +9.1 | 19 | 239 | +29.2 | 6,921 | +1.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,053 | 175 | +66.7 | 1,002 | +12.5 | 876 | 803 | +28.9 | 53,488 | −15.0 |
| Rhode Island | 40 | 10 | +11.1 | 18 | −67.9 | 12 | 39 | +30.0 | 3,229 | −2.4 |
| South Carolina | 223 | 52 | +147.6 | 159 | −14.5 | 12 | 61 | −3.2 | 3,387 | +.8 |
| South Dakota | 274 | 34 | −27.7 | 218 | −16.8 | 22 | 168 | +47.4 | 2,666 | +36.3 |
| Tennessee | 356 | 46 | +64.3 | 291 | +8.6 | 19 | 176 | −7.9 | 7,854 | +3.5 |
| Texas | 1,864 | 207 | +22.5 | 1,541 | +34.4 | 116 | 413 | +12.5 | 9,219 | −.6 |
| Utah | 281 | 28 | −50.9 | 250 | −6.4 | 3 | 54 | +17.4 | 1,523 | −3.4 |
| Vermont | 102 | 11 | +37.5 | 86 | +16.2 | 5 | 34 | +21.4 | 417 | +3.2 |
| Virginia | 410 | 78 | +85.7 | 318 | +2.6 | 14 | 166 | +46.9 | 2,894 | −6.8 |
| Washington | 627 | 94 | +70.9 | 465 | −.2 | 68 | 211 | +57.5 | 6,322 | −1.3 |
| West Virginia | 312 | 25 | −3.8 | 283 | +20.9 | 4 | 126 | −3.1 | 5,954 | −.8 |
| Wisconsin | 917 | 182 | +17.4 | 257 | −62.1 | 478 | 745 | +44.4 | 8,596 | +4.2 |
| Wyoming | 288 | 18 | +12.5 | 198 | +17.9 | 72 | 162 | +45.9 | 597 | +12.9 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 180 | 97 | +67.2 | 78 | −17.0 | 5 | 242 | .0 | 2,521 | +11.1 |

[1] Includes only security-wage placements on work-relief projects.
[2] No activity reported for July.

## Increase of Placements in Private Industry

A DEFINITE widening in the opportunities of registered job seekers to find work with private employers is reflected in the increased placements reported by public employment offices throughout the country. With 700,000 placements in private industry in the 7 months ended July 30, 1936, and private placements in each of the past 6 months exceeding those of the same month 1 year earlier, offices of the United States Employment Service report a general increase in the volume of orders for workers placed with the public employment agencies. This development reflects, in some degree, efforts of the Employment Service to expand its placements with private employers, as well as improved business conditions.

Public information concerning the work of the Nation-wide chain of employment offices developed by the United States Employment Service in many instances has been so dominated by the work in connection with the Government work program that activity in placing job seekers in gainful employment in private industry frequently has been overlooked. Always of fundamental importance, work in this field is receiving renewed emphasis during the present year as the reduction of emergency demands in connection with The Works Program releases facilities to be devoted to such activity.

It is not surprising that the great volume of emergency work carried on by the public employment offices has overshadowed in public notice the less spectacular but steady development of the private-placement program. The volume of emergency work carried on by the public employment offices reached tremendous proportions during the last 3 years. In the 37 months ended July 30, 1936, the employment offices made over 7½ million placements on emergency works projects of a relief nature, and almost 5¼ million placements on public-works projects of the P. W. A. and other local, State, and Federal governmental bodies and in regular government service. Despite the load occasioned by this volume of activity, the program for developing private-placement work was carried forward.

In the 37 months from July 1, 1933, through July 30, 1936, a total of 3,660,000 verified placements with private employers was made by the offices operating within the organization of the United States Employment Service. These placements were made in every type of activity, commercial, industrial and service, and included all types of occupations. The public employment offices receive and fill orders for all varieties of occupations, for unskilled laborers and helpers, skilled production workers, craftsmen, foremen, office workers, and technical and professional experts. During a recent 12-month period 1,571 different occupations were represented among the placements. The employment office active files contain applications from all types of workers. Through a clearance system it is possible to

draw upon qualified applicants over the entire country, when necessary, to meet a request for workers of specialized abilities who cannot be found locally.

A program for the expansion of private placements has been conducted by the Employment Service since its organization. This program has involved all phases of Employment Service work. The development of professional standards, improvement in personnel, provision of more adequate quarters, conduct of training courses, investigation of employer requirements, preparation of standard manuals of procedure and volumes of job information—all are parts of the general program. Although curtailed at times by the pressure of public-placement work, this long-term mission has been carried steadily forward despite intermittent fluctuations.

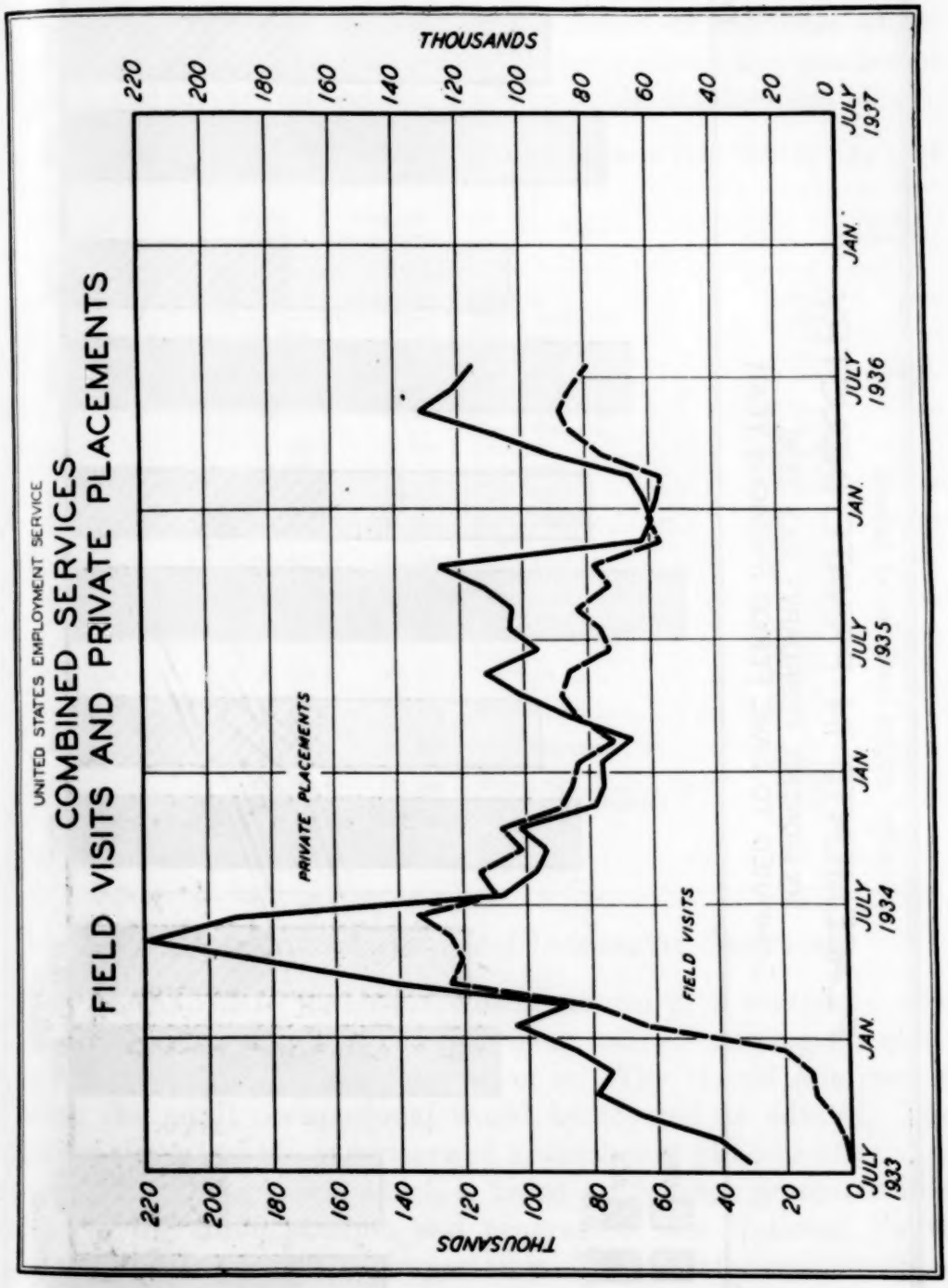
The volume of placements in private employment rose rapidly in 1933 as the facilities of the Service were extended throughout the country. During the period of large scale C. W. A. activities employment offices were located in nearly every county of the United States, many being operated on a temporary basis for the duration of the emergency load. Immediately following the conclusion of the most active phase of C. W. A. work and before the number of offices was reduced to more normal levels, placements with private employers reached a temporary high level. This peak is clearly evident in the chart on page 987, illustrating the private placement and field visiting activity of the combined facilities of the affiliated State employment services and National Reemployment Service.

During 1934 the operating organization was readjusted to a more permanent basis. District offices with local branches replaced the network of individual county offices, and in the interest of economy, many of the temporary offices were discontinued. Personnel was also sharply reduced. In line with this consolidation the volume of private placements receded to a lower level and remained stable through 1934 and early 1935.

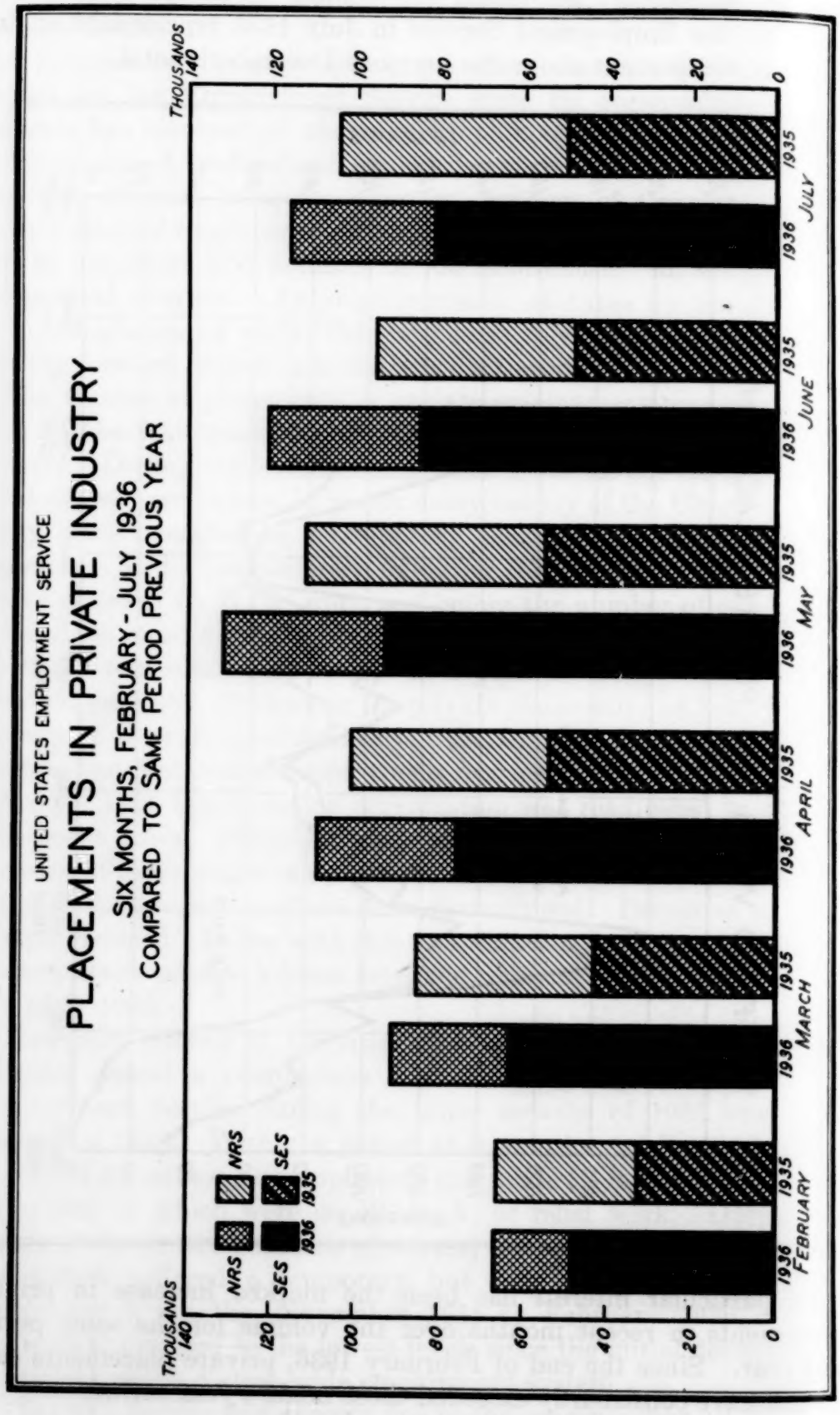
The great volume of activities in connection with the W. P. A. program placed a tremendous load of emergency work upon the Employment Service during the latter months of 1935 and early months of 1936. Within a period of 8 months employment offices registered 5⅛ million new applicants and made 3⅞ million placements, 2⅛ million of which were on W. P. A. or relief work. During the period of the greatest volume of referral to W. P. A. projects, private placements suffered a temporary but very sharp decline. Thus, during the 4 months, November 1935 to February 1936, private placements dropped to the lowest levels since the initial development of the integrated Nation-wide employment system.

That this decline was directly due to the concentration on W. P. A. referrals is indicated by the sharp increase in private placements

immediately following the passing of the peak load of project requisitions. Reflecting this trend, the volume of private placements made by the Employment Service in July 1936 represented an increase of 100 percent above the previous December's total.




Of particular interest has been the marked increase in private placements in recent months over the volume for the same period last year. Since the end of February 1936, private placements each month have consistently exceeded those made 1 year earlier.


UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
PLACEMENTS IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY
SIX MONTHS, FEBRUARY - JULY 1936
COMPARED TO SAME PERIOD PREVIOUS YEAR
THOUSANDS
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
NRS
SES
1935
1936
JULY
JUNE
MAY
APRIL
MARCH
FEBRUARY

The chart on page 988 illustrates the relative placement results in 1935 and 1936 for the 6-month period February through July, and indicates the activities of the State employment offices and National Reemployment Service offices in each month. Reports of private placements for the month of August were not available at the time this was written but are included in the report of activities which immediately precedes this discussion. Table 6 shows the number of field visits and private placements made by public employment offices.

Table 6.—Cumulative Field Visits and Private Placements, July 1933 to July 1936

| State | Field visits | Private placements | State | Field visits | Private placements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 2,738,643 | 3,659,086 | Nevada | 8,096 | 9,492 |
| | | | New Hampshire | 11,999 | 27,586 |
| Alabama | 35,726 | 38,165 | New Jersey | 52,846 | 112,268 |
| Arizona | 19,451 | 22,518 | New Mexico | 19,471 | 22,518 |
| Arkansas | 68,957 | 53,521 | New York | 123,256 | 296,026 |
| California | 150,201 | 302,915 | | | |
| Colorado | 24,652 | 39,624 | North Carolina | 59,234 | 97,117 |
| | | | North Dakota | 15,901 | 19,539 |
| Connecticut | 21,265 | 54,564 | Ohio | 131,822 | 270,915 |
| Delaware | 4,323 | 10,199 | Oklahoma | 43,673 | 68,351 |
| Florida | 92,784 | 91,125 | Oregon | 24,458 | 55,872 |
| Georgia | 119,546 | 70,556 | | | |
| Idaho | 18,695 | 45,394 | Pennsylvania | 148,759 | 167,430 |
| | | | Rhode Island | 13,361 | 6,508 |
| Illinois | 180,435 | 319,269 | South Carolina | 124,989 | 70,061 |
| Indiana | 46,743 | 98,344 | South Dakota | 24,512 | 23,421 |
| Iowa | 90,700 | 93,152 | Tennessee | 32,735 | 25,324 |
| Kansas | 70,789 | 67,306 | | | |
| Kentucky | 36,283 | 36,126 | Texas | 233,543 | 127,933 |
| | | | Utah | 26,524 | 23,171 |
| Louisiana | 20,502 | 20,586 | Vermont | 11,074 | 7,763 |
| Maine | 2,815 | 6,918 | Virginia | 48,604 | 61,931 |
| Maryland | 40,893 | 25,470 | Washington | 26,517 | 32,204 |
| Massachusetts | 46,965 | 51,510 | | | |
| Michigan | 51,611 | 60,486 | West Virginia | 38,501 | 46,048 |
| | | | Wisconsin | 45,765 | 125,683 |
| Minnesota | 139,162 | 182,064 | Wyoming | 7,114 | 9,638 |
| Mississippi | 30,902 | 26,229 | District of Columbia | 7,748 | 47,752 |
| Missouri | 56,073 | 89,639 | | | |
| Montana | 28,684 | 40,965 | | | |
| Nebraska | 59,984 | 52,890 | | | |

## Development of Junior-Placement Services

A SPECIALIZED junior-placement service is a relatively new addition to the public-employment office. Among the questions raised concerning this innovation is: Why should not juniors entering the adult occupational world be treated as adults? The following résumé of the experience of a number of public and private junior-placement agencies, which is based on findings presented in a report[1] of the administration and program of the National Youth Administration, indicates the importance of the need for such agencies.

1. The experience of youthful applicants at a public-employment office established solely to deal with adults is frequently so difficult and disturbing that these young people do not stay or do not return

[1] As of April 1936.

after their first registration. They are too agitated to make a favorable impression on the interviewer or to enable him to assess accurately their real aptitudes.

2. Ordinarily, adult workers are placed in employment on the basis of their previous experience. Young people have usually had no occupational experience or if they have, it is often not in line with their aptitudes or interests. To appraise properly the employment possibilities of youthful applicants, it is frequently necessary to discuss their educational and avocational achievements in order to get an actual insight into their aptitudes and interests. While a large number of interviewers are able to do this, the constant shift from adult to junior interviewing is not easy. Different records should be used for young people. Moreover, their requirements for occupational and employment information are much greater than those of adults and of a wholly different character.

3. The average adult-employment office arranges its records by occupations. Such a practice is a disadvantage for junior applicants, as they should not be limited to one arbitrary occupational classification. According to one employment executive—

> If juniors are in the adult files they are lost—they cannot compete with adults. The junior cards are a dead file.
>
> The segregation of junior records, on special cards, filed alphabetically, with occupational and personal characteristics recorded on a cross-index file, is therefore essential if proper information on young applicants, and a suitable opportunity to compete for job openings is to be given to them. If they do have experience comparable to adult experience, a copy of their record is also put in the proper adult file.

4. In contact work in connection with junior placement it sometimes is necessary to deal with an entirely different member of the establishment's staff from the man who employs adults. In any event, contact with private industry with a view to junior placement calls for a different procedure—"a selling of potentialities rather than experience." Contact men who have tried to combine the quest for private jobs for juniors with employment work for adults have always found under such circumstances the juniors are at a disadvantage. As a consequence the accepted procedure is to have special contact resources for the junior division of the employment office, of course in close coordination with the contact work of other divisions of the employment office. The National Youth Administration, Division of Guidance and Placement, cooperating with the United States Employment Service, has acted as technical adviser on junior-placement methods to various State employment services which desire to avail themselves of such assistance. In addition to the training of personnel and preliminary organization work, the junior-placement services set up under the auspices of the National

Youth Administration in cooperation with the State employment services are operating as demonstration and training centers for State offices which in most instances have already manifested their desire to take up junior placement in their State services when their budgets make it possible.

This demonstration of junior-placement requirements and procedures, however, has an educational and social importance far beyond the present limitations of the National Youth Administration's program, as such demonstration introduces viewpoints, techniques, and methods which will be continued, and which, the Administration hopes, will be the beginning of "a Nation-wide development of well organized, well staffed junior divisions of public-employment services."

A memorandum of July 28, 1936, from the National Youth Administration, states that, according to the junior-employment counselors maintained by that Administration in cooperation with 10 State employment services, 9,788 new young persons were registered in June of this year.

Fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four interviews were held with young people.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-six placements in private industry were made.

One thousand three hundred and two employers were visited by these counselors.

Of the group of 9,788 new applicants, only 10 percent were on relief.

Thirty-nine percent were under 18, 51 percent between 18 and 21, and 9 percent were between 21 and 25.

Almost exactly half had worked before and half had never worked.

Seventeen percent of the new applicants had had less than 8th-grade education, 39 percent had had some high school, 43 percent were high-school graduates or had had some college education, and 1 percent were college graduates.

# TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Summary of Reports for August 1936

GAINS in employment from July to August were widespread, being shared by 71 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and by 9 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries. The net estimated increase in factory employment was 2.3 percent, or 173,000 wage earners, and in the nonmanufacturing industries there was a net gain of approximately 1,000 workers.

Increases in pay rolls were shown in 71 of the manufacturing and 10 of the nonmanufacturing industries, resulting in a net addition of $7,300,000 to weekly wage disbursements, of which amount $6,600,000 went to factory workers.

Class I railroad employment was also at a higher level in August than in July, according to preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The gain in number of workers, exclusive of executives and officials, was 4,100.

Employment on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations showed a substantial gain during August. Less pronounced increases in employment occurred on projects financed by The Works Program. Decreases were reported on the emergency conservation program, construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and on projects financed by the Public Works Administration.

### Industrial and Business Employment

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in factory employment between July and August, combined with gains in 9 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, resulted in a net gain of 174,000 workers over the month interval. Weekly pay rolls in these industries increased by approximately $7,300,000. The corresponding gains when comparing August 1936 with August 1935 were 976,000 workers and $41,500,000.

The gains in factory employment and pay rolls were shared by 71 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed. The increase of 2.3 percent in factory employment indicated the return of approximately 173,000 workers to jobs in the manufacturing industries and marked

the seventh consecutive month in which gains had been reported. The August employment index (88.9) stands 8.4 percent above the level of August 1935 and exceeds the level shown in any month since September 1930. The increase of 4.1 percent in pay rolls represented the addition of $6,600,000 to weekly pay envelopes, and raised the August pay-roll index (81.0) to the maximum recorded in any month since October 1930. Compared with August 1935, wage disbursements showed a gain of 17.2 percent.

Although a large proportion of the durable-goods industries reported gains in employment over the month interval, the level for the group as a whole rose only 0.3 percent, due largely to the offsetting effect of a large decline in the automobile industry incidental to model changes. The nondurable-goods group, however, showed a substantial increase (4.3 percent). The August employment index (98.7) for the nondurable-goods group exceeded the level of any month since September 1930. The corresponding index for the durable-goods group (79.9) was, with the exception of June 1936 (when employment was at the same level) also higher than that of any month since September 1930.

The more pronounced increases in employment over the month interval are attributable to seasonal factors. The beet-sugar industry reported a gain of 63.5 percent; canning and preserving, 45.2 percent; millinery, 33.5 percent; women's clothing, 21.7 percent; and the silver and plated ware industry, 20.6 percent. Other pronounced gains were 12.5 percent in jewelry, 10.9 percent in cottonseed oil-cake-meal, 10.0 percent in confectionery, 8.9 percent in radios and phonographs, 7.6 percent in stoves, 6.3 percent in furniture, and 3.6 percent in boots and shoes. The electric- and steam-railroad car-building industry showed a gain of 13.9 percent; soap, 9.3 percent; and typewriters and parts, 7.3 percent. A number of industries allied to the building construction industry reported substantial gains, among them being lighting equipment, 5.8 percent; structural and ornamental metalwork, 5.4 percent; millwork, 5.3 percent; and steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings, 4.7 percent. Smaller gains were shown in the plumbers' supplies, cast-iron-pipe, cement, and brick industries.

Each of the 14 industries comprising the textile group reported increases. Among them were silk and rayon goods, 6.1 percent; knit goods, 3.8 percent; cotton goods, 3.1 percent; men's clothing, 2.4 percent; and woolen and worsted goods, 2.2 percent. Other industries of major importance in which gains in employment over the month interval were noted were book and job printing, 3.6 percent; steam-railroad repair shops, 2.8 percent; foundries and machine shops, 1.7 percent; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, 1.4 percent; and electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, 0.7 percent.

Among the decreases in employment over the month interval, the decline of 11.5 percent in the automobile industry affected the greatest number of employees. This decrease was due primarily to temporary shut-downs for changes in models. Other industries in which sharp decreases were reported were cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines, 12.2 percent; agricultural implements, 12.1 percent; and hardware, 10.5 percent. Employment in the ice-cream industry declined 5.0 percent; engines, turbines, and tractors, 4.2 percent; and machine tools, 3.6 percent. In the last-named industry, the decrease in employment was due primarily to temporary shut-downs for vacations during the August 15 pay period.

Gains in employment from July to August were shown in 9 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed and increased pay rolls in 10. Approximately 14,400 workers, 1.1 percent were added to the pay rolls of wholesale trade firms, the gains in the several lines of trade being partly seasonal in character. Private building construction employment showed a gain of 6.1 percent; electric light and power and manufactured gas, 1.5 percent; and bituminous-coal mines, 1.9 percent. The August 1936 employment index for wholesale trade (86.3) stood above the level of the corresponding month of any year since 1930, and the index for the electric light and power industry (93.1) was higher than that of any month since September 1931. The latter industry has shown gains each month since last February.

Among the 7 nonmanufacturing industries reporting decreased employment were retail trade, 1.0 percent; anthracite mining, 15.0 percent; laundries 0.8, percent; and dyeing and cleaning, 2.2 percent. With the exception of anthracite mining, these declines were seasonal. They indicated 32,300 fewer workers in retail stores, 10,400 in anthracite mining, 1,800 in laundries, and 1,200 in dyeing and cleaning.

Preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission showed 1,077,953 workers (exclusive of executives and officials) employed by class I railroads in August as compared with 1,073,876 in July, a gain of 0.4 percent. Corresponding pay-roll data for August were not available at the time this report was prepared. The total compensation of all employees except executives and officials was $151,078,279 in July and $145,726,645 in June, an increase of 3.7 percent. The Commission's preliminary indexes of employment, based on the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100, were 61.0 for August and 60.7 for July. The final June index was 60.3.

*Hours and earnings.*—The average workweek for factory wage earners was 39.4 hours in August compared with 38.5 in July, a gain of 2.3 percent. Average hourly earnings fell 0.6 percent to 57.1 cents, but are only 0.1 percent below the average for August 1935.

Average weekly earnings rose 1.7 percent between July and August to $22.66. Of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are compiled, 5 showed gains in average hours worked per week and 8 showed higher hourly rates. Seven of the sixteen nonmanufacturing industries covered showed increased average weekly earnings.

Table 1 presents a summary of employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in August 1936 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, and for class-I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals except in the few industries for which certain items cannot be computed. The indexes of employment and pay rolls for the manufacturing industries are based on the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100 and, for the nonmanufacturing industries, on the 12-month average for 1929 as 100.

**Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)**

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay roll | | | Average weekly earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index, August 1936 | Percentage change from— | | Index, August 1936 | Percentage change from— | | Average in August 1936 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | July 1936 | August 1935 | | July 1936 | August 1935 | | July 1936 | August 1935 |
| | (*1923–25=100*) | | | (*1923–25=100*) | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries combined | 88.9 | +2.3 | +8.4 | 81.0 | +4.1 | +17.2 | 22.66 | +1.8 | +8.1 |
| Class I steam railroads [1] | 61.0 | +.5 | +7.8 | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| | (*1929=100*) | | | (*1929=100*) | | | | | |
| Coal mining: | | | | | | | | | |
| Anthracite | 41.1 | −15.0 | +6.3 | 31.4 | −15.5 | +11.0 | 22.25 | −.5 | +4.7 |
| Bituminous | 76.9 | +1.9 | +4.8 | 65.4 | +4.4 | +42.7 | 21.51 | +2.5 | +36.4 |
| Metalliferous mining | 61.6 | +.6 | +33.0 | 48.2 | +4.6 | +44.1 | 24.33 | +4.0 | +8.3 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 55.3 | +1.7 | +8.5 | 46.2 | +5.4 | +27.2 | 20.88 | +3.6 | +17.3 |
| Crude-petroleum producing | 75.0 | −.6 | −1.7 | 59.7 | −1.7 | +1.4 | 29.34 | −1.0 | +3.1 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 73.5 | +.6 | +4.3 | 81.2 | +1.6 | +7.5 | 29.41 | +1.0 | +3.1 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 93.1 | +1.5 | +7.3 | 89.8 | (+[3]) | +8.4 | 30.81 | −1.4 | +1.0 |
| Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance | 72.4 | (−[3]) | +1.8 | 66.5 | +.1 | +5.1 | 30.05 | +.2 | +3.4 |
| Trade: | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | 86.3 | +1.1 | +4.3 | 69.7 | +1.0 | +7.5 | 28.84 | (−[3]) | +3.1 |
| Retail | 82.4 | −1.0 | +5.6 | 64.4 | −1.1 | +8.6 | 21.00 | −.1 | +2.9 |
| General merchandising | 89.4 | −1.4 | +7.6 | 76.4 | −1.2 | +9.8 | 17.78 | +.2 | +2.1 |
| Other than general merchandising | 80.5 | −.9 | +5.1 | 61.9 | −1.1 | +8.2 | 23.51 | −.2 | +2.9 |
| Hotels (year-round) [4] | 83.2 | −.1 | +3.1 | 66.1 | +.2 | +6.6 | 13.75 | +.3 | +3.5 |
| Laundries | 89.7 | −.8 | +6.6 | 76.8 | −2.8 | +11.0 | 16.07 | −2.0 | +4.1 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 83.5 | −2.2 | +5.2 | 63.2 | −2.5 | +8.7 | 18.42 | −.2 | +3.3 |
| Brokerage | [2] | +1.1 | +18.5 | [2] | +.7 | +24.4 | 37.40 | −.4 | +5.1 |
| Insurance | [2] | +.1 | +.6 | [2] | −.2 | +5.9 | 38.20 | −.3 | +5.3 |
| Building construction | [2] | +6.1 | +23.8 | [2] | +9.6 | +41.5 | 27.77 | +3.3 | +14.7 |

[1] Preliminary; source—Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[4] Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

## Public Employment

CONSTRUCTION projects financed from Public Works Administration funds employed 343,000 workers in August, a decrease of 4,000 compared with the number employed in July. Employment decreases were registered on Federal and non-Federal projects financed from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act, but the number of employees working on non-Federal projects financed from funds released under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 increased from 181,000 in July to 184,000 in August. Total pay-roll disbursements were $25,916,000 compared with $25,969,000 for July.

In August 147,000 workers were employed on projects financed from regular governmental appropriations, an increase of 16 percent compared with July. The most substantial gain in number of workers employed, more than 13,000, occurred on river, harbor, and flood-control projects. Significant percentage increases in employment were registered in water and sewerage, river, harbor, and flood control, and electrification construction projects. Total pay-roll disbursements of $13,423,000 were $998,000 greater than in July.

The number of wage earners employed on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in August remained virtually the same as in July. In August 9,700 workers were employed. Losses in employment on bridge construction, building construction, and miscellaneous projects were offset by a substantial increase in the number of workers employed on water and sewerage construction. Total pay-roll disbursements of $1,066,000 were $2,000 more than in July.

Projects financed by The Works Program employed 2,915,000 workers in August, an increase of 51,000 compared with July. Virtually all of this increase occurred on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and was accounted for wholly by additional employees in the drought area. Total pay-roll disbursements increased from $145,474,000 in July to $147,526,000 in August.

In the regular services of the Federal Government small percentage increases in employment were reported for the legislative, military, and executive services. A decrease was registered in the judicial service. The number of employees in the executive service increased less than 1 percent in August compared with the previous month, but was 8 percent greater than in August 1935. Of the 835,000 employees in the service on August 1936, 116,000 were working in the District

of Columbia and 719,000 outside the District. The most marked increases in the number of persons employed in the executive departments of the Federal Government occurred in the War Department, the Post Office Department, the Works Progress Administration, and the Department of Agriculture. Decreases in employment, on the other hand, occurred in the Resettlement Administration, the Interior Department, and the Department of Labor.

Employment in emergency conservation work (Civilian Conservation Corps) decreased from 404,000 in July to 384,000 in August. The greater part of this decrease occurred in enrolled personnel and was caused by the end of an enlistment period. Decreases were reported in the number of enrolled workers and in supervisory and technical workers. A small increase, however, occurred in the number of reserve officers and educational advisors employed on the work. Total pay-roll disbursements amounted to $17,846,000 compared with $18,418,000 in July.

**Table 2.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, August 1936 (Preliminary Figures)**

| Class | Employment | | | Pay roll | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 1936 | July 1936 | Percentage change | August 1936 | July 1936 | Percentage change |
| Federal Service: | | | | | | |
| Executive [1] | [2] 834,504 | 830,861 | +0.4 | $127,434,417 | [3] $128,167,190 | −0.6 |
| Judicial | 1,835 | 1,867 | −1.7 | 497,178 | 494,414 | +.6 |
| Legislative | 5,295 | 5,137 | +3.1 | 1,214,546 | 1,202,281 | +1.0 |
| Military | 300,960 | 299,314 | +.5 | 22,960,038 | 23,464,766 | −2.2 |
| Construction projects: | | | | | | |
| Financed by P. W. A | [4] 342,901 | [5] 347,346 | −1.3 | [4] 25,916,299 | [5] 25,968,991 | −.2 |
| Financed by R. F. C | [6] 9,658 | [7] 9,843 | −1.9 | [6] 1,065,744 | [7] 1,063,728 | +.2 |
| Financed by regular governmental appropriations | 146,822 | 126,176 | +16.4 | 13,423,023 | 12,424,667 | +8.0 |
| The Works Program: [8] | | | | | | |
| Federal projects | 451,960 | 451,570 | +.1 | 22,794,588 | 22,699,760 | +.4 |
| Projects operated by W. P. A | 2,462,590 | [3] 2,412,462 | +2.1 | 124,731,158 | 122,774,427 | +1.6 |
| Relief work: | | | | | | |
| Emergency conservation work | [9] 383,554 | [10] 404,422 | −5.2 | [9] 17,845,965 | [10] 18,417,986 | −3.1 |

[1] Data concerning number of wage earners refer to employment on last day of month specified. Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.

[2] Includes 774 employees by transfer previously reported as separations by transfer not actual additions for August.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes 191,433 wage earners and $12,892,537 pay roll covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds.

[5] Includes 188,076 wage earners and $12,277,476 pay roll covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds.

[6] Includes 298 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $20,169 on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.

[7] Includes 280 employees and pay-roll disbursements of $19,663 on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.

[8] Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds are not included in The Works Program and shown only under P. W. A.

[9] 41,402 employees and pay roll of $5,745,459 included in executive service.

[10] 41,507 employees and pay roll of $5,676,556 included in executive service.

The number of workers employed on the construction and maintenance of State roads was 186,000 in August compared with 187,000 in July. Eighty-six percent of the total number of workers were engaged in maintenance work. Compared with the 165,000 in July, however, the number of workers engaged on maintenance of State roads dropped 6,000. Employment on the construction of new roads was 27,000, an increase of 23 percent over the preceding month. Total pay-roll disbursements increased from $11,839,215 in July to $11,937,585 in August.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for August is presented in table 2 (p. 997).

## Detailed Reports for July 1936

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of July 1936. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet for July, except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

### Industrial and Business Employment

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls in industrial and business industries are available for the following groups: 90 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in virtually all industries the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are presented in the foregoing summary.

### Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in July 1936

THE indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in July 1936 are shown in table 1. Percentage changes from June 1936 and July 1935 are also given.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, July 1936

| | Employment | Pay rolls | Average weekly earnings[1] | Average hours worked per week[1] | Average hourly earnings[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, July 1936

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay rolls | | | Average weekly earnings [1] | | | Average hours worked per week [1] | | | Average hourly earnings [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | Index July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 |
| *Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923–25 = 100)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All manufacturing industries** [2] | **86.8** | **+0.9** | **+8.9** | **77.8** | **−1.1** | **+20.1** | **$22.39** | **−2.1** | **+10.2** | **38.5** | **−1.7** | **+9.3** | *Cents* **57.2** | **−0.4** | **+0.4** |
| **Durable goods** [2] | **79.7** | **−.3** | **+14.8** | **72.1** | **−4.0** | **+32.1** | **24.84** | **−3.7** | **+15.0** | **39.7** | **−3.5** | **+12.9** | **61.6** | **−.3** | **+1.2** |
| **Nondurable goods** [2] | **94.4** | **+1.9** | **+4.0** | **85.2** | **+2.3** | **+9.5** | **19.88** | **+.3** | **+5.4** | **37.3** | **+.4** | **+5.1** | **53.0** | **−.2** | **−1.0** |
| *Durable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery** | **83.8** | **+1.7** | **+17.5** | **75.8** | **−3.4** | **+44.1** | **24.75** | **−5.0** | **+22.6** | **39.3** | **−5.5** | **+19.4** | **61.8** | **−.1** | **+1.4** |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills | 85.8 | +3.1 | +19.7 | 82.1 | −2.2 | +56.6 | 26.40 | −5.2 | +30.8 | 39.2 | −6.0 | +28.7 | 66.9 | +.2 | +2.0 |
| Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets | 88.9 | +1.4 | +17.8 | 78.5 | −.6 | +45.0 | 22.75 | −2.0 | +23.0 | 39.7 | −2.8 | +23.8 | 56.9 | +.1 | −.9 |
| Cast-iron pipe | 61.5 | +2.2 | +19.2 | 42.2 | +.7 | +49.1 | 18.97 | −1.6 | +24.8 | 39.1 | −.9 | +26.4 | 48.4 | −.2 | −1.4 |
| Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools | 74.0 | −3.8 | +3.9 | 60.0 | −8.7 | +11.0 | 20.37 | −5.2 | +6.9 | 38.2 | −5.5 | +8.5 | 53.2 | −(3) | −1.4 |
| Forgings, iron and steel | 68.9 | −.2 | +21.0 | 51.9 | −5.3 | +34.7 | 23.98 | −5.1 | +11.2 | 38.8 | −5.0 | +9.7 | 61.7 | −.2 | +1.5 |
| Hardware | 54.6 | −.1 | +10.3 | 49.0 | −7.7 | +21.4 | 21.04 | −7.7 | +9.8 | 37.8 | −7.4 | +6.7 | 55.6 | −1.0 | +1.3 |
| Plumbers' supplies | 95.4 | +.1 | +5.6 | 58.1 | −11.2 | +8.6 | 20.24 | −11.3 | +2.9 | 36.3 | −9.4 | +2.8 | 55.6 | −2.1 | +.1 |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings | 63.1 | +.9 | +27.6 | 46.6 | −3.0 | +44.6 | 23.72 | −3.9 | +13.2 | 40.8 | −2.9 | +13.5 | 57.9 | −1.2 | −.9 |
| Stoves | 106.9 | −3.5 | +8.8 | 82.3 | −11.9 | +14.7 | 21.88 | −8.8 | +5.2 | 39.6 | −5.6 | +6.9 | 55.9 | −3.2 | −2.8 |
| Structural and ornamental metalwork | 75.3 | +3.7 | +32.3 | 66.1 | +1.4 | +56.6 | 24.37 | −2.2 | +18.5 | 41.8 | −3.1 | +19.6 | 58.4 | +.8 | −.7 |
| Tin cans and other tinware | 104.3 | +1.6 | +4.2 | 102.4 | +.4 | +4.9 | 21.46 | −1.2 | +.7 | 39.8 | −2.2 | −2.4 | 53.7 | +.7 | +2.3 |
| Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) | 74.4 | +.8 | +19.5 | 71.8 | −4.8 | +30.4 | 21.91 | −5.6 | +9.4 | 40.4 | −6.6 | +7.7 | 54.3 | +1.1 | +1.8 |
| Wirework | 142.4 | −1.3 | +22.2 | 130.0 | −9.3 | +36.7 | 20.81 | −8.1 | +11.6 | 38.1 | −7.3 | +16.1 | 54.6 | −.9 | −3.1 |
| **Machinery, not including transportation equipment** | **100.5** | **+.2** | **+17.4** | **87.6** | **−3.3** | **+29.8** | **24.67** | **−3.4** | **+10.5** | **40.4** | **−3.0** | **+10.2** | **60.4** | **−.5** | **+.3** |
| Agricultural implements | 118.4 | −10.7 | +1.4 | 130.5 | −16.6 | −3.5 | 22.55 | −6.7 | −4.7 | 37.7 | −5.2 | −4.9 | 60.2 | −1.3 | +(3) |
| Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines | 115.9 | +2.3 | +12.8 | 100.9 | −1.0 | +17.9 | 28.86 | −3.3 | +4.6 | 40.9 | −3.1 | +3.5 | 71.1 | −1.1 | +.4 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, July 1936—Continued

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay rolls | | | Average weekly earnings [1] | | | Average hours worked per week [1] | | | Average hourly earnings [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | Index July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 |
| *Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923–25=100)*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Durable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Machinery, not including transportation equipment**—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies | 80.9 | +2.3 | +16.2 | 72.6 | −0.5 | +32.7 | $24.59 | −2.7 | +13.9 | 39.6 | −3.3 | +12.6 | Cents 61.4 | +0.1 | +0.9 |
| Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels | 113.9 | −5.4 | +12.7 | 84.2 | −8.5 | +16.0 | 26.90 | −3.3 | +3.0 | 39.2 | −3.0 | +.1 | 68.6 | −.2 | +2.8 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products | 88.2 | +1.3 | +20.1 | 77.4 | −2.8 | +36.3 | 24.79 | −4.0 | +13.5 | 41.5 | −3.5 | +13.8 | 59.6 | −.6 | +.3 |
| Machine tools | 112.0 | +2.0 | +25.8 | 103.1 | −1.1 | +36.0 | 27.58 | −3.0 | +8.1 | 43.9 | −2.1 | +7.8 | 62.8 | −.8 | +.2 |
| Radios and phonographs | 234.2 | −3.4 | +26.6 | 149.9 | −7.5 | +32.7 | 19.74 | −4.2 | +5.0 | 37.8 | −2.4 | +8.4 | 52.4 | −1.7 | −3.5 |
| Textile machinery and parts | 71.1 | +.4 | +12.1 | 61.6 | +.3 | +20.2 | 23.64 | −.1 | +7.4 | 39.8 | +.4 | +8.3 | 59.2 | −.6 | −.9 |
| Typewriters and parts | 89.5 | +14.7 | −7.8 | 85.3 | +22.1 | +7.4 | 24.34 | +6.4 | +16.6 | 42.1 | +5.6 | +15.9 | 57.8 | +.8 | +.6 |
| **Transportation equipment** [2] | **101.0** | **−3.4** | **+15.7** | **93.3** | **−6.2** | **+37.0** | **28.92** | **−2.8** | **+18.5** | **38.2** | **−3.3** | **+15.3** | **75.5** | **+.5** | **+2.0** |
| Aircraft | 541.3 | +.8 | +25.1 | 419.3 | −4.6 | +22.0 | 25.52 | −5.3 | −2.5 | 40.5 | −6.8 | +1.2 | 65.6 | +.5 | +.6 |
| Automobiles [3] | 109.6 | −4.1 | +8.9 | 99.5 | −7.1 | +29.6 | 29.57 | −3.1 | +19.1 | 38.4 | −3.5 | +16.4 | 77.3 | +.4 | +2.9 |
| Cars, electric- and steam-railroad [3] | 60.0 | −5.2 | +93.3 | 65.7 | −6.4 | +135.9 | 23.23 | −1.3 | +21.8 | 38.1 | −1.6 | +21.6 | 61.0 | +.3 | +.4 |
| Locomotives [3] | 45.1 | +5.9 | +88.9 | 23.7 | +8.2 | +143.8 | 25.55 | +2.2 | +29.3 | 40.2 | +2.0 | +29.3 | 63.6 | +.2 | +.1 |
| Shipbuilding | 96.7 | +1.0 | +35.6 | 92.5 | +.8 | +55.7 | 27.56 | −.1 | +14.6 | 35.9 | −2.6 | +10.6 | 76.0 | +1.4 | +4.2 |
| **Railroad repair shops** | **58.9** | **−2.8** | **+10.1** | **58.0** | **−6.9** | **+20.3** | **27.73** | **−4.2** | **+9.3** | **41.0** | **−3.8** | **+9.0** | **67.5** | **−.5** | **−.2** |
| Electric railroad | 65.8 | +.3 | +.9 | 61.7 | −.3 | +5.0 | 28.39 | −.6 | +4.0 | 44.5 | −.8 | +2.0 | 62.3 | +.4 | +.9 |
| Steam railroad | 58.4 | −2.9 | +11.1 | 57.8 | −7.2 | +21.7 | 27.60 | −4.5 | +9.6 | 40.7 | −4.0 | +10.1 | 67.9 | −.5 | −.3 |
| **Nonferrous metals and their products** | **88.7** | **−1.1** | **+10.6** | **73.6** | **−3.3** | **+22.9** | **22.18** | **−2.1** | **+11.1** | **39.5** | **−2.3** | **+10.6** | **55.8** | **+.2** | **+1.0** |
| Aluminum manufactures | 90.3 | +3.2 | +21.0 | 82.5 | +2.0 | +41.5 | 22.53 | −1.1 | +16.8 | 40.3 | −.1 | +14.1 | 56.0 | −.9 | +2.1 |
| Brass, Bronze, and copper products | 88.1 | +.2 | +13.9 | 72.3 | −1.2 | +25.8 | 23.67 | −1.4 | +10.5 | 40.4 | −1.3 | +10.1 | 58.5 | −.1 | 0 |
| Clocks and watches and time-recording devices | 90.9 | −.9 | +13.6 | 83.7 | +2.5 | +33.9 | 21.43 | +3.4 | +17.9 | 41.8 | +3.8 | +16.0 | 51.2 | −.3 | +1.2 |
| Jewelry | 70.8 | +2.9 | +5.8 | 52.8 | −2.4 | +10.5 | 20.10 | −5.2 | +4.4 | 36.1 | −2.3 | +5.9 | 54.7 | −3.0 | −.9 |
| Lighting equipment | 79.3 | −4.0 | +15.0 | 74.3 | −8.2 | +26.0 | 22.11 | −4.3 | +9.4 | 39.2 | −4.4 | +9.5 | 56.6 | +.1 | +.1 |
| Silverware and plated ware | 54.9 | −14.2 | −15.9 | 39.7 | −16.0 | −17.4 | 20.52 | −2.1 | −1.8 | 34.8 | −3.2 | −3.9 | 59.0 | +1.4 | +1.7 |
| Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc | 89.5 | +.1 | +11.5 | 65.7 | −1.7 | +23.8 | 23.55 | −1.8 | +11.1 | 40.6 | −4.1 | +7.7 | 58.0 | +2.3 | +3.3 |
| Stamped and enameled ware | 109.4 | −2.5 | +9.0 | 91.9 | −7.0 | +24.4 | 19.93 | −4.6 | +14.1 | 38.6 | −5.3 | +12.2 | 51.6 | +.8 | +1.9 |
| **Lumber and allied products** | **58.1** | **+1.0** | **+11.9** | **48.5** | **−1.8** | **+26.6** | **18.75** | **−2.8** | **+18.1** | **40.8** | **−3.6** | **+9.5** | **45.5** | **−.4** | **+1.8** |
| Furniture | 77.7 | +4.4 | +12.4 | 60.5 | +2.1 | +25.0 | 18.60 | −2.3 | +10.9 | 41.0 | −3.2 | +11.0 | 45.3 | +.8 | +.9 |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Millwork | 51.5 | −.4 | +15.0 | 44.2 | −3.9 | +29.1 | 19.75 | −3.5 | +12.4 | 41.9 | −4.8 | +10.9 | 47.0 | +1.1 | +1.0 |
| Sawmills | 38.4 | −.2 | +13.3 | 30.0 | −4.5 | +28.5 | 18.69 | −4.4 | +13.6 | 40.7 | −2.9 | +9.9 | 46.5 | −1.5 | +3.6 |
| | | | | | | | 14.16 | +.1 | +2.1 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stamped and enameled ware | 109.4 | −2.5 | +9.0 | 91.9 | −7.0 | +24.4 | 19.93 | −4.6 | +14.1 | 38.6 | −5.3 | +12.2 | 51.6 | +.8 | +1.9 |
| **Lumber and allied products** | **58.1** | **+1.6** | **+11.9** | **48.5** | **−1.8** | **+26.6** | **18.75** | **−2.8** | **+18.1** | **40.8** | **−3.6** | **+9.5** | **45.5** | **−.4** | **+1.8** |
| Furniture | 77.7 | +4.4 | +12.4 | 60.5 | +2.1 | +25.0 | 18.60 | −2.3 | +10.9 | 41.0 | −3.2 | +11.0 | 45.3 | +.8 | +.9 |
| Lumber: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Millwork | 51.5 | −.4 | +15.0 | 44.2 | −3.9 | +29.1 | 19.75 | −3.5 | +12.4 | 41.9 | −4.8 | +10.9 | 47.0 | +1.1 | +1.0 |
| Sawmills | 38.4 | −.2 | +13.3 | 30.0 | −4.5 | +28.5 | 18.69 | −4.4 | +13.6 | 40.7 | −2.9 | +9.9 | 46.5 | −1.5 | +3.6 |
| Turpentine and rosin | 99.2 | +.2 | +.4 | 58.8 | +.4 | +2.3 | 14.16 | +.1 | +2.1 | | | | | | |
| **Stone, clay, and glass products** | **61.1** | **+.7** | **+11.7** | **48.8** | **−1.4** | **+25.4** | **20.90** | **−2.0** | **+12.4** | **38.2** | **−1.9** | **+12.8** | **56.0** | **+.1** | **+1.3** |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 43.0 | +1.8 | +30.7 | 31.3 | −.4 | +55.1 | 18.96 | −2.1 | +18.6 | 42.1 | −2.3 | +20.0 | 45.1 | +.3 | −1.6 |
| Cement | 60.0 | +2.0 | +4.3 | 46.9 | +3.0 | +23.5 | 22.79 | +1.0 | +18.1 | 39.3 | −.3 | +15.4 | 58.0 | +1.4 | +3.0 |
| Glass | 97.0 | −.3 | +4.6 | 89.1 | −3.0 | +15.7 | 21.48 | −2.8 | +10.6 | 35.4 | −2.8 | +5.1 | 60.7 | +.2 | +5.1 |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other products | 34.6 | +4.6 | +15.5 | 27.4 | +2.7 | +34.1 | 24.71 | −1.8 | +16.2 | 37.9 | +.3 | +19.3 | 66.4 | −2.6 | −1.8 |
| Pottery | 67.0 | −1.7 | +7.4 | 48.1 | −3.7 | +15.8 | 19.29 | −2.1 | +7.8 | 38.1 | −1.7 | +11.5 | 54.8 | −.2 | +.3 |
| *Nondurable goods* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Textiles and their products** | **93.4** | **+.2** | **+6.4** | **76.2** | **+.7** | **+11.4** | **16.04** | **+.5** | **+4.7** | **35.2** | **−.1** | **+9.5** | **45.3** | **+.5** | **−3.5** |
| Fabrics | 92.0 | +1.5 | +5.1 | 78.4 | +2.5 | +11.8 | 15.78 | +.9 | +6.4 | 36.5 | +1.4 | +11.4 | 43.5 | −.4 | −3.1 |
| Carpets and rugs | 79.9 | −.7 | −3.5 | 70.4 | +3.2 | −7.1 | 19.51 | +3.9 | −3.9 | 34.8 | +3.9 | −.3 | 56.1 | +.1 | +.1 |
| Cotton goods | 93.4 | +3.0 | +13.4 | 80.7 | +3.6 | +25.8 | 13.65 | +.6 | +11.0 | 37.3 | +1.0 | +15.3 | 36.5 | −.5 | −3.1 |
| Cotton small wares | 82.6 | −.2 | +3.4 | 72.0 | +.1 | +10.5 | 16.66 | +.3 | +6.9 | 37.7 | +1.2 | +8.4 | 44.2 | −.3 | −.6 |
| Dyeing and finishing textiles | 102.2 | −1.8 | +.9 | 85.0 | +1.8 | +15.6 | 19.51 | +3.7 | +14.3 | 38.4 | +5.6 | +20.4 | 50.5 | −1.4 | −4.6 |
| Hats, fur-felt | 85.3 | +1.6 | +5.2 | 87.6 | +5.1 | +6.7 | 24.25 | +3.5 | +1.4 | 35.9 | +2.5 | +.6 | 68.0 | +.9 | +.3 |
| Knit goods | 111.8 | −.4 | +7.6 | 104.0 | −.1 | +21.2 | 16.11 | +.4 | +12.7 | 34.8 | −.1 | +15.8 | 47.3 | +.7 | −1.9 |
| Silk and rayon goods | 64.0 | +4.0 | −6.3 | 54.3 | +6.5 | −2.0 | 15.53 | +2.3 | +4.5 | 36.4 | +3.5 | +10.7 | 42.6 | −1.1 | −5.2 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 88.0 | +1.2 | −6.8 | 68.9 | +1.8 | −7.6 | 17.90 | +.6 | −.9 | 36.0 | +.9 | −1.4 | 49.8 | −.3 | +.4 |
| Wearing apparel | 92.5 | −2.8 | +9.6 | 67.4 | −3.2 | +10.9 | 16.81 | −.3 | +1.3 | 32.0 | −4.0 | +6.2 | 49.7 | +2.6 | −5.4 |
| Clothing, men's | 93.7 | +2.4 | +5.4 | 71.2 | +1.4 | +8.6 | 18.08 | −.9 | +3.0 | 31.2 | −2.4 | +7.5 | 56.6 | +.2 | −3.8 |
| Clothing, women's | 109.8 | −8.3 | +16.0 | 72.5 | −5.9 | +15.1 | 17.27 | +2.6 | −.7 | 31.6 | −7.2 | +1.5 | 49.9 | +8.5 | −5.3 |
| Corsets and allied garments | 82.2 | −1.7 | −3.8 | 74.5 | −5.7 | +1.9 | 15.11 | −4.1 | +6.0 | 34.4 | −2.3 | +7.2 | 43.9 | .6 | −1.5 |
| Men's furnishings | 111.3 | −1.9 | +21.6 | 69.6 | −5.6 | +24.9 | 13.19 | −3.9 | +2.5 | 35.4 | −6.8 | +23.4 | 33.9 | .1 | −17.6 |
| Millinery | 48.1 | −12.6 | +13.7 | 36.8 | −15.1 | +21.5 | 18.41 | −2.8 | +6.4 | | | | | | |
| Shirts and collars | 104.8 | −1.0 | +5.8 | 94.1 | −5.6 | +3.1 | 12.11 | −4.6 | −2.7 | 33.0 | −3.2 | +8.1 | 37.5 | +.5 | −8.8 |
| **Leather and its manufactures** | **86.9** | **+5.5** | **−.5** | **76.5** | **+14.7** | **−1.3** | **18.97** | **+8.8** | **−.9** | **37.7** | **+9.7** | **−.3** | **50.9** | **−1.5** | **−1.7** |
| Boots and shoes | 85.1 | +6.7 | −.8 | 70.8 | +21.5 | −3.1 | 18.26 | +13.9 | −2.4 | 37.5 | +13.5 | −.3 | 49.4 | −1.9 | −3.3 |
| Leather | 94.5 | +1.0 | +1.0 | 94.7 | +.1 | +3.8 | 21.48 | −.9 | +2.9 | 38.3 | −.9 | +.5 | 56.1 | +.2 | +1.6 |
| **Food and kindred products** | **107.7** | **+7.3** | **+1.9** | **103.6** | **+8.1** | **+6.9** | **21.90** | **+.8** | **+4.9** | **41.3** | **+.3** | **+1.5** | **53.2** | **−.8** | **+2.3** |
| Baking | 116.6 | +.6 | +4.6 | 106.9 | +.9 | +10.8 | 23.19 | +.3 | +6.0 | 42.9 | +.3 | +5.8 | 54.2 | +(3) | +.5 |
| Beverages | 204.2 | +10.5 | +14.4 | 239.7 | +20.7 | +24.4 | 35.29 | +9.3 | +8.6 | 44.9 | +8.0 | +6.1 | 79.0 | +.9 | +2.6 |
| Butter | 80.8 | +1.4 | +3.6 | 65.6 | +1.0 | +7.0 | 21.30 | −.4 | +3.2 | | | | | | |
| Canning and preserving | 125.8 | +37.7 | −16.1 | 135.0 | +34.6 | −24.1 | 12.82 | −2.3 | −9.5 | 33.1 | −2.1 | −16.0 | 38.6 | −2.1 | +4.2 |
| Confectionery | 65.8 | −2.5 | −3.9 | 55.1 | −6.0 | −3.4 | 15.35 | −3.5 | +.7 | 36.0 | −3.4 | +4.0 | 43.4 | +.4 | −3.1 |
| Flour | 76.1 | +7.4 | +2.0 | 73.8 | +12.8 | +15.1 | 24.64 | +5.0 | +13.0 | 46.0 | +5.1 | +14.5 | 53.4 | +(3) | −1.1 |
| Ice cream | 90.4 | +4.7 | +3.2 | 79.3 | +10.6 | +10.4 | 27.07 | +5.7 | +6.9 | 50.8 | +6.4 | +7.2 | 54.0 | +.7 | +.2 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | 89.2 | +5.9 | +10.9 | 85.6 | +6.7 | +14.0 | 23.84 | +.8 | +2.9 | 42.7 | +.8 | +4.4 | 55.9 | +.1 | −1.3 |
| Sugar, beet | 47.4 | +9.2 | +.4 | 46.0 | +6.2 | +5.6 | 23.00 | −2.7 | +5.0 | 39.2 | −3.4 | +6.5 | 59.7 | +.4 | −1.6 |
| Sugar refining, cane | 80.6 | −.3 | −5.7 | 74.8 | +4.2 | +2.9 | 23.53 | +4.5 | +9.3 | 38.7 | +2.0 | +.8 | 60.3 | +2.2 | +8.2 |
| **Tobacco manufactures** | **57.2** | **+.5** | **−.7** | **49.2** | **+1.9** | **+3.4** | **15.35** | **+1.3** | **+4.1** | **37.8** | **+2.9** | **+2.9** | **40.9** | **−.8** | **+.1** |
| Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff | 64.0 | −.5 | −2.8 | 65.4 | +3.6 | −2.2 | 15.76 | +4.1 | +.6 | 35.5 | +4.0 | −.2 | 44.5 | +.2 | +1.5 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 56.3 | +.6 | −.4 | 47.1 | +1.5 | +4.5 | 15.26 | +.9 | +4.9 | 38.1 | +2.7 | +3.3 | 40.4 | −.9 | +.6 |
| **Paper and printing** | **97.9** | **−.4** | **+2.5** | **87.7** | **−3.1** | **+7.7** | **25.31** | **−2.7** | **+5.2** | **38.1** | **−1.8** | **+4.4** | **69.4** | **−.9** | **+.1** |
| Boxes, paper | 85.7 | +1.1 | +3.0 | 79.4 | −.5 | +7.5 | 18.79 | −1.6 | +4.4 | 39.1 | −1.1 | +7.2 | 48.4 | −.5 | −2.3 |

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, July 1936—Continued**

| Industry | Employment | | | Pay rolls | | | Average weekly earnings [1] | | | Average hours worked per week [1] | | | Average hourly earnings [1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | Index July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | | July 1936 | Percentage change from— | |
| | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 | | June 1936 | July 1935 |
| *Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923–25=100*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Nondurable goods*—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Paper and printing**—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper and pulp | 109.8 | −0.4 | +0.9 | 93.2 | −2.7 | +9.5 | $21.45 | −2.3 | +8.5 | 40.0 | −2.2 | +7.8 | 53.8 | 0 | +0.9 |
| Printing and publishing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Book and job | 89.9 | +1.3 | +3.8 | 78.9 | −1.8 | +4.1 | 27.22 | −3.1 | +[3] | 37.4 | −2.0 | +1.7 | 73.1 | −1.5 | −2.5 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 99.9 | −2.5 | +3.0 | 93.4 | −4.8 | +9.5 | 34.44 | −2.3 | +6.0 | 36.3 | −1.6 | +.9 | 92.0 | −.5 | +2.0 |
| **Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining** | **110.6** | **+2.1** | **+3.6** | **103.5** | **+.9** | **+8.5** | **24.68** | **−1.2** | **+4.8** | **38.4** | **−1.8** | **+3.3** | **64.7** | **+.7** | **+2.1** |
| Other than petroleum refining | 109.8 | +1.9 | +3.9 | 102.2 | +.5 | +9.0 | 22.70 | −1.3 | +5.0 | 39.6 | −1.7 | +3.3 | 57.8 | +.4 | +2.4 |
| Chemicals | 115.3 | +3.3 | +5.8 | 110.5 | +1.4 | +8.8 | 26.37 | −1.8 | +2.7 | 39.7 | −2.3 | +.8 | 66.4 | +.6 | +2.4 |
| Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal | 37.4 | +8.7 | −20.0 | 40.7 | +15.6 | −15.7 | 10.26 | +6.3 | +5.2 | 45.6 | +7.0 | +12.6 | 22.8 | +.8 | −5.9 |
| Druggists' preparations | 96.3 | −.2 | +1.2 | 94.6 | +1.4 | +2.5 | 22.11 | +1.6 | +1.3 | 38.7 | −.4 | +.9 | 55.3 | −2.8 | −.8 |
| Explosives | 92.2 | +4.3 | +7.0 | 88.3 | +.8 | +26.2 | 26.08 | −3.3 | +18.1 | 38.1 | −3.2 | +12.2 | 68.7 | [3] | +4.0 |
| Fertilizers | 67.4 | −.9 | −.9 | 64.1 | −4.6 | +3.4 | 14.48 | −3.7 | +4.1 | 37.5 | −2.9 | +7.8 | 38.6 | −.9 | −3.3 |
| Paints and varnishes | 112.9 | −2.1 | +4.0 | 100.4 | −5.8 | +12.9 | 24.83 | −3.8 | +8.7 | 41.5 | −4.4 | +6.4 | 59.9 | +.6 | +2.2 |
| Rayon and allied products | 353.3 | +3.3 | +7.8 | 272.8 | +4.0 | +13.6 | 20.41 | +.6 | +5.5 | 38.7 | −.4 | +2.3 | 52.8 | +1.1 | +3.3 |
| Soap | 94.6 | −3.4 | −4.7 | 93.5 | −3.3 | −.9 | 23.92 | +.1 | +4.0 | 39.1 | −.5 | +4.0 | 61.5 | +.6 | −.2 |
| Petroleum refining | 114.1 | +3.1 | +2.6 | 107.8 | +2.1 | +7.3 | 29.22 | −.9 | +4.5 | 35.4 | −2.0 | +3.1 | 83.0 | +1.1 | +1.9 |
| **Rubber products** | **84.5** | **+1.0** | **+7.9** | **77.0** | **−2.5** | **+25.6** | **25.99** | **−3.5** | **+16.3** | **37.2** | **−2.3** | **+14.1** | **69.9** | **−1.0** | **+.9** |
| Rubber boots and shoes | 60.1 | +4.6 | +17.8 | 51.5 | −3.1 | +23.6 | 18.99 | −7.4 | +4.8 | 36.8 | −6.6 | +6.0 | 51.6 | −.8 | −1.0 |
| Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes | 128.1 | −.7 | +9.0 | 114.6 | −3.8 | +20.7 | 20.57 | −3.2 | +10.8 | 39.2 | −2.8 | +10.3 | 53.4 | +.1 | +1.1 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 73.6 | +1.4 | +4.7 | 70.0 | −1.2 | +29.3 | 31.03 | −2.6 | +23.4 | 35.7 | −.5 | +20.6 | 87.5 | −1.6 | +2.4 |
| *Nonmanufacturing (indexes are based on 12-month average 1929=100)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cents | | |
| Anthracite | 48.4 | −5.6 | −2.1 | 37.2 | −11.4 | −0.9 | $22.37 | −6.1 | +1.3 | 26.9 | −7.7 | −2.0 | 83.7 | +0.5 | +1.7 |

*Nonmanufacturing (indexes are based on 12-month average 1929=100)*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coal mining: | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Cents* | | |
| Anthracite | 48.4 | −5.6 | −2.1 | 37.2 | −11.4 | −0.9 | $22.37 | −6.1 | +1.3 | 26.9 | −7.7 | −2.0 | 83.7 | +0.5 | +1.7 |
| Bituminous | 75.5 | −.4 | +7.8 | 62.6 | +1.9 | +74.4 | 21.02 | +2.2 | +61.8 | 26.5 | +3.7 | +48.7 | 79.6 | −1.2 | +7.7 |
| Metalliferous mining | 61.3 | −1.1 | +35.5 | 46.1 | −4.5 | +48.0 | 23.38 | −3.4 | +9.3 | 39.4 | −4.0 | +8.9 | 58.9 | +1.0 | +.3 |
| Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | 54.4 | +1.8 | +6.9 | 43.9 | −.4 | +27.5 | 20.24 | −2.1 | +19.2 | 42.5 | −2.8 | +18.9 | 47.6 | +.5 | −.9 |
| Crude petroleum producing [4] | 75.4 | +2.4 | −2.5 | 60.7 | +3.0 | +1.2 | 29.26 | +.6 | +3.9 | 38.1 | −.8 | +5.2 | 76.8 | +1.2 | −2.5 |
| Public utilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 73.1 | +1.4 | +4.0 | 79.9 | +3.3 | +5.6 | 29.18 | +1.8 | +1.5 | 39.5 | +3.5 | +2.1 | 76.7 | −1.4 | −.1 |
| Electric light and power and manufactured gas | 91.7 | +1.5 | +8.2 | 89.8 | +1.8 | +10.1 | 31.74 | +.4 | +1.9 | 40.4 | −.1 | +3.5 | 78.5 | +.5 | −1.1 |
| Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance | 72.4 | +.9 | +1.4 | 66.5 | −.5 | +4.8 | 29.88 | −1.4 | +3.5 | 45.9 | −1.6 | +2.4 | 63.9 | −.2 | +1.5 |
| Trade: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale | 85.4 | +1.0 | +4.0 | 69.0 | +.8 | +6.8 | 28.74 | −.1 | +2.7 | 42.8 | −.5 | +2.1 | 67.0 | +.4 | −.4 |
| Retail | 83.2 | −2.7 | +4.9 | 65.1 | −1.9 | +7.6 | 21.43 | +.8 | +2.6 | 43.5 | −.3 | +2.9 | 52.9 | +1.2 | +.1 |
| General merchandising | 90.7 | −5.9 | +6.1 | 77.3 | −4.9 | +7.4 | 18.48 | +.9 | +1.1 | 40.0 | −2.3 | +5.2 | 47.6 | +2.9 | −3.3 |
| Other than general merchandising | 81.2 | −1.7 | +4.6 | 62.6 | −1.2 | +7.7 | 23.57 | +.5 | +3.0 | 44.6 | +.2 | +2.4 | 54.4 | +.7 | +.7 |
| Hotels (year-round) [5] | 83.3 | −.8 | +3.7 | 66.0 | −.9 | +6.3 | 13.96 | −.1 | +2.6 | 48.4 | +.4 | +.8 | 28.4 | −.7 | +2.0 |
| Laundries | 90.5 | +3.7 | +7.2 | 79.0 | +4.2 | +11.5 | 16.26 | +.5 | +3.9 | 43.6 | +1.8 | +4.1 | 36.9 | −1.3 | +.2 |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 85.5 | −2.3 | +4.6 | 64.8 | −6.4 | +5.4 | 18.62 | −4.2 | +.8 | 43.1 | −1.6 | +3.1 | 43.6 | −2.6 | −.7 |
| Brokerage | (6) | (3) | +21.1 | (6) | −.4 | +28.9 | 37.45 | −.4 | +6.4 | (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) |
| Insurance | (6) | +.3 | +.4 | (6) | −.2 | +1.2 | 37.99 | −.4 | +.8 | (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) | (6) |
| Building construction | (6) | +.8 | +20.7 | (6) | −.2 | +34.8 | 27.04 | −1.0 | +12.0 | 32.2 | −.3 | +9.1 | 84.0 | −.7 | +2.9 |

[1] Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year are computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in average weekly earnings for the manufacturing groups, for all manufacturing industries combined, and for retail trade are also computed from indexes.

[2] See tables 4 and 5, and text accompanying these tables, for revised employment, pay rolls, hours, and earnings.

[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

[4] Data for March, April, May, and June 1936, revised as follows:

March employment index, 70.9; percentage change from February, +0.1; from March 1935, −4.2; pay-roll index, 56.0; percentage change from February, +0.5; from March 1935, −0.1; average weekly earnings, $29.79; percentage change from February, +0.4; from March 1935, +4.4.

April employment index, 71.3; percentage change from March, +0.6; from April 1935, −4.7; pay-roll index, 57.1; percentage change from March, +1.9; from April 1935, +0.7; average weekly earnings, $29.98; percentage change from March, +1.3; from April 1935, +5.7.

May employment index, 72.7; percentage change from April, +2.0; from May 1935, −4.4; pay-roll index, 58.0; percentage change from April, +1.6; from May 1935, +0.3; average weekly earnings, $29.53; percentage change from April, −0.4; from May 1935, +4.7.

June employment index, 73.7; percentage change from May, +1.3; from June 1935, −3.9; pay-roll index, 58.9; percentage change from May, +1.6; from June 1935, −0.4; average weekly earnings, $29.65; percentage change from May, +0.3; from June 1935, +3.5.

[5] Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

[6] Not available.

Revised Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

An examination of the basic material from which the indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, brought to light certain discrepancies in the figures for automobiles, cars (electric and steam railroad), and locomotives. These discrepancies affected the pay-roll indexes for automobiles from March 1932 to date, and both the employment and pay-roll indexes for cars (electric and steam railroad), and locomotives from June 1935 to date. The changes in

**Table 2.—Revised Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries**

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

| Industry | Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Employment* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nondurable-goods group | 1935 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 94.3 | (1) |
| Transportation group | 1935 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 87.3 | 83.6 | 75.9 | (1) | (1) | 103.2 | (1) |
| | 1936 | 101.7 | 99.0 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 104.6 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Cars, electric and steam railroad | 1935 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 48.5 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 37.9 | 43.4 | 47.4 | 43.5 |
| | 1936 | 45.4 | 48.6 | 55.0 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 63.3 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Locomotives | 1935 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 29.5 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 25.9 | 27.6 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 28.9 |
| | 1936 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 32.2 | 35.1 | 39.4 | 42.6 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| *Pay rolls* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All manufacturing industries combined | 1932 | (1) | (1) | 52.7 | 49.1 | 46.4 | 43.0 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 42.7 | 44.5 | 42.6 | 43.3 | 45.9 |
| | 1933 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 36.9 | 38.6 | 42.5 | 46.9 | 50.4 | 56.4 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 55.2 | 54.2 | 48.2 |
| | 1934 | 53.6 | 60.0 | 64.1 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 64.3 | 60.0 | 61.7 | 57.6 | 60.6 | 59.2 | 62.7 | 61.4 |
| | 1935 | 63.6 | 68.3 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 65.8 | 64.8 | 69.1 | 71.7 | 74.3 | 73.7 | 75.6 | 69.6 |
| | 1936 | 71.9 | 72.0 | 75.5 | 77.2 | 78.5 | 78.7 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Durable goods | 1932 | (1) | (1) | 39.8 | 37.5 | 36.4 | 32.7 | 29.3 | 27.8 | 27.7 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 33.6 |
| | 1933 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 24.9 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 34.2 | 37.5 | 43.2 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 35.3 |
| | 1934 | 40.9 | 46.9 | 51.6 | 56.1 | 57.4 | 55.9 | 49.1 | 49.0 | 44.9 | 45.8 | 45.5 | 49.5 | 49.4 |
| | 1935 | 51.4 | 57.3 | 59.2 | 60.4 | 58.9 | 56.5 | 54.6 | 58.0 | 59.7 | 65.1 | 66.7 | 68.3 | 59.7 |
| | 1936 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 68.4 | 72.4 | 74.6 | 75.1 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Nondurable goods group | 1934 | (1) | 76.8 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 78.0 | (1) | 73.8 | (1) | 73.9 | 79.5 | 76.7 | 79.6 | 76.7 |
| | 1935 | 79.1 | 82.4 | 83.7 | 82.3 | (1) | 77.7 | 77.8 | 83.3 | 87.0 | 86.1 | 82.7 | (1) | 82.2 |
| | 1936 | 82.3 | 82.7 | 84.7 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Transportation group | 1932 | (1) | (1) | 47.0 | 44.3 | 47.8 | 42.4 | 39.6 | 31.0 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 27.1 | 30.5 | 38.1 |
| | 1933 | 32.8 | 29.4 | 25.5 | 29.1 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 39.7 | 45.3 | 43.9 | 39.7 | 35.4 | 40.2 | 36.1 |
| | 1934 | 48.1 | 65.4 | 76.7 | 84.0 | 80.4 | 71.8 | 60.4 | 64.4 | 48.0 | 45.7 | 44.3 | 61.5 | 62.6 |
| | 1935 | 72.3 | 86.1 | 89.5 | 93.5 | 86.0 | 75.2 | 68.1 | 65.4 | 60.0 | 78.6 | 92.1 | 92.9 | 80.0 |
| | 1936 | 86.2 | 77.8 | 87.7 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 99.5 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Automobiles | 1932 | (1) | (1) | 48.6 | 44.6 | 50.8 | 44.6 | 41.2 | 31.0 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 38.8 |
| | 1933 | 34.5 | 30.6 | 25.6 | 30.6 | 38.4 | 41.1 | 43.7 | 49.9 | 47.6 | 41.2 | 35.4 | 41.2 | 38.3 |
| | 1934 | 52.2 | 73.7 | 87.9 | 96.2 | 89.9 | 76.8 | 63.3 | 68.5 | 48.6 | 46.6 | 45.9 | 68.4 | 68.2 |
| | 1935 | 82.6 | 98.8 | 100.9 | 104.9 | 94.1 | 83.7 | 76.8 | 72.2 | 64.6 | 87.5 | 104.5 | 103.8 | 89.5 |
| | 1936 | 95.7 | 83.9 | 94.4 | 109.1 | 111.1 | 107.1 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Cars, electric and steam railroad | 1935 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 47.4 | 27.8 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 38.7 | 44.6 | 51.9 | 44.4 |
| | 1936 | 47.9 | 51.7 | 59.8 | 68.1 | 67.2 | 70.2 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Locomotives | 1935 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 13.2 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 12.0 |
| | 1936 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 20.2 | 21.9 | (1) | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

[1] No revision necessary.

the industry indexes also caused modifications in the transportation group indexes for the period affected, in the durable- and nondurable-goods indexes, and in the general manufacturing indexes. The revised indexes are shown in table 2.

Corresponding corrections for average weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Revised Average Weekly Earnings, Average Hours Worked Per Week, and Average Hourly Earnings in Automobiles, Electric- and Steam-Railroad Cars, and Locomotives

| Year and month | Average weekly earnings | | | Average hours worked per week | | | Average hourly earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average in month indicated | Percentage change from— | | Average in month indicated | Percentage change from— | | Average in month indicated | Percentage change from— | |
| | | Preceding month | Same month preceding year | | Preceding month | Same month preceding year | | Preceding month | Same month preceding year |
| *Automobiles* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1932: March | $22.44 | −8.9 | −22.0 | | | | | | |
| *Cars, electric- and steam-railroad* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1935: June | 20.91 | −10.4 | 0 | 33.2 | −9.3 | −8.8 | 63.2 | −1.1 | +7.8 |
| July | 19.32 | −8.1 | −0.6 | 31.5 | −5.1 | −5.9 | 61.7 | −2.8 | +4.4 |
| August | 20.43 | +6.9 | −2.6 | 33.6 | +6.7 | −4.5 | 61.1 | +.3 | +1.7 |
| September | 20.46 | −.5 | +7.8 | 34.2 | +2.4 | +9.8 | 59.8 | −2.9 | −2.6 |
| October | 21.86 | +6.8 | +8.8 | 36.4 | +6.4 | +10.0 | 60.1 | +.5 | −1.5 |
| November | 21.83 | +.7 | +11.5 | 35.5 | −2.5 | [1] +7.6 | 61.6 | [1] +3.4 | +3.4 |
| December | 23.25 | +6.5 | +18.6 | 37.3 | +5.1 | +14.4 | 62.4 | +1.3 | +3.6 |
| 1936: January | 22.40 | −3.7 | +14.0 | 36.2 | −3.0 | +11.7 | 61.9 | −.8 | +2.5 |
| February | 22.58 | +.8 | +7.2 | 36.1 | −.2 | +4.7 | 62.5 | +.9 | +2.4 |
| March | 23.12 | [1] +2.3 | +4.2 | 37.2 | +2.9 | +3.9 | 62.1 | −.6 | +.6 |
| April | 23.80 | +2.9 | +1.7 | 38.1 | +2.3 | +3.2 | 62.5 | +.6 | −.9 |
| May | 23.37 | −1.8 | +.7 | 38.0 | −.1 | +4.5 | 61.5 | −1.7 | −2.9 |
| June | 23.52 | +.9 | +13.5 | 38.7 | +1.8 | +17.3 | 60.8 | [1] −.9 | −2.6 |
| *Locomotives* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1935: June | 22.10 | −2.3 | −0.5 | 33.7 | −2.9 | −6.0 | 65.6 | +0.8 | +4.7 |
| July | 19.57 | −9.1 | −11.7 | 31.0 | −5.8 | −13.4 | 63.1 | −3.5 | +1.1 |
| August | 20.87 | +2.7 | −9.0 | 32.5 | +1.9 | −10.0 | 64.2 | +.8 | +.4 |
| September | 21.43 | +2.7 | −7.0 | 33.4 | +3.1 | −7.2 | 64.2 | −.2 | −.2 |
| October | 22.99 | +7.3 | +3.2 | 36.8 | +10.2 | +3.7 | 62.6 | −2.5 | −.8 |
| November | 22.55 | −1.9 | +2.1 | 36.6 | −.5 | +5.6 | 61.6 | −1.6 | −3.9 |
| December | 23.98 | +6.3 | +5.9 | 38.9 | +6.3 | +10.0 | 61.6 | 0 | −4.4 |
| 1936: January | 20.81 | −13.1 | −4.1 | [1] 33.6 | −13.9 | −3.3 | 62.0 | +1.0 | −1.0 |
| February | 22.99 | +10.8 | +5.8 | 36.8 | +10.8 | +7.4 | 62.5 | +.1 | −1.6 |
| March | 23.71 | +3.1 | +6.4 | 37.9 | +2.9 | +9.9 | 62.6 | +.2 | −3.2 |
| April | 24.26 | +4.7 | +8.0 | [1] 39.0 | +4.3 | +12.4 | 62.3 | +.3 | −3.7 |
| May | 24.89 | +2.6 | +11.8 | 39.5 | +1.3 | +16.1 | 63.1 | +1.3 | −3.4 |
| June | 24.99 | +.4 | +14.9 | 39.4 | −.1 | +19.4 | 63.4 | +.6 | −3.6 |

[1] Same as previously published.

## Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1935 to July 1936

Indexes of employment and pay rolls are given in tables 4 and 5 for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable- and nondurable-goods groups of manufacturing industries separately, and for 13 nonmanufacturing industries including 2 subgroups under retail trade, by months, January 1935 to July 1936, inclusive. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to July 1936.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average 1923–25 taken as 100. In July 1936 reports were received from 24,618 establishments employing 4,251,798 workers, whose weekly earnings were $95,224,262. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the monthly survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The indexes for nonmanufacturing industries are also computed from data supplied by reporting establishments, but the base is the 12-month average for 1929 as 100.

Data for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are based on reports of the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for the week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

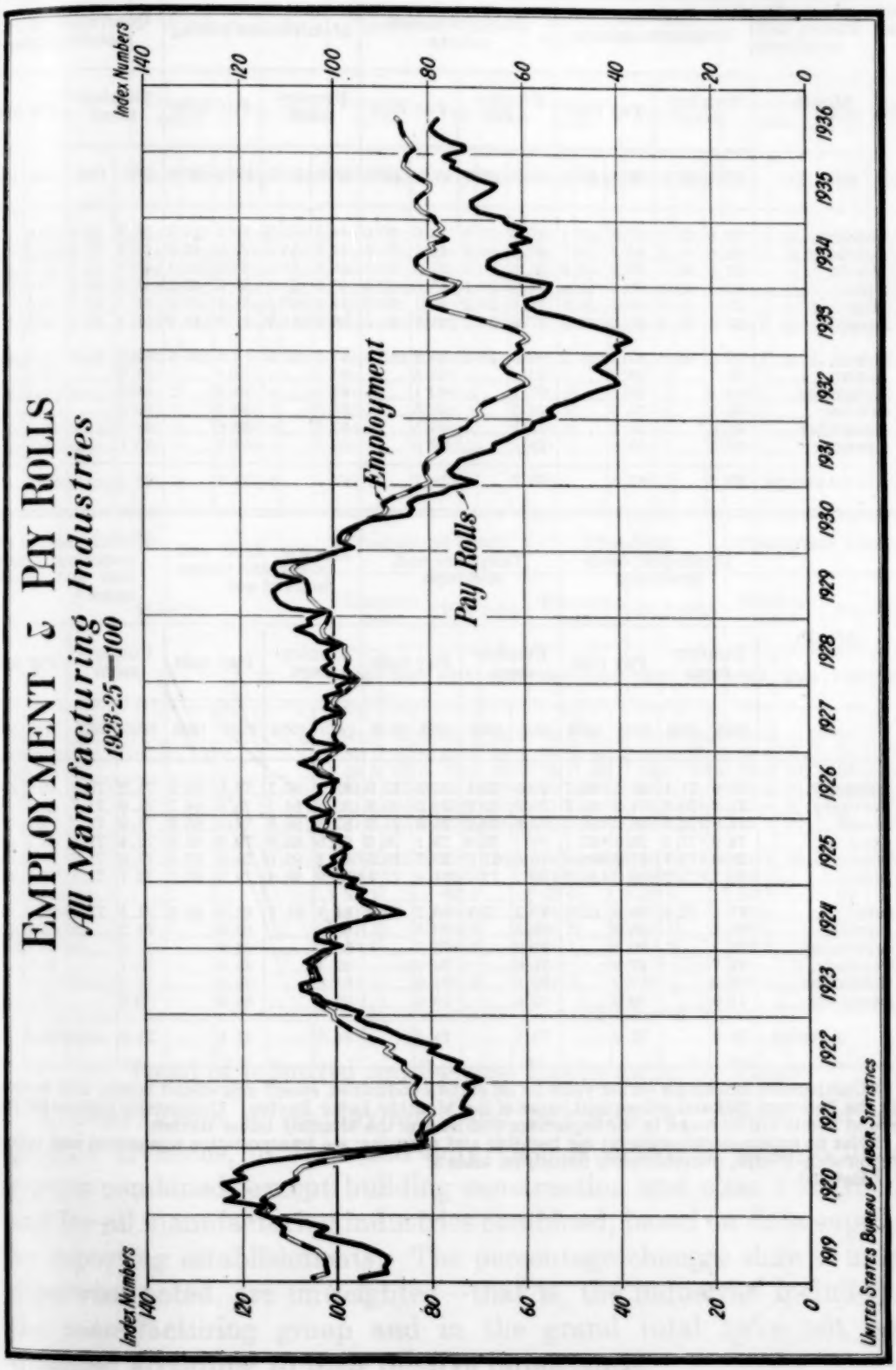
**Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups, January 1935 to July 1936** [1]

[3-year average 1923–25=100]

| Month | Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | | | Durable goods | | | | Nondurable goods | | | |
| | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | |
| | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 78.8 | 82.9 | [2]63.6 | [2]71.9 | 66.2 | 74.4 | [2]51.4 | [2]63.8 | 92.4 | 92.1 | [2]79.1 | [2]82.3 |
| February | 81.4 | [2]83.1 | [2]68.3 | [2]72.0 | 69.4 | 74.4 | [2]57.3 | [2]63.6 | 94.2 | 92.6 | [2]82.4 | [2]82.7 |
| March | 82.5 | 84.1 | [2]70.0 | [2]75.5 | 71.0 | 75.7 | [2]59.2 | [2]68.4 | 95.0 | 93.2 | [2]83.7 | [2]84.7 |
| April | 82.6 | 85.1 | [2]70.0 | [2]77.2 | 71.8 | 77.6 | [2]60.4 | [2]72.4 | 94.2 | 93.1 | [2]82.3 | 83.3 |
| May | 81.2 | 85.7 | [2]67.8 | [2]78.5 | 71.4 | 79.2 | [2]58.9 | [2]74.6 | 91.8 | 92.7 | 79.2 | 83.4 |
| June | 79.7 | 86.0 | [2]65.8 | [2]78.7 | 69.7 | 79.9 | [2]56.5 | [2]75.1 | 90.6 | 92.6 | [2]77.7 | 83.3 |
| July | 79.7 | 86.8 | [2]64.8 | 77.8 | 69.4 | 79.7 | [2]54.6 | 72.1 | 90.8 | 94.4 | [2]77.8 | 85.2 |
| August | 82.0 | ------ | [2]69.1 | ------ | 70.5 | ------ | [2]58.0 | ------ | 94.3 | ------ | [2]83.3 | ------ |
| September | 83.7 | ------ | [2]71.7 | ------ | 71.2 | ------ | [2]59.7 | ------ | 97.1 | ------ | [2]87.0 | ------ |
| October | 85.3 | ------ | [2]74.3 | ------ | 74.9 | ------ | [2]65.1 | ------ | 96.4 | ------ | [2]86.1 | ------ |
| November | 85.0 | ------ | [2]73.7 | ------ | 76.1 | ------ | [2]66.7 | ------ | 94.6 | ------ | 82.7 | ------ |
| December | 84.6 | ------ | [2]75.6 | ------ | 75.7 | ------ | [2]68.3 | ------ | [2]94.3 | ------ | 85.0 | ------ |
| Average | 82.2 | ------ | [2]69.6 | ------ | 71.4 | ------ | [2]59.7 | ------ | 93.8 | ------ | [2]82.2 | ------ |

[1] Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the May 1935 Monthly Labor Review, supplemented by the tables on revised indexes in the December 1935 Monthly Labor Review and this issue of the Labor Review.

[2] Revised. See tables 2 and 3.


EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS
All Manufacturing Industries
1923-25=100
Index Numbers
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Employment
Pay Rolls
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to July 1936 [1]

[12-month average 1929=100]

| Month | Anthracite mining | | | | Bituminous-coal mining | | | | Metalliferous mining | | | | Quarrying and nonmetallic mining | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | |
| | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 62.9 | 59.1 | 57.5 | 54.4 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 59.6 | 70.6 | 44.3 | 54.2 | 30.1 | 41.7 | 36.9 | 39.4 | 20.8 | 25.5 |
| February | 64.4 | 61.2 | 64.3 | 76.7 | 81.1 | 80.2 | 66.1 | 78.4 | 44.3 | 55.5 | 29.9 | 42.8 | 37.3 | 36.9 | 22.2 | 23.9 |
| March | 51.4 | 52.5 | 38.9 | 42.6 | 81.6 | 80.4 | 67.5 | 70.2 | 45.0 | 55.9 | 30.9 | 45.1 | 40.5 | 42.2 | 24.9 | 30.9 |
| April | 52.6 | 49.8 | 49.9 | 28.6 | 74.3 | 77.5 | 45.0 | 62.6 | 46.0 | 57.5 | 31.8 | 45.5 | 45.3 | 48.4 | 28.9 | 36.1 |
| May | 53.5 | 54.9 | 49.5 | 56.3 | 75.3 | 76.2 | 49.1 | 62.2 | 44.4 | 60.8 | 31.4 | 47.7 | 49.5 | 52.0 | 32.8 | 42.1 |
| June | 56.8 | 51.2 | 66.0 | 42.0 | 77.9 | 75.7 | 64.7 | 61.5 | 46.0 | 61.9 | 31.5 | 48.2 | 50.4 | 53.5 | 33.8 | 44.0 |
| July | 49.4 | 48.4 | 37.5 | 37.2 | 70.0 | 75.5 | 35.9 | 62.6 | 45.2 | 61.3 | 31.1 | 46.1 | 50.9 | 54.4 | 34.4 | 43.9 |
| August | 38.7 | ..... | 28.3 | ..... | 73.4 | ..... | 45.8 | ..... | 46.3 | ..... | 33.4 | ..... | 51.0 | ..... | 36.3 | ..... |
| September | 46.0 | ..... | 38.2 | ..... | 77.1 | ..... | 60.1 | ..... | 48.9 | ..... | 35.4 | ..... | 50.0 | ..... | 35.4 | ..... |
| October | 58.8 | ..... | 55.9 | ..... | 74.3 | ..... | 69.8 | ..... | 51.6 | ..... | 38.7 | ..... | 50.0 | ..... | 36.5 | ..... |
| November | 46.6 | ..... | 28.4 | ..... | 76.1 | ..... | 65.5 | ..... | 52.6 | ..... | 39.6 | ..... | 46.7 | ..... | 32.1 | ..... |
| December | 57.3 | ..... | 55.4 | ..... | 79.1 | ..... | 69.5 | ..... | 53.5 | ..... | 43.2 | ..... | 43.1 | ..... | 29.7 | ..... |
| Average | 53.2 | ..... | 47.5 | ..... | 76.7 | ..... | 58.2 | ..... | 47.3 | ..... | 33.9 | ..... | 46.0 | ..... | 30.7 | ..... |

| Month | Crude-petroleum producing | | | | Telephone and telegraph | | | | Electric light and power, and manufactured gas | | | | Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance [2] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | |
| | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 9136 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 74.9 | 71.1 | 55.5 | 55.7 | 70.5 | 70.1 | 73.9 | 75.0 | 82.7 | 86.1 | 78.0 | 84.8 | 71.2 | 70.7 | 62.9 | 65.0 |
| February | 74.2 | 70.8 | 54.9 | 55.7 | 70.0 | 69.9 | 72.9 | 76.2 | 82.2 | 86.1 | 78.3 | 84.7 | 71.0 | 71.7 | 63.1 | 68.3 |
| March | 74.0 | [3] 70.9 | 56.0 | [3] 56.0 | 69.8 | 70.2 | 75.3 | 77.2 | 82.3 | 86.8 | 79.4 | 85.9 | 71.3 | 71.2 | 63.4 | 67.8 |
| April | 74.9 | [3] 71.3 | 56.7 | [3] 57.1 | 69.7 | 70.8 | 73.1 | 76.0 | 82.6 | 88.0 | 79.0 | 86.2 | 71.4 | 71.3 | 63.3 | 65.9 |
| May | 76.0 | [3] 72.7 | 57.8 | [3] 58.0 | 70.0 | 71.6 | 73.7 | 78.5 | 83.3 | 89.0 | 79.8 | 87.0 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 63.6 | 66.1 |
| June | 76.7 | [3] 73.7 | 59.2 | [3] 58.9 | 70.2 | 72.1 | 74.4 | 77.4 | 83.9 | 90.4 | 79.8 | 88.1 | 71.7 | 71.7 | 63.9 | 66.8 |
| July | 77.4 | 75.4 | 59.9 | 60.7 | 70.3 | 73.1 | 75.7 | 79.9 | 84.8 | 91.7 | 81.5 | 89.8 | 71.5 | 72.4 | 63.4 | 66.5 |
| August | 76.3 | ..... | 58.9 | ..... | 70.5 | ..... | 75.5 | ..... | 86.8 | ..... | 82.8 | ..... | 71.2 | ..... | 63.3 | ..... |
| September | 75.1 | ..... | 60.9 | ..... | 70.4 | ..... | 73.8 | ..... | 86.9 | ..... | 84.5 | ..... | 71.0 | ..... | 64.0 | ..... |
| October | 74.7 | ..... | 57.9 | ..... | 70.0 | ..... | 74.9 | ..... | 87.4 | ..... | 84.4 | ..... | 71.1 | ..... | 64.1 | ..... |
| November | 73.0 | ..... | 57.2 | ..... | 69.8 | ..... | 74.9 | ..... | 87.6 | ..... | 83.4 | ..... | 71.1 | ..... | 63.8 | ..... |
| December | 71.9 | ..... | 59.9 | ..... | 69.6 | ..... | 75.6 | ..... | 86.8 | ..... | 86.0 | ..... | 70.5 | ..... | 66.1 | ..... |
| Average | 74.9 | ..... | 57.9 | ..... | 70.1 | ..... | 74.5 | ..... | 84.8 | ..... | 81.4 | ..... | 71.2 | ..... | 63.7 | ..... |

[1] Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 3.

[3] Revised.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to July 1936—Continued

[12-month average 1929=100]

| Month | Wholesale trade | | | | Total retail trade | | | | Retail trade—general merchandising | | | | Retail trade—other than general merchandising | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | |
| | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 84.2 | 85.6 | 63.9 | 66.6 | 78.5 | 80.4 | 59.7 | 62.1 | 87.3 | 88.2 | 73.5 | 76.4 | 77.4 | 78.4 | 56.9 | 59.1 |
| February | 84.6 | 85.0 | 64.6 | 66.6 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 59.3 | 61.6 | 86.2 | 85.1 | 72.3 | 73.9 | 77.3 | 78.3 | 56.6 | 59.1 |
| March | 84.0 | 85.6 | 65.2 | 69.0 | 80.2 | 81.9 | 60.4 | 63.5 | 88.6 | 90.9 | 74.1 | 77.3 | 78.0 | 79.5 | 57.6 | 60.7 |
| April | 83.2 | 85.7 | 64.8 | 67.9 | 83.5 | 85.2 | 62.5 | 65.3 | 94.4 | 97.4 | 77.5 | 81.0 | 80.7 | 82.0 | 59.4 | 62.1 |
| May | 82.5 | 84.6 | 64.6 | 68.2 | 82.2 | 85.0 | 62.0 | 65.8 | 91.3 | 95.5 | 76.3 | 80.8 | 79.8 | 82.3 | 59.0 | 62.7 |
| June | 82.1 | 84.6 | 64.6 | 68.4 | 82.2 | [1]85.5 | 62.5 | 66.4 | 91.2 | [1]96.4 | 76.7 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 82.6 | 59.5 | 63.3 |
| July | 82.1 | 85.4 | 64.6 | 69.0 | 79.3 | 83.2 | 60.5 | 65.1 | 85.5 | 90.7 | 72.0 | 77.3 | 77.7 | 81.2 | 58.1 | 62.6 |
| August | 82.7 | ----- | 64.8 | ----- | 78.0 | ----- | 59.3 | ----- | 83.1 | ----- | 69.5 | ----- | 76.7 | ----- | 57.2 | ----- |
| September | 83.7 | ----- | 67.2 | ----- | 81.8 | ----- | 62.5 | ----- | 92.2 | ----- | 77.2 | ----- | 79.1 | ----- | 59.4 | ----- |
| October | 85.7 | ----- | 66.8 | ----- | 83.8 | ----- | 63.2 | ----- | 97.1 | ----- | 79.8 | ----- | 80.3 | ----- | 59.8 | ----- |
| November | 86.4 | ----- | 66.9 | ----- | 84.6 | ----- | 63.4 | ----- | 101.6 | ----- | 82.0 | ----- | 80.1 | ----- | 59.6 | ----- |
| December | 86.8 | ----- | 68.6 | ----- | 92.9 | ----- | 69.3 | ----- | 131.7 | ----- | 104.5 | ----- | 82.7 | ----- | 62.0 | ----- |
| Average | 84.0 | ----- | 65.6 | ----- | 82.3 | ----- | 62.1 | ----- | 94.2 | ----- | 78.0 | ----- | 79.1 | ----- | 58.8 | ----- |

| Month | Year-round hotels | | | | Laundries | | | | Dyeing and cleaning | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | | Employment | | Pay rolls | |
| | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| January | 80.3 | 81.9 | 62.2 | 64.9 | 79.6 | 81.5 | 63.9 | 68.3 | 70.3 | 71.5 | 50.4 | 51.6 |
| February | 81.1 | 82.8 | 63.5 | 66.5 | 79.6 | 81.2 | 64.1 | 67.8 | 69.6 | 70.3 | 49.8 | 49.0 |
| March | 80.8 | 82.8 | 63.9 | 66.0 | 79.7 | 82.1 | 64.6 | 69.9 | 72.5 | 74.7 | 53.5 | 56.4 |
| April | 81.1 | 83.2 | 63.6 | 66.3 | 80.0 | 83.2 | 65.5 | 70.9 | 79.9 | 81.8 | 61.9 | 64.1 |
| May | 81.6 | 84.1 | 63.7 | 67.0 | 81.1 | 85.5 | 66.6 | 75.6 | 80.9 | 87.3 | 61.7 | 72.2 |
| June | 81.3 | 83.9 | 63.5 | 66.6 | 82.3 | 87.2 | 68.2 | 75.8 | 83.6 | 87.5 | 65.7 | 69.2 |
| July | 80.3 | 83.3 | 62.1 | 66.0 | 84.4 | 90.5 | 70.9 | 79.0 | 81.7 | 85.5 | 61.5 | 64.8 |
| August | 80.7 | ----- | 62.0 | ----- | 84.2 | ----- | 69.2 | ----- | 79.4 | ----- | 58.2 | ----- |
| September | 81.1 | ----- | 63.1 | ----- | 83.0 | ----- | 67.9 | ----- | 82.1 | ----- | 63.1 | ----- |
| October | 81.6 | ----- | 64.3 | ----- | 81.9 | ----- | 67.1 | ----- | 80.4 | ----- | 61.1 | ----- |
| November | 81.5 | ----- | 64.8 | ----- | 81.3 | ----- | 66.7 | ----- | 76.3 | ----- | 55.4 | ----- |
| December | 80.8 | ----- | 64.2 | ----- | 81.1 | ----- | 67.5 | ----- | 73.4 | ----- | 52.9 | ----- |
| Average | 81.0 | ----- | 63.4 | ----- | 81.5 | ----- | 66.9 | ----- | 77.5 | ----- | 57.9 | ----- |

[1] Revised.

## Trend of Industrial and Business Employment, by States

A COMPARISON of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in June and July 1936 is shown in table 6 for all groups combined, except building construction and class I railroads, and for all manufacturing industries combined, based on data supplied by reporting establishments. The percentage changes shown, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted—that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

The totals for all groups combined and for all manufacturing industries combined include figures for miscellaneous manufacturing industries in addition to the 16 nonmanufacturing and 90 manufacturing industries presented in table 1.

## Table 6.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in June and July 1936, by Geographic Divisions and by States

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

| Geographic division and State | Total—all industry groups | | | | | Manufacturing | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll, July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 |
| | | | | Dollars | | | | | Dollars | |
| **New England** | **13,771** | **843,095** | **+1.2** | **18,379,792** | **+2.1** | **3,427** | **572,621** | **+1.8** | **11,737,076** | **+3.1** |
| Maine | 793 | 55,440 | +5.3 | 1,054,923 | +7.9 | 285 | 44,856 | +4.7 | 821,086 | +8.2 |
| New Hampshire | 637 | 36,524 | +4.3 | 730,968 | +6.9 | 202 | 28,971 | +4.5 | 558,591 | +8.1 |
| Vermont | 478 | 17,628 | +.3 | 369,287 | −.2 | 149 | 10,896 | −2.5 | 221,397 | −2.4 |
| Massachusetts | [1] *8,632* | *461,760* | *+1.3* | *10,330,324* | *+2.0* | *1,632* | *266,070* | *+2.7* | *5,529,181* | *+4.7* |
| Rhode Island | 1,225 | 85,831 | +.8 | 1,747,638 | +2.4 | 418 | 66,960 | +1.0 | 1,269,797 | +2.7 |
| Connecticut | 2,006 | 185,912 | −.3 | 4,146,652 | +.2 | 741 | 154,868 | −.4 | 3,337,024 | +[2] |
| **Middle Atlantic** | **33,651** | **1,994,017** | **−.4** | **48,809,862** | **−.6** | **4,696** | **1,018,951** | **+.8** | **23,877,801** | **+.7** |
| New York | 22,266 | 906,337 | −.7 | 23,427,973 | +.1 | [3] *1,922* | *407,145* | *+.7* | *10,278,820* | *+1.7* |
| New Jersey | 3,506 | 296,723 | −.3 | 7,170,305 | −.9 | [4] *727* | *229,544* | *−.7* | *5,410,828* | *−.8* |
| Pennsylvania | 7,879 | 790,957 | −.1 | 18,211,584 | −1.4 | *2,047* | *382,262* | *+1.8* | *8,188,153* | *+.2* |
| **East North Central** | **20,222** | **2,049,163** | **−.5** | **50,645,198** | **−3.6** | **7,328** | **1,566,849** | **−.4** | **39,914,387** | **−.7** |
| Ohio | 8,312 | 584,217 | +.3 | 14,340,107 | −2.6 | 2,522 | 428,331 | +.9 | 10,654,745 | −3.3 |
| Indiana | *2,492* | *231,427* | *−2.5* | *5,308,177* | *−7.6* | *910* | *192,737* | *−3.1* | *4,389,218* | *−8.9* |
| Illinois | [5] *4,688* | *541,509* | *+.3* | *13,000,236* | *−.9* | *2,232* | *358,145* | *+.6* | *8,536,984* | *−1.0* |
| Michigan | 3,738 | 511,310 | −1.9 | 13,993,084 | −5.4 | *926* | *442,516* | *−1.9* | *13,128,885* | *−5.8* |
| Wisconsin | [6] *992* | *180,700* | *+1.6* | *4,004,194* | *−3.8* | *738* | *145,120* | [7] *+2.9* | *93,204,555* | [7] *−3.3* |
| **West North Central** | **11,677** | **412,993** | **+1.2** | **9,417,239** | **+1.1** | **2,406** | **209,199** | **+3.1** | **4,660,168** | **+2.4** |
| Minnesota | 2,175 | 87,701 | +4.7 | 2,062,587 | +3.2 | 415 | 41,682 | +10.5 | 949,968 | +6.5 |
| Iowa | 1,776 | 61,722 | −1.2 | 1,340,469 | −3.9 | 417 | 35,049 | −1.0 | 752,243 | −6.8 |
| Missouri | 3,174 | 162,183 | +.3 | 3,697,536 | +1.4 | 866 | 88,983 | +1.4 | 1,934,408 | +3.4 |
| North Dakota | 526 | 5,273 | +.4 | 122,046 | −1.1 | 44 | 773 | −.1 | 19,382 | −2.0 |
| South Dakota | 486 | 5,950 | +2.4 | 132,436 | +.8 | 39 | 2,016 | +5.1 | 45,209 | +3.6 |
| Nebraska | 1,578 | 31,824 | +1.5 | 727,988 | +2.3 | 159 | 12,038 | +3.6 | 282,020 | +4.3 |
| Kansas | [8] *1,962* | *58,340* | *+1.1* | *1,334,177* | *+1.6* | *466* | *28,658* | *+3.3* | *676,938* | *+4.9* |
| **South Atlantic** | **10,889** | **760,272** | **+.9** | **14,189,450** | **+.4** | **2,660** | **505,097** | **+1.6** | **8,596,814** | **+1.0** |
| Delaware | 214 | 15,113 | +2.8 | 340,230 | +2.4 | 84 | 10,921 | +5.3 | 236,022 | +3.2 |
| Maryland | *1,498* | *112,895* | *+.8* | *2,521,590* | *+.3* | *509* | *75,552* | [7] *+1.7* | *1,646,566* | [7] *−.1* |
| District of Columbia | 1,051 | 36,027 | −1.6 | 874,934 | −1.7 | 38 | 3,175 | −.2 | 105,918 | −1.5 |
| Virginia | 2,224 | 100,688 | +1.8 | 1,895,354 | +1.6 | 460 | 67,728 | +2.7 | 1,238,303 | +2.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,269 | 145,095 | −.4 | 3,242,749 | −1.5 | 255 | 56,456 | −.4 | 1,255,788 | −2.6 |
| North Carolina | 1,397 | 145,826 | +1.2 | 2,104,257 | +1.6 | 567 | 134,685 | +1.1 | 1,906,805 | +1.7 |
| South Carolina | 749 | 68,551 | +1.6 | 963,303 | +2.5 | 205 | 61,301 | +1.7 | 828,299 | +2.7 |
| Georgia | 1,434 | 102,199 | +2.1 | 1,609,687 | +1.7 | 357 | 78,567 | +2.6 | 1,110,713 | +2.8 |
| Florida | 1,053 | 33,878 | −.7 | 637,346 | −1.5 | 185 | 16,712 | −.2 | 268,400 | −2.8 |
| **East South Central** | **4,641** | **271,571** | **+2.0** | **4,768,427** | **+1.7** | **991** | **170,537** | **+2.5** | **2,821,823** | **+1.4** |
| Kentucky | 1,483 | 81,364 | +1.6 | 1,627,478 | +2.2 | 306 | 35,591 | +1.1 | 703,528 | −.2 |
| Tennessee | 1,356 | 94,280 | +1.6 | 1,608,961 | +.9 | 371 | 70,368 | +1.9 | 1,150,442 | +.5 |
| Alabama | 1,250 | 81,648 | +2.9 | 1,300,303 | +2.4 | 231 | 56,592 | +4.1 | 852,831 | +4.0 |
| Mississippi | 552 | 14,279 | +2.1 | 231,685 | +1.3 | 83 | 7,986 | +3.4 | 115,022 | +1.6 |
| **West South Central** | **3,670** | **151,179** | **−.4** | **3,130,041** | **−.6** | **914** | **78,557** | **−.3** | **1,540,046** | **+.3** |
| Arkansas | [9] *515* | *23,833* | *−.2* | *402,632* | *−1.5* | *216* | *17,273* | [3] | *275,941* | *−.3* |
| Louisiana | 1,012 | 43,415 | −2.0 | 809,644 | −1.2 | 230 | 22,098 | −3.7 | 362,551 | −2.7 |
| Oklahoma | 1,362 | 39,532 | +.8 | 889,120 | −.6 | 129 | 11,313 | +1.9 | 245,875 | +.6 |
| Texas | *781* | *44,399* | *−.1* | *1,028,645* | *+.4* | *339* | *27,873* | *+1.4* | *655,679* | *+2.2* |

[1] Includes banks and trust companies, construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional services, and trucking and handling.
[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[3] Includes laundering and cleaning, water, light, and power.
[4] Includes laundries.
[5] Includes automobile and miscellaneous services, restaurants, and building and contracting.
[6] Includes construction, but does not include hotels, restaurants, or public works.
[7] Weighted percentage change.
[8] Includes financial institutions, construction, miscellaneous services, restaurants.
[9] Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.

Table 6.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in June and July 1936 by Geographic Divisions and by States—Continued

| Geographic division and State | Total—all industry groups | | | | | Manufacturing | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll, July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 |
| | | | | *Dollars* | | | | | *Dollars* | |
| **Mountain** | **4,253** | **123,803** | **+3.7** | **2,884,248** | **+1.6** | **570** | **39,580** | **+10.6** | **894,538** | **+4.7** |
| Montana | 660 | 17,860 | +4.0 | 463,763 | +6.0 | 75 | 5,057 | +7.3 | 123,964 | +1.4 |
| Idaho | 471 | 10,005 | +4.1 | 229,452 | +1.2 | 52 | 3,657 | +7.6 | 83,595 | +3.0 |
| Wyoming | 319 | 8,498 | +1.6 | 218,782 | −.2 | 40 | 1,833 | +3.6 | 52,315 | +3.2 |
| Colorado | 1,125 | 41,512 | +4.0 | 969,218 | +3.4 | 192 | 15,781 | +8.5 | 373,801 | +6.3 |
| New Mexico | 325 | 6,659 | +2.3 | 140,149 | +3.9 | 31 | 689 | +9.4 | 13,336 | +9.2 |
| Arizona | 522 | 14,270 | −3.1 | 334,032 | −5.4 | 45 | 2,917 | +.6 | 65,160 | −1.9 |
| Utah | 611 | 21,812 | +10.4 | 444,077 | +1.4 | 108 | 8,760 | +25.7 | 157,796 | +8.6 |
| Nevada | 220 | 3,187 | −5.1 | 84,775 | −6.9 | 27 | 886 | +1.4 | 24,571 | −1.5 |
| **Pacific** | **6,784** | **424,201** | **+2.7** | **10,608,184** | **+.9** | **2,160** | **236,201** | **+5.0** | **5,756,880** | **+.8** |
| Washington | 3,112 | 97,767 | +1.2 | 2,361,143 | −1.4 | 559 | 55,648 | +2.8 | 1,274,852 | −3.8 |
| Oregon | 1,357 | 48,568 | +2.0 | 1,165,452 | +2.0 | 281 | 26,800 | +2.8 | 603,620 | +1.9 |
| California [10] | *2,315* | *277,866* | *+3.4* | *7,081,585* | *+1.5* | *1,320* | *153,753* | *+6.2* | *3,878,408* | *+2.3* |

[10] Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

## Industrial and Business Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of July employment and pay rolls with the June totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 7. The changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in both months.

In addition to reports included in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey by the Bureau, reports have also been secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. As information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 7.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in June and July 1936, by Principal Cities

| City | Number of establishments | Number on pay roll July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 | Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1936 | Percentage change from June 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York, N. Y. | 16,785 | 664,038 | −1.6 | $17,677,464 | −0.7 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 4,186 | 401,760 | +.2 | 10,405,886 | −.6 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 2,489 | 214,294 | +.3 | 5,278,451 | +.5 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 1,570 | 335,472 | −2.3 | 9,872,225 | −3.9 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 2,684 | 128,913 | +1.4 | 3,329,691 | +1.7 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 1,783 | 133,827 | +.6 | 3,377,714 | −2.6 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 1,543 | 121,480 | +.6 | 2,850,477 | +1.3 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1,257 | 87,866 | −.4 | 1,997,175 | −1.9 |
| Boston, Mass. | 4,068 | 170,083 | +1.2 | 4,096,417 | +2.8 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1,415 | 187,277 | −.7 | 4,745,196 | −2.7 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 1,414 | 79,106 | +1.2 | 2,091,093 | +.9 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1,030 | 75,887 | −1.0 | 1,870,314 | −.9 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 728 | 73,971 | −1.3 | 1,802,541 | −3.6 |

## Public Employment

EMPLOYMENT created by the Federal Government includes employment in the regular agencies of the Government, employment on the various construction programs wholly or partially financed by Federal funds, and employment on relief-work projects.

Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works was extended to June 30, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The Works Program was inaugurated by the President in a series of Executive orders by authority of Public Resolution No. 11, approved April 8, 1935. Employment created by this program includes employment on Federal projects and employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Federal projects are those conducted by Federal agencies which have received allotments from the Works Program fund. Projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are those projects conducted under the supervision of the W. P. A.

The emergency conservation program (Civilian Conservation Corps) created in April 1933 has been further extended under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

### Executive Service of the Federal Government

STATISTICS of employment in the executive branches of the Federal Government in July 1935, June 1936, and July 1936 are given in table 8.

**Table 8.—Employees in the Executive Service of the U. S. Government, July 1935, June and July 1936[1]**

[Subject to revision]

| Item | District of Columbia[2] | | | Outside District of Columbia | | | Entire service[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Total | Permanent | Temporary[3] | Total | Permanent | Temporary[3] | Total |
| Number of employees: | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1935 | 94,222 | 10,525 | 104,747 | 527,515 | 103,619 | 631,134 | 621,737 | 114,144 | 735,881 |
| June 1936 | 107,913 | 9,557 | 117,470 | 604,503 | 102,653 | 707,156 | 712,416 | 112,210 | 824,626 |
| July 1936 | 107,138 | 9,123 | 116,261 | 609,396 | 105,204 | 714,600 | 716,534 | 114,327 | [4]830,861 |
| Percentage change: | | | | | | | | | |
| July 1935 to July 1936 | +13.71 | −13.32 | +10.99 | +15.52 | +1.53 | +13.22 | +15.25 | +.16 | +12.91 |
| June 1936 to July 1936 | −0.72 | −4.54 | −1.03 | +0.81 | +2.49 | +1.05 | +0.58 | +1.89 | +0.76 |
| Labor turn-over, July 1936: | | | | | | | | | |
| Additions[5] | 1,941 | 1,407 | 3,348 | 12,596 | 22,399 | 34,995 | 14,537 | 23,806 | 38,343 |
| Separations[5] | 2,951 | 1,521 | 4,472 | 8,862 | 17,855 | 26,717 | 11,813 | 19,376 | 31,189 |
| Turn-over rate per 100 | 1.81 | 15.06 | 2.86 | 1.46 | 17.18 | 3.76 | 1.65 | 17.11 | 3.77 |

[1] Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month.
[2] Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.
[3] Not including field employees of Post Office Department or 29,906 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $1,489,766.
[4] Includes 919 employees by transfer previously reported as separations by transfer not actual additions for July.
[5] Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

The monthly record of employment in the executive departments of the United States Government from July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive, is shown in table 9.

Table 9.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States Government by Months, July 1935 to July 1936

[Subject to revision]

| Month | District of Columbia | Outside District of Columbia | Total | Month | District of Columbia | Outside District of Columbia | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1935* | | | | *1936* | | | |
| July | 104,747 | 631,134 | 735,881 | January | 111,800 | 689,499 | 801,299 |
| August | 107,037 | 663,086 | 770,123 | February | 112,708 | 687,626 | 800,334 |
| September | 109,197 | 678,229 | 787,426 | March | 112,739 | 693,665 | 806,404 |
| October | 110,585 | 687,115 | 797,700 | April | 115,422 | 695,345 | 810,767 |
| November | 111,199 | 690,202 | 801,401 | May | 117,229 | 700,999 | 818,228 |
| December | 112,091 | 704,135 | 816,226 | June | 117,470 | 707,156 | 824,626 |
| | | | | July | 116,261 | 714,600 | 830,861 |

## Construction Projects Financed by the Public Works Administration

DETAILS concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during July[1] on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 10, by type of project.

Federal construction projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government from funds provided under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The major portion of the low-cost housing program now under way, however, is financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The work is performed either by commercial firms, which have been awarded contracts, or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments have been made to commercial firms. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total labor and material cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 are used to finance a non-Federal project, as much as 45 percent of the total labor and material cost may be furnished in the form of a grant. The remaining 55 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. When circumstances

[1] Data concerning projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are based on month ending July 15.

## Table 10.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, Month Ending July 15, 1936

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners: Maximum number employed [1] | Wage earners: Weekly average | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Federal projects—Financed from N. I. R. A. funds** | | | | | | |
| All projects [2] | [3] 101,160 | 94,962 | $9,063,845 | 12,330,586 | $0.735 | $11,520,121 |
| Building construction [2] | 19,253 | 16,162 | 1,612,096 | 1,849,246 | .872 | 2,665,843 |
| Forestry | 3 | 3 | 363 | 330 | 1.100 | |
| Naval vessels | 21,837 | 21,306 | 2,750,606 | 3,441,222 | .799 | 1,479,736 |
| Public roads [4] | ([5]) | 24,359 | 1,247,410 | 2,304,760 | .541 | 1,680,000 |
| Reclamation | 14,027 | 13,601 | 1,392,450 | 1,992,668 | .699 | 3,613,814 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 18,034 | 16,273 | 1,859,634 | 2,366,744 | .786 | 1,759,515 |
| Streets and roads | 2,722 | 2,366 | 112,478 | 262,437 | .429 | 143,688 |
| Water and sewerage | 127 | 116 | 8,056 | 13,462 | .598 | 6,734 |
| Miscellaneous | 798 | 776 | 80,752 | 99,717 | .810 | 170,734 |
| **Non-Federal projects—Financed from N. I. R. A. funds** | | | | | | |
| All projects | 58,390 | 48,558 | $4,658,775 | 5,190,713 | $0.898 | $8,530,946 |
| Building construction | 27,234 | 22,473 | 2,265,195 | 2,306,783 | .982 | 3,794,372 |
| Streets and roads | 9,046 | 7,228 | 562,703 | 726,309 | .775 | 1,032,913 |
| Water and sewerage | 18,582 | 15,860 | 1,622,305 | 1,782,290 | .910 | 2,462,544 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,528 | 2,997 | 208,572 | 375,331 | .556 | 1,240,816 |
| **Non-Federal "transportation loan" projects—Financed from N. I. R. A. funds** | | | | | | |
| All projects | 7,267 | ([6]) | $519,112 | 957,552 | $0.542 | ([6]) |
| Railroad construction | 3,817 | 3,568 | 201,644 | 457,940 | .440 | 195,028 |
| Railroad car and locomotive shops | 3,450 | ([6]) | 317,468 | 499,612 | .635 | ([6]) |
| Operated by railroads | 1,714 | 1,692 | 148,670 | 216,105 | .688 | 79,942 |
| Operated by commercial firms | 1,736 | ([6]) | 168,798 | 283,507 | .595 | ([6]) |
| **Non-Federal projects—Financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds [7]** | | | | | | |
| All projects | 180,529 | 148,935 | $11,727,259 | 15,882,515 | $0.738 | $22,874,908 |
| Building construction | 117,847 | 97,289 | 7,921,910 | 10,262,469 | .772 | 14,119,935 |
| Electrification | 691 | 571 | 37,587 | 53,032 | .709 | 220,783 |
| Heavy engineering | 2,329 | 2,024 | 155,322 | 186,319 | .834 | 380,205 |
| Reclamation | 781 | 678 | 43,319 | 72,880 | .594 | 41,818 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 560 | 509 | 46,643 | 61,019 | .764 | 83,020 |
| Streets and roads | 17,336 | 13,265 | 851,567 | 1,321,676 | .644 | 2,264,886 |
| Water and sewerage | 39,697 | 33,586 | 2,587,370 | 3,815,841 | .678 | 5,635,398 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,288 | 1,013 | 83,541 | 109,279 | .764 | 128,947 |

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force account work.

[2] Includes a maximum of 7,547 and an average of 6,364 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. funds, who were paid $550,217 for 691,712 man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of $529,593 were placed for these projects. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed from The Works Program.

[3] Includes weekly average for public roads.

[4] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

[5] Not available; average included in total.

[6] Data not available.

[7] These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

justify such action, the Public Works Administration may provide the grantee with the additional funds by means of a loan. Allotments to commercial enterprises are made only as loans. All loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. Collateral posted with the Public Works Administration to secure loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

Commercial loans have been made, for the most part, to railroads. Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: First, construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotive and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the railroads; and third, locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

### Monthly Trend

A summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed from Public Works Administration funds from July 1933 to July 1936 is given in table 11.

Table 11.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to July 1936, Inclusive, on Projects Financed From Public Works Administration Funds

[Subject to revision]

| Year and month | Maximum number of wage earners [1] | Monthly pay roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1933 to July 1936, inclusive [2] | ---------- | $729,346,090 | 1,135,113,366 | $0.643 | $1,331,393,936 |
| July to December 1933, inclusive | ---------- | 32,941,335 | 61,718,911 | [3].534 | 75,453,114 |
| January to December 1934, inclusive | ---------- | 308,311,143 | 523,561,666 | [3].589 | 610,051,090 |
| January to December 1935, inclusive [2] | ---------- | 254,176,118 | 371,352,552 | [3].684 | 417,321,441 |
| *1936* | | | | | |
| January [2] | 197,820 | 14,399,381 | 19,195,535 | .750 | 22,796,818 |
| February [2] | 176,764 | 12,220,479 | 16,404,771 | .745 | 23,460,743 |
| March [2] | 202,236 | 13,981,176 | 18,519,649 | .755 | 29,068,402 |
| April [2] | 264,427 | 18,915,663 | 25,203,010 | .751 | 32,459,393 |
| May [2] | 315,393 | 22,590,878 | 30,377,869 | .744 | [3] 39,778,571 |
| June [2] | 349,572 | 25,840,926 | 34,418,037 | .751 | [4] 37,803,419 |
| July [2] | 347,346 | 25,968,991 | 34,361,366 | .756 | 43,200,945 |

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Includes employees working on non-Federal projects and low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds. These data are also included in tables 14 and 15 covering projects financed by The Works Program.
[3] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.
[4] Revised.

## The Works Program

A DETAILED record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in July [2] is shown in table 12, by type of project.

[2] Data concerning projects financed by The Works Program are based on month ending July 15.

## Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, July 1936

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Wage earners: Maximum number employed [1] | Wage earners: Weekly average | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Federal projects** | | | | | | |
| All projects | 451,570 | 402,093 | $22,699,760 | 48,849,680 | $0.465 | $16,198,58 |
| Building construction | 35,683 | 31,853 | 2,091,929 | 3,354,533 | .624 | 1,829,22 |
| Electrification | 1,108 | 919 | 53,916 | 98,509 | .547 | 172,70 |
| Forestry | 19,373 | 18,351 | 1,003,090 | 2,354,154 | .426 | 668,82 |
| Grade-crossing elimination | 36,182 | 29,375 | 1,981,428 | 3,360,664 | .590 | 3,923,69 |
| Heavy engineering | 229 | 185 | 16,414 | 31,820 | .516 | 13,20 |
| Hydroelectric power plants | 2,518 | 2,441 | 55,018 | 228,478 | .241 | 23,33 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock conservation | 48,986 | 45,858 | 1,715,983 | 6,754,661 | .254 | 42,96 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical | 24,905 | 24,899 | 1,862,374 | 2,970,773 | .627 | 121,10 |
| Public roads | 139,809 | 114,261 | 6,275,260 | 13,480,645 | .466 | 4,515,46 |
| Reclamation | 84,738 | 81,387 | 3,595,096 | 9,104,265 | .395 | 1,238,08 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 40,866 | 37,495 | 3,206,205 | 5,198,833 | .617 | 3,212,23 |
| Streets and roads | 7,079 | 5,979 | 321,058 | 751,483 | .427 | 109,58 |
| Water and sewerage | 566 | 425 | 27,546 | 60,631 | .454 | 4,96 |
| Miscellaneous | 9,528 | 8,665 | 494,443 | 1,100,231 | .449 | 323,07 |
| **P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds [2]** | | | | | | |
| All projects | 188,076 | 155,299 | $12,277,476 | 16,574,227 | $0.741 | $23,404,30 |
| Building construction | 125,394 | 103,653 | 8,472,127 | 10,954,181 | .773 | 14,649,52 |
| Electrification | 691 | 571 | 37,587 | 53,032 | .709 | 220,78 |
| Heavy engineering | 2,329 | 2,024 | 155,322 | 186,319 | .834 | 380,20 |
| Reclamation | 781 | 678 | 43,319 | 72,880 | .594 | 41,81 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 560 | 509 | 46,643 | 61,019 | .764 | 83,02 |
| Streets and roads | 17,336 | 13,265 | 851,567 | 1,321,676 | .644 | 2,264,80 |
| Water and sewerage | 39,697 | 33,586 | 2,587,370 | 3,815,841 | .678 | 5,635,39 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,288 | 1,013 | 83,541 | 109,279 | .764 | 128,94 |
| **Projects operated by Works Progress Administration** | | | | | | |
| All projects [3] | 2,412,462 | ..... | $122,774,427 | 265,669,182 | $0.462 | [4] $21,177,07 |
| Conservation | 112,669 | ..... | 5,201,302 | 13,035,743 | .399 | 790,74 |
| Highway, road, and street | 765,382 | ..... | 36,153,055 | 87,340,756 | .414 | 7,467,21 |
| Housing | 5,583 | ..... | 344,747 | 622,379 | .554 | 5,07 |
| National Youth Administration [5] | 177,584 | ..... | 2,949,473 | 7,640,900 | .386 | 61,84 |
| Professional, technical, and clerical | 259,194 | ..... | 18,769,763 | 30,650,302 | .612 | 572,04 |
| Public building | 208,903 | ..... | 12,711,822 | 22,803,770 | .557 | 3,851,98 |
| Publicly owned or operated utilities | 194,705 | ..... | 10,555,535 | 22,252,470 | .474 | 2,956,93 |
| Recreational facilities [6] | 231,714 | ..... | 14,091,799 | 26,325,722 | .535 | 2,106,69 |
| Sanitation and health | 66,265 | ..... | 3,036,457 | 7,995,299 | .380 | 1,257,22 |
| Sewing, canning, gardening, etc | 289,898 | ..... | 13,445,584 | 35,179,765 | .382 | 509,40 |
| Transportation | 52,752 | ..... | 2,859,259 | 5,910,635 | .484 | 1,190,31 |
| Not elsewhere classified | 47,813 | ..... | 2,664,631 | 5,911,441 | .451 | 407,62 |

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

[2] Includes 180,529 employees working on non-Federal projects and 7,547 employees working on low-cost housing projects. These data are included in tables 12 and 13 covering projects under the jurisdiction of P. W. A.

[3] Includes data for 18,542 transient camp workers who were paid $523,826 and subsistence for 2,321,113 man-hours on conservation work, etc., and material orders placed valued at $229,987.

[4] The value of material orders placed, excluding those for National Youth Administration projects, is for the month ending July 31, 1936.

[5] These data are for the month ending June 30 .1936, and exclude student-aid projects.

[6] Exclusive of buildings.

## Monthly Trend

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to July 1936 are given in table 13.

Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls July 1935 to July 1936, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program

[Subject to revision]

| Month and year | Maximum number employed [1] | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Federal projects | | | | |
| July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive | ---------- | $149,299,942 | 337,650,157 | $0.442 | $115,020,781 |
| July to December 1935 | ---------- | 30,077,743 | 65,915,609 | .456 | 32,116,942 |
| *1936* | | | | | |
| January | 248,929 | 11,179,541 | 25,955,820 | .431 | 8,988,622 |
| February | 298,589 | 12,529,207 | 29,173,914 | .429 | 9,684,578 |
| March | 325,505 | 14,431,789 | 35,243,886 | .409 | 8,028,299 |
| April | 375,865 | 16,563,885 | 38,563,300 | .430 | 12,903,903 |
| May | 401,298 | 19,160,510 | 43,267,437 | .443 | 12,668,052 |
| June | 453,012 | 22,657,507 | 50,680,511 | .447 | 14,431,802 |
| July | 451,570 | 22,699,760 | 48,849,680 | .465 | 16,198,583 |
| | P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds [2] | | | | |
| September 1935 to July 1936, inclusive | ---------- | $45,778,500 | 64,393,601 | $0.711 | $103,514,705 |
| September to December 1935 | ---------- | 661,283 | 996,091 | .664 | 2,025,494 |
| *1936* | | | | | |
| January | 23,740 | 1,128,635 | 1,621,349 | .696 | 3,632,378 |
| February | 39,848 | 1,794,866 | 2,609,270 | .688 | 8,611,717 |
| March | 64,223 | 3,032,280 | 4,525,546 | .670 | 10,548,343 |
| April | 112,345 | 6,346,433 | 9,211,679 | .689 | 14,725,726 |
| May | 149,334 | 9,101,702 | 13,011,674 | .700 | 20,112,332 |
| June | 176,184 | 11,435,825 | 15,843,765 | .722 | 20,454,214 |
| July | 188,076 | 12,277,476 | 16,574,227 | .741 | 23,404,501 |
| | Projects operated by Works Progress Administration | | | | |
| August 1935 to July 1936, inclusive | ---------- | $1,103,094,511 | 2,491,257,611 | $0.443 | $186,891,220 |
| August to December 1935 | ---------- | 170,911,331 | 367,589,041 | .465 | 46,042,303 |
| *1936* | | | | | |
| January | 2,755,802 | 127,054,184 | 310,755,226 | .409 | 19,860,772 |
| February | 2,900,645 | 136,276,680 | 331,916,478 | .411 | 17,896,597 |
| March | 3,044,685 | 142,827,306 | 338,477,216 | .422 | 17,592,687 |
| April | 2,856,508 | 143,492,350 | 330,771,776 | .434 | 19,586,594 |
| May | 2,563,185 | 131,535,493 | 294,574,320 | .447 | 22,060,924 |
| June | 2,561,307 | 128,222,740 | 281,504,372 | .455 | 22,674,265 |
| July | 2,412,462 | 122,774,427 | 265,669,182 | .462 | 21,177,078 |

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force account work.

[2] These data are included in tables 12 and 13 covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration. The data for July includes 180,529 employees working on non-Federal projects and 7,547 employees working on low-cost housing projects.

## Emergency Conservation Work

STATISTICS concerning employment and pay rolls in emergency conservation work in June and July 1936 are presented in table 14.

**Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, June and July 1936 [1]**

[Subject to revision]

| Group | Number of employees | | Amount of pay rolls | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | June | July | June |
| All groups | 404,422 | 383,279 | $18,417,986 | $17,969,256 |
| Enrolled personnel | 354,110 | 332,041 | 11,035,080 | 10,341,860 |
| Reserve officers | 7,669 | 7,666 | 1,603,586 | [2] 1,601,644 |
| Educational advisers [3] | 2,054 | 1,974 | 352,490 | 340,037 |
| Supervisory and technical [4] | [5] 40,589 | [6] 41,598 | [5] 5,426,830 | [6] 5,685,715 |

[1] Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for the entire month.
[2] Revised.
[3] Included in executive service table.
[4] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[5] 39,453 employees and pay roll of $5,324,066 included in executive-service table.
[6] 40,061 employees and pay roll of $5,537,013 included in executive-service table.

Employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is distributed as follows: 5 percent are paid $45; 8 percent, $36; and the remaining 87 percent, $30. The enrolled men, in addition to their pay, are provided with board, clothing, and medical services.

Monthly statistics of employment and pay rolls on the emergency conservation program from July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive, are given in table 15.

**Table 15.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, July 1935 to July 1936 [1]**

[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Month | Number of employees | Monthly pay-roll disbursements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1935* | | | *1936* | | |
| July | 483,329 | $22,133,513 | January | 478,751 | $21,427,068 |
| August | 593,311 | 26,293,526 | February | 454,231 | 20,484,379 |
| September | 536,752 | 24,455,343 | March | 356,273 | 17,251,772 |
| October | 554,143 | 24,886,623 | April | 391,002 | 18,058,235 |
| November | 546,683 | 24,009,372 | May | 407,621 | 18,610,245 |
| December | 509,126 | 21,949,480 | June | 383,279 | [2] 17,969,256 |
| | | | July | 404,422 | 18,417,986 |

[1] Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for entire month.
[2] Revised.

## Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

STATISTICS of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in July [3] are presented in table 16, by type of project.

[3] Data concerning projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation refer to the month ending July 15.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, July 1936

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All projects | 9,843 | $1,063,728 | 1,436,201 | $0.741 | $2,050,370 |
| Bridges | 1,050 | 150,006 | 134,807 | 1.113 | 60,333 |
| Building construction [1] | 928 | 60,052 | 113,643 | .528 | 607,947 |
| Reclamation | 224 | 3,053 | 6,553 | .466 | |
| Water and sewerage | 6,017 | 689,638 | 938,471 | .735 | 1,348,908 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,624 | 160,979 | 242,727 | .700 | 33,182 |

[1] Includes 280 employees; pay-roll disbursements of $19,663; 22,713 man-hours worked; and material orders placed during the month amounting to $22,103 on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.

A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive, is given in table 17.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, July 1935 to July 1936

[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1935* | | | | | |
| July | 9,581 | $1,001,653 | 1,349,064 | $0.742 | $1,495,108 |
| August | 9,415 | 1,020,208 | 1,367,071 | .746 | 965,174 |
| September | 9,301 | 957,846 | 1,271,475 | .753 | 1,016,202 |
| October | 9,204 | [1] 953,383 | [1] 1,269,897 | [1] .751 | [1] 1,238,053 |
| November | 9,802 | [1] 1,002,151 | [1] 1,344,959 | .745 | [1] 1,411,729 |
| December | 7,792 | [1] 870,129 | [1] 1,161,473 | .749 | [1] 1,383,330 |
| *1936* | | | | | |
| January | 7,560 | 850,271 | 1,093,350 | .778 | 1,355,520 |
| February | 7,961 | 905,455 | 1,179,431 | .768 | 1,436,619 |
| March | 8,134 | 916,059 | 1,193,145 | .768 | 1,385,140 |
| April | 10,021 | 1,133,880 | 1,479,182 | .767 | 1,292,063 |
| May | 10,988 | 962,280 | 1,244,097 | .773 | 1,441,248 |
| June | 8,501 | 941,680 | 1,252,193 | .752 | 2,527,262 |
| July | 9,843 | 1,063,728 | 1,436,201 | .741 | 2,050,370 |

[1] Revised.

## Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

WHENEVER a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or agency of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified on forms supplied by the Bureau, of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. Blanks are then mailed by the Bureau to the contractor or Government agency doing the work. These reports are returned to the Bureau and show the number of men on pay rolls, the amounts dis-

bursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the project, and the value of the different types of materials for which orders were placed during the month.

The following tables present data concerning construction projects for which contracts have been awarded since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects, the contracts of which were awarded previous to that date.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations during July [4] are given in table 18, by type of project.

**Table 18.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, July 1936**

[Subject to revision]

| Type of project | Number of wage earners | | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum number employed [1] | Weekly average | | | | |
| All projects | [2] 126,176 | 121,200 | $12,424,667 | 18,940,026 | $0.656 | $22,333,498 |
| Building construction | 11,540 | 9,741 | 889,606 | 1,246,253 | .714 | 2,200,851 |
| Electrification | 60 | 46 | 2,961 | 2,944 | 1.006 | 44,136 |
| Naval vessels | 32,377 | 31,900 | 4,593,234 | 5,313,792 | .864 | 4,717,369 |
| Public roads [3] | (4) | 60,907 | 5,318,011 | 9,550,398 | .557 | 12,862,386 |
| Reclamation | 1,264 | 1,245 | 203,731 | 257,767 | .790 | 288 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 16,488 | 14,301 | 1,261,185 | 2,254,462 | .559 | 1,043,148 |
| Streets and roads | 1,963 | 1,774 | 88,330 | 208,111 | .424 | 63,260 |
| Water and sewerage | 217 | 191 | 13,128 | 20,709 | .634 | 58,674 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,360 | 1,095 | 54,481 | 85,590 | .637 | 1,343,386 |

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from July 1935 to July 1936 are shown, by months, in table 19.

[4] Data concerning projects financed by regular governmental appropriations are based on month ending July 15.

Table **19.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, July 1935 to July 1936**

[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of wage earners | Monthly pay-roll disbursements | Number of man-hours worked during month | Average earnings per hour | Value of material orders placed during month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1935* | | | | | |
| July | 25,788 | $1,890,209 | 2,752,801 | $0.687 | $3,079,618 |
| August | 36,491 | 2,694,822 | 4,137,008 | .651 | 4,459,551 |
| September | 45,592 | 3,199,785 | 5,066,873 | .632 | 5,801,445 |
| October | 59,091 | 4,193,129 | 6,716,798 | .624 | 7,181,155 |
| November | 63,912 | 4,077,395 | 6,559,665 | .622 | 6,690,405 |
| December | 56,780 | 3,707,963 | 5,980,118 | .620 | 6,155,840 |
| *1936* | | | | | |
| January | 46,895 | 3,990,725 | 6,246,418 | .639 | 5,584,611 |
| February | 43,915 | 3,619,025 | 5,545,115 | .653 | 6,669,016 |
| March | 47,538 | 3,674,896 | 5,814,569 | .632 | 7,185,019 |
| April | 60,107 | 5,205,353 | 8,375,190 | .622 | 9,861,378 |
| May | 79,789 | 6,242,763 | 10,262,637 | .608 | 12,559,367 |
| June | 102,376 | 8,631,104 | 13,692,884 | .630 | 12,347,453 |
| July | 126,176 | 12,424,667 | 18,940,026 | .656 | 22,333,498 |

## State-Road Projects

A RECORD of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of State roads from July 1935 to July 1936, inclusive, is presented in table 20.

Table **20.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, July 1935 to July 1936** [1]

[Subject to revision]

| Month | Number of employees working on— | | | Total pay roll |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New roads | Maintenance | Total | |
| *1935* | | | | |
| July | 35,826 | 148,575 | 184,401 | $8,232,589 |
| August | 40,130 | 163,960 | 204,090 | 9,063,104 |
| September | 40,431 | 156,187 | 196,618 | 8,435,225 |
| October | 40,390 | 147,324 | 187,714 | 8,150,299 |
| November | 32,487 | 139,138 | 171,625 | 7,156,025 |
| December | 27,046 | 121,690 | 148,736 | 6,139,581 |
| *1936* | | | | |
| January | 14,358 | 105,795 | 120,153 | 7,481,502 |
| February | 10,256 | 119,777 | 130,033 | 7,572,614 |
| March | 8,150 | 133,386 | 141,536 | 7,689,770 |
| April | 11,339 | 143,305 | 154,644 | 8,918,024 |
| May | 16,566 | 164,356 | 180,922 | 10,560,866 |
| June | 20,773 | 165,363 | 186,136 | 11,488,253 |
| July | 21,744 | 164,956 | 186,700 | 11,839,215 |

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration funds.

# BUILDING OPERATIONS

## Summary of Building Construction in Principal Cities, August 1936 [1]

THERE was a decrease of 8 percent in building activity from July to August as measured by a comparison of the value of building permits. The decrease was brought about by a falling off in the value of new residential building. However, the value of new nonresidential building increased more than 8 percent and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs more than 9 percent. Although indicated expenditures for residential building in August showed a decrease as compared with July, they were higher than for any year since 1930.

Compared with the corresponding month of 1935, building activity in August showed a pronounced improvement. Residential building, as measured by the value of permits issued, showed an increase of 124 percent. The value of new nonresidential building increased by 6 percent, and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs by 33 percent. The gain in the total value of all building construction over the year approximated 51 percent.

### Comparisons of July and August 1936

A SUMMARY of building construction in 1,533 identical cities in August 1936 as compared with the preceding month is given in table 1.

**Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 1,533 Identical Cities, July and August 1936**

| Class of construction | Number of buildings | | | Estimated cost | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 1936 | July 1936 | Percentage change | August 1936 | July 1936 | Percentage change |
| All construction | 58,522 | 58,252 | +0.5 | $145,459,639 | $158,170,206 | −8.0 |
| New residential | 11,169 | 11,551 | −3.3 | 70,679,293 | 89,401,041 | −20.9 |
| New nonresidential | 11,042 | 10,144 | +8.9 | 40,872,042 | 37,755,374 | +8.3 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs | 36,311 | 36,557 | −.7 | 33,908,304 | 31,013,791 | +9.3 |

[1] More detailed data by geographic divisions, etc., are given in a separate pamphlet entitled "Building Construction, August 1936", copies of which will be furnished upon request.

A summary of the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and of the number of families provided for in new dwellings in 1,533 identical cities (each having a population of 2,500 and over) is shown in table 2 for the months of July and August 1936.

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Number of Families Provided for in 1,533 Identical Cities, July and August 1936

| Type of dwelling | Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings | | | Number of families provided for in new dwellings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 1936 | July 1936 | Percentage change | August 1936 | July 1936 | Percentage change |
| All types | $69,924,493 | $88,107,531 | −20.6 | 16,696 | 21,384 | −21.9 |
| 1-family | 43,201,164 | 44,500,574 | −2.9 | 10,216 | 10,270 | −.5 |
| 2-family [1] | 2,052,412 | 2,740,695 | −25.1 | 789 | 932 | −15.3 |
| Multifamily [2] | 24,670,917 | 40,866,262 | −39.6 | 5,691 | 10,182 | −44.1 |

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

## Analysis by Size of City, July and August 1936

THE estimated cost of building construction for which permits were issued in the 1,533 identical cities included in the survey for the months of July and August 1936, together with the number of family-dwelling units provided in new dwellings, by population groups, is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction, Number of Families Provided for in New Dwellings, in 1,533 Identical Cities, by Size of City, July and August 1936

| Population group | Total building construction | | | Number of families provided for in— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | All types | | 1-family dwellings | | 2-family dwellings [1] | | Multifamily dwellings [2] | |
| | August 1936 | July 1936 | Percentage change | August 1936 | July 1936 | August 1936 | July 1936 | August 1936 | July 1936 | August 1936 | July 1936 |
| Total, all groups | $145,459,639 | $158,170,206 | −8.0 | 16,696 | 21,384 | 10,216 | 10,270 | 789 | 932 | 5,691 | 10,182 |
| 500,000 and over | 49,902,535 | 65,784,157 | −24.1 | 5,688 | 9,687 | 2,564 | 2,663 | 185 | 238 | 2,939 | 6,786 |
| 100,000, under 500,000 | 38,681,165 | 33,057,506 | +17.0 | 4,185 | 4,781 | 2,107 | 2,206 | 194 | 210 | 1,884 | 2,365 |
| 50,000, under 100,000 | 14,611,151 | 13,412,633 | +8.9 | 1,353 | 1,334 | 977 | 958 | 94 | 136 | 282 | 240 |
| 25,000, under 50,000 | 13,685,542 | 12,898,426 | +6.1 | 1,510 | 1,580 | 1,161 | 1,066 | 91 | 148 | 258 | 366 |
| 10,000, under 25,000 | 16,274,495 | 17,655,976 | −7.8 | 2,107 | 2,067 | 1,854 | 1,834 | 122 | 109 | 131 | 124 |
| 5,000, under 10,000 | 8,200,592 | 9,644,691 | −15.0 | 1,156 | 1,140 | 913 | 916 | 61 | 44 | 182 | 180 |
| 2,500, under 5,000 | 4,104,159 | 5,716,817 | −28.2 | 697 | 795 | 640 | 627 | 42 | 47 | 15 | 121 |

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

## Construction During First 8 Months, 1935 and 1936

CUMULATIVE totals of reports received for the first 8 months of 1936 compared with the same months of the preceding year are shown in table 4. The data are based on reports received from cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

**Table 4.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, First 8 Months of 1935 and 1936, by Class of Construction**

| Class of construction | Estimated cost of building construction, first 8 months of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936 | 1935 | Percentage change |
| All construction | $884,128,833 | $509,160,092 | +73.6 |
| New residential | 397,796,254 | 172,033,978 | +131.2 |
| New nonresidential | 288,678,739 | 188,987,605 | +52.8 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs | 197,653,840 | 148,138,509 | +33.4 |

## Comparison With a Year Ago

IN TABLE 5 is given a summary of building construction for which permits were issued in 770 identical cities having a population of 10,000 and over for August 1935 and August 1936, by class of construction.

**Table 5.—Summary of Building Construction in 770 Identical Cities, August 1935 and 1936**

| Class of construction | Number of buildings | | | Estimated cost | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 1936 | August 1935 | Percentage change | August 1936 | August 1935 | Percentage change |
| All construction | 52,990 | 42,583 | +24.4 | $132,601,959 | $87,991,781 | +50.7 |
| New residential | 9,451 | 5,836 | +61.9 | 62,757,286 | 28,064,089 | +123.6 |
| New nonresidential | 9,759 | 7,304 | +33.6 | 38,094,406 | 36,122,823 | +5.5 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs | 33,780 | 29,443 | +14.7 | 31,750,267 | 23,804,869 | +33.4 |

The total number of family-dwelling units and the estimated cost of the various types of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in the 770 identical cities reporting for August 1935 and August 1936 are given in table 6.

Table 6.—Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Number of Families Provided for in 770 Identical Cities, August 1935 and 1936

| Type of dwelling | Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings | | | Number of families provided for in new dwellings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | August 1936 | August 1935 | Percentage change | August 1936 | August 1935 | Percentage change |
| All types | $62,586,586 | $27,777,089 | +125.3 | 14,780 | 7,254 | +103.7 |
| 1-family | 36,572,157 | 22,866,159 | +59.9 | 8,602 | 5,504 | +56.3 |
| 2-family [1] | 1,834,612 | 1,073,730 | +70.9 | 684 | 424 | +61.3 |
| Multifamily [2] | 24,179,817 | 3,837,200 | +530.1 | 5,494 | 1,326 | +314.3 |

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The information on building permits issued for July and August is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1,533 identical cities having a population of 2,500 or over. The comparisons with the corresponding month of 1935 are based on reports received from 770 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The data are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics direct from local building officials, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Bureau. The cost figures shown in this report are estimates made by prospective builders on applying for permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are included in the Bureau's tabulation. The data, however, do include the value of contracts awarded for Federal and State buildings in the cities covered. Information concerning public building is collected by the Bureau from various Federal and State agencies having the power to award contracts for building construction. The information concerning public building is then added to the data concerning private construction received from local building officials. In August 1936 the value of Federal and State buildings for which contracts were awarded in these 1,533 cities amounted to $31,206,000; in July 1936, to $28,306,000. In the 770 cities which reported for August 1935 the value of public buildings for which contracts were awarded amounted to $22,154,000.

## Construction From Public Funds

The value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during July and August 1936 on various types of construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, from the Works Progress Administration fund, and from regular governmental appropriations, is shown in table 7.

Table 7.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Projects Financed From Federal Funds, July and August 1936 [1]

| Federal agency | Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started | |
|---|---|---|
| | August 1936 | July 1936 |
| Public Works Administration: | | |
| Federal | $3,923,936 | [2] $1,948,277 |
| Non-Federal: | | |
| N. I. R. A. | 7,104,309 | [2] 12,248,704 |
| E. R. A. A. 1935 [3] | [4] 30,076,183 | [5] 52,762,781 |
| The Works Program [6] | 19,101,310 | [2] 37,404,870 |
| Regular governmental appropriations | 103,810,461 | [2] 46,486,447 |
| Total amount | [4] 164,016,199 | [5] 150,851,119 |

[1] Preliminary, subject to change.
[2] Revised.
[3] Not included in The Works Program.
[4] Includes $14,569,778 low-cost housing projects (housing division, P. W. A.).
[5] Revised, includes $24,585,521 low-cost housing projects (housing division, P. W. A.).
[6] Includes data for that part of The Works Program administered by Federal agencies.

The value of public-building and highway-construction awards financed wholly from appropriations from State funds, as reported by the various State governments, for August 1935 and July and August 1936, is shown in table 8.

Table 8.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards Financed Wholly by State Funds

| Type of project | Value of contracts | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | August 1936 | July 1936 | August 1935 |
| Public buildings | $4,223,925 | $1,492,753 | $491,378 |
| Highway construction | 10,202,421 | 9,107,900 | 5,687,333 |

## Review of Construction in the First Half of 1936

INDICATED expenditures for building construction in the cities having a population of 100,000 or over during the first half of 1936 were 70.0 percent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Not only were expenditures in this period greater than in the year preceding, but they were greater than in the corresponding period of any year since 1931. Compared with the first 6 months of 1935, the increase in the value of residential buildings amounted to $97,000,000, or more than 123 percent. The value of new nonresidential bulidings for which permits were issued increased nearly 55 percent, and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures advanced nearly 32 percent. These data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the 94 cities in the United States having a population of 100,000 or over.

A summary of the outstanding developments in building construction during the first 6 months of 1936, as compared with the same months of 1935, is given in table 1.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 94 Identical Cities, First Half of 1935 and of 1936

| Class of construction | Number of buildings—First half of— | | | Estimated cost—First half of— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936 | 1935 | Percentage change | 1936 | 1935 | Percentage change |
| All construction | 145,110 | 119,348 | +21.6 | $408,672,118 | $239,484,573 | +70.6 |
| New residential buildings | 24,780 | 11,888 | +108.4 | 175,802,807 | 78,620,933 | +123.6 |
| New nonresidential buildings | 25,070 | 19,380 | +29.4 | 142,338,384 | 92,114,934 | +54.5 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs | 95,260 | 88,080 | +8.2 | 90,530,927 | 68,748,706 | +31.7 |

## Comparisons, by Type of Building

THE number and cost of the different types of buildings for which permits were issued in the 94 cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 or over during the first 6 months of 1935 and of 1936, together with the percent of increase or decrease, is shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Number and Estimated Cost of New Buildings and of Alterations and Repairs for Which Permits Were Issued in 94 Cities, First Half of 1935 and of 1936, by Kind of Building

| Kind of building | Buildings for which permits were issued— | | | | Percentage change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | | | |
| | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost |
| Residential buildings: | | | | | | |
| 1-family dwellings | 22,730 | $103,071,879 | 10,807 | $44,071,903 | +110.3 | +133.9 |
| 2-family dwellings | 941 | 5,716,070 | 517 | 2,934,522 | +82.0 | +94.8 |
| 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores | 149 | 672,182 | 55 | 421,801 | +170.9 | +59.4 |
| Multifamily dwellings | 917 | 56,537,941 | 472 | 27,521,873 | +94.3 | +105.4 |
| Multifamily dwellings with stores | 30 | 9,008,930 | 21 | 2,784,070 | +42.9 | +223.6 |
| Hotels | 2 | 27,000 | 2 | 92,664 | ---------- | +191.4 |
| Lodging houses | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8,200 | ---------- | ---------- |
| All other | 11 | 768,805 | 11 | 785,900 | ---------- | −2.2 |
| Total, residential buildings | 24,780 | 175,802,807 | 11,888 | 78,620,933 | +108.4 | +123.6 |
| Nonresidential buildings: | | | | | | |
| Amusement buildings | 217 | 6,809,022 | 155 | 4,103,647 | +40.0 | +65.9 |
| Churches | 120 | 2,203,833 | 105 | 1,878,942 | +14.3 | +17.3 |
| Factories and workshops | 548 | 16,115,259 | 367 | 9,117,420 | +49.3 | +76.8 |
| Public garages | 164 | 2,589,355 | 137 | 1,085,044 | +19.7 | +138.6 |
| Private garages | 16,433 | 4,822,872 | 11,913 | 2,940,670 | +37.9 | +64.0 |
| Service stations | 914 | 2,878,521 | 955 | 2,820,227 | −4.3 | +2.1 |
| Institutions | 51 | 14,990,222 | 20 | 4,315,635 | +155.0 | +247.3 |
| Office buildings | 105 | 8,143,470 | 59 | 1,337,725 | +78.0 | +508.8 |
| Public buildings | 122 | 17,540,448 | 125 | 22,831,646 | −2.4 | −23.2 |
| Public works and utilities | 99 | 9,083,195 | 85 | 13,814,343 | +16.5 | −34.2 |
| Schools and libraries | 230 | 28,382,167 | 150 | 14,134,129 | +53.3 | +100.8 |
| Sheds | 2,949 | 1,033,427 | 3,178 | 981,175 | −7.2 | +5.3 |
| Stables and barns | 78 | 76,799 | 87 | 57,528 | −10.3 | +33.5 |
| Stores and warehouses | 2,521 | 25,760,368 | 1,855 | 12,247,358 | +35.9 | +110.3 |
| All other | 519 | 1,909,426 | 189 | 449,445 | +174.6 | +324.8 |
| Total, nonresidential buildings | 25,070 | 142,338,384 | 19,380 | 92,114,934 | +29.4 | +54.5 |
| Total, new buildings | 49,850 | 318,141,191 | 31,268 | 170,735,867 | +59.4 | +86.3 |
| Additions, alterations, and repairs | 95,260 | 90,530,927 | 88,080 | 68,748,706 | +8.2 | +31.7 |
| Grand total | 145,110 | 408,672,118 | 119,348 | 239,484,573 | +21.6 | +70.6 |

During the first half of 1936 permits were issued in these cities for 145,110 buildings to cost nearly $409,000,000. This compares with 119,348 buildings costing $239,500,000 during the first half of 1935, an increase of 21.6 percent in number and 70.6 percent in indicated expenditures.

At the same time the number of residential buildings for which permits were issued increased from less than 12,000 to nearly 25,000 and indicated expenditures from less than $79,000,000 to nearly $176,000,000. The number of one-family dwellings increased from fewer than 11,000 to over 22,700 and the estimated valuation from $44,000,000 to $103,000,000.

The number of apartment houses for which permits were issued during the first 6 months of 1936 increased from 493 to 947 and the estimated cost from $30,000,000 to $65,000,000.

The number and cost of new nonresidential buildings also showed decided increases, comparing the first half of 1936 with the same period of 1935. All types of nonresidential buildings showed increases in number except service stations, public buildings, sheds, stables, and barns. The largest increases in number occurred in institutional buildings, office buildings, and schools and libraries. More money was spent for office buildings during the first half of 1936 than for any other type of nonresidential building. Of special significance are expenditures for stores, mercantile buildings, and factory buildings. Stores and mercantile buildings accounted for an expenditure of over $25,000,000, an increase of more than 110 percent, compared with the first 6 months of 1935. Expenditures for factory buildings amounted to over $16,000,000, an increase of nearly 77 percent.

Living quarters were provided for 43,754 families in the housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in the 94 cities reporting to the Bureau during the first half of 1936. This is an increase of more than 22,000 as compared with the first half of 1935. (See table 3.)

**Table 3.—Number and Percentage of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 94 Identical Cities, First Half of 1935 and of 1936**

| Kind of dwelling | Number of dwellings for which permits were issued | | Families provided for | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | | Percentage | |
| | First half 1936 | First half 1935 | First half 1936 | First half 1935 | First half 1936 | First half 1935 |
| Total | 24,767 | 11,872 | 43,754 | 21,613 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1-family dwellings | 22,730 | 10,807 | 22,730 | 10,807 | 51.9 | 50.0 |
| 2-family dwellings | 941 | 517 | 1,882 | 1,034 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores | 149 | 55 | 163 | 69 | .4 | .3 |
| Multifamily dwellings | 917 | 472 | 17,401 | 8,783 | 39.8 | 40.6 |
| Multifamily dwellings with stores | 30 | 21 | 1,578 | 920 | 3.6 | 4.3 |

Decided increases were shown in the number of family-dwelling units provided in all types of dwellings, the largest increase occurring in one-family dwellings. Nearly 52 percent of all the dwelling units provided were in single-family dwellings, 43.0 percent were in apartment houses, and the remainder were in two-family dwellings and in one- and two-family dwellings with stores.

## Long-Time Trend in Construction, First Half of Each Year, 1922-36

OF THE 94 cities having a population of 100,000 or over, data have been received for 65 cities during the first half of each year since 1922. In these cities permits were issued for more buildings during the first half of the current year than during any like period since 1931. The estimated cost of such buildings was also greater than for any other year since 1931. (See table 4.)

Table 4.—Number and Estimated Cost of Buildings for Which Permits Were Issued in 65 Identical Cities, First Half of Each Year, 1922 to 1936

| Period | Buildings for which permits were issued | | Estimated cost | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Index number | Amount | Index number |
| First half of— | | | | |
| 1922 | 243,479 | 100.0 | $1,062,464,771 | 100.0 |
| 1923 | 283,289 | 116.4 | 1,418,779,382 | 133.5 |
| 1924 | 299,769 | 123.1 | 1,518,088,421 | 142.9 |
| 1925 | 289,014 | 118.7 | 1,620,413,012 | 152.5 |
| 1926 | 254,564 | 104.6 | 1,539,207,242 | 144.9 |
| 1927 | 237,853 | 97.7 | 1,443,232,520 | 135.8 |
| 1928 | 216,509 | 88.9 | 1,462,560,722 | 137.7 |
| 1929 | 182,379 | 74.9 | 1,479,460,210 | 139.2 |
| 1930 | 146,410 | 60.1 | 679,064,355 | 63.9 |
| 1931 | 130,127 | 53.4 | 577,931,724 | 54.4 |
| 1932 | 89,477 | 36.7 | 222,953,519 | 21.0 |
| 1933 | 75,699 | 31.1 | 161,278,854 | 15.2 |
| 1934 | 75,281 | 30.9 | 137,977,632 | 13.0 |
| 1935 | 93,222 | 38.3 | 215,613,909 | 20.3 |
| 1936 | 116,263 | 47.8 | 363,686,063 | 34.2 |

The permit valuation of buildings in these 65 cities exceeded $1,000,000,000 during the first 6 months of each year from 1922 to 1929, the high point being $1,620,000,000, reached during the first half of 1925. After 1929, building activity fell off sharply and, at the low point during the first half of 1934, the value of buildings for which permits were issued amounted to less than $138,000,000. A decided gain was shown during the first half of 1935 and an even more marked pick-up recorded during the first half of this year, when an increase of 68.7 percent was registered in indicated expenditures.

Information regarding the number and percentage of family-dwelling units provided in the different types of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in 65 identical cities, first half of each year from 1922 to 1936 inclusive, is given in table 5.

**Table 5.—Number and Percent of Families Provided for in Each Specified Kind of Dwelling in 65 Identical Cities, First Half of Each Year, 1922 to 1936**

| Period | Number of families provided for in— | | | | Percentage of families provided for in— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1-family dwellings | 2-family dwellings [1] | Multifamily dwellings [2] | All classes of dwellings | 1-family dwellings | 2-family dwellings [1] | Multifamily dwellings [2] |
| First half of— | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | 63,892 | 32,321 | 51,006 | 147,249 | 43.4 | 22.0 | 34.6 |
| 1923 | 77,875 | 39,314 | 77,826 | 195,015 | 39.9 | 20.2 | 39.9 |
| 1924 | 82,514 | 50,904 | 69,619 | 203,037 | 40.6 | 25.1 | 34.3 |
| 1925 | 87,783 | 39,320 | 80,291 | 207,394 | 42.3 | 19.0 | 38.7 |
| 1926 | 71,818 | 26,727 | 100,201 | 198,746 | 36.1 | 13.4 | 50.4 |
| 1927 | 57,899 | 24,204 | 95,448 | 177,551 | 32.6 | 13.6 | 53.8 |
| 1928 | 50,724 | 19,261 | 111,268 | 181,252 | 28.0 | 10.6 | 61.4 |
| 1929 | 36,237 | 12,815 | 81,205 | 130,257 | 27.8 | 9.8 | 62.3 |
| 1930 | 20,410 | 6,101 | 19,930 | 46,441 | 43.9 | 13.1 | 42.9 |
| 1931 | 20,334 | 5,268 | 23,870 | 49,472 | 41.1 | 10.6 | 48.2 |
| 1932 | 7,884 | 1,732 | 3,203 | 12,819 | 61.5 | 13.5 | 25.0 |
| 1933 | 5,016 | 1,056 | 3,168 | 9,240 | 54.3 | 11.4 | 34.3 |
| 1934 | 4,080 | 624 | 3,428 | 8,132 | 50.2 | 7.7 | 42.2 |
| 1935 | 9,106 | 952 | 9,560 | 19,618 | 46.4 | 4.9 | 48.7 |
| 1936 | 18,807 | 1,617 | 18,366 | 38,790 | 48.5 | 4.2 | 47.3 |

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

There were 38,790 new family-dwelling units provided in these 65 cities during the first half of 1936. This exceeds the number provided in the corresponding period of any year since 1931, but is less than one-fifth of the number provided during the first half of 1925.

Table 6 compares the value of buildings in the five cities leading in total expenditures for building construction as shown by permits issued during the first half of each year, 1922 to 1936, inclusive.

Table 6.—Cities Leading in Total Expenditures for All Classes of Buildings, First Half of Each Year, 1922 to 1936

| City and year | Expenditure |
|---|---|
| *1922* | |
| New York City | $339,143,976 |
| Chicago | 108,699,025 |
| Los Angeles | 59,459,250 |
| Philadelphia | 52,429,145 |
| Detroit | 40,650,143 |
| *1923* | |
| New York City | 427,633,386 |
| Chicago | 189,914,112 |
| Los Angeles | 93,889,185 |
| Philadelphia | 75,217,095 |
| Detroit | 61,616,302 |
| *1924* | |
| New York City | 548,161,458 |
| Chicago | 166,436,214 |
| Detroit | 87,195,800 |
| Los Angeles | 78,828,738 |
| Philadelphia | 72,573,485 |
| *1925* | |
| New York City | 461,513,809 |
| Chicago | 204,239,810 |
| Detroit | 89,562,885 |
| Philadelphia | 85,884,680 |
| Los Angeles | 83,175,457 |
| *1926* | |
| New York City | 510,263,696 |
| Chicago | 183,577,891 |
| Detroit | 96,204,092 |
| Philadelphia | 70,379,825 |
| Los Angeles | 63,161,395 |
| *1927* | |
| New York City | 490,119,588 |
| Chicago | 210,210,475 |
| Detroit | 78,742,327 |
| Philadelphia | 61,683,600 |
| Los Angeles | 58,192,977 |
| *1928* | |
| New York City | 557,561,891 |
| Chicago | 184,650,200 |
| Detroit | 65,175,361 |
| Philadelphia | 63,195,840 |
| Los Angeles | 52,002,570 |
| *1929* | |
| New York City | 694,118,064 |
| Chicago | 118,898,940 |
| Philadelphia | 58,533,385 |
| Detroit | 55,855,545 |
| Los Angeles | 54,071,599 |
| *1930* | |
| New York City | $202,975,234 |
| Chicago | 41,953,917 |
| Los Angeles | 39,712,901 |
| Philadelphia | 34,569,340 |
| Washington | 30,522,416 |
| *1931* | |
| New York City | 234,253,030 |
| Chicago | 37,651,195 |
| Washington | 24,421,984 |
| Los Angeles | 23,096,177 |
| Boston | 17,583,794 |
| *1932* | |
| New York City | 52,658,671 |
| Washington | 44,037,364 |
| Los Angeles | 11,307,409 |
| Philadelphia | 7,884,358 |
| Baltimore | 7,521,309 |
| *1933* | |
| San Francisco | 50,627,839 |
| New York City | 39,989,671 |
| Los Angeles | 6,652,720 |
| Philadelphia | 6,640,183 |
| Washington | 5,060,833 |
| *1934* | |
| New York City | 48,566,086 |
| Washington | 10,736,295 |
| Los Angeles | 6,764,589 |
| Baltimore | 4,645,562 |
| Philadelphia | 4,554,313 |
| *1935* | |
| New York City | 64,532,306 |
| Washington | 20,254,915 |
| Los Angeles | 15,495,887 |
| Detroit | 8,677,871 |
| Chicago | 8,089,497 |
| *1936* | |
| New York City | 110,572,263 |
| Los Angeles | 26,994,373 |
| Washington | 22,510,559 |
| Detroit | 19,045,706 |
| Cincinnati | 15,566,611 |

## Details by Cities

A RECORD of the value of buildings for which permits were issued during the first 6 months of 1935 and of 1936 for the 94 cities having a population of 100,000 or over is given in table 7.

## Table 7.—Number and Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 94 Identical Cities, First Half of 1935 and of 1936

| City and State | Total construction | | | | New residential buildings | | | | New nonresidential buildings | | | | Additions, alterations, and repairs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | |
| | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost |
| **Total (94 cities)** | 145,110 | $408,672,118 | 119,348 | $239,484,573 | 24,780 | $175,802,807 | 11,888 | $78,620,933 | 25,070 | $142,338,384 | 19,380 | $92,114,934 | 95,260 | $90,530,927 | 88,080 | $68,748,706 |
| **Percentage change** | +21.6 | +70.6 | | | +108.4 | +123.6 | | | +29.4 | +54.5 | | | +8.2 | +31.7 | | |
| Akron, Ohio | 680 | 1,098,927 | 636 | 545,488 | 61 | 386,875 | 33 | 142,160 | 241 | 389,620 | 244 | 162,580 | 378 | 322,432 | 359 | 240,748 |
| Albany, N. Y | 1,008 | 1,435,252 | 866 | 997,921 | 63 | 592,400 | 26 | 426,500 | 30 | 327,450 | 35 | 87,500 | 915 | 515,402 | 805 | 483,921 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 1,184 | 2,797,762 | 1,273 | 5,414,569 | 176 | 661,588 | 192 | 4,501,644 | 164 | 1,044,187 | 182 | 374,015 | 844 | 1,091,987 | 899 | 538,910 |
| Baltimore, Md | 4,320 | 8,061,164 | 3,924 | 3,414,440 | 508 | 2,084,000 | 153 | 607,000 | 523 | 3,880,900 | 267 | 941,900 | 3,289 | 2,096,264 | 3,504 | 1,865,540 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 1,995 | 764,767 | 1,991 | 1,237,445 | 48 | 59,470 | 20 | 57,350 | 119 | 228,703 | 79 | 650,185 | 1,828 | 476,594 | 1,892 | 529,910 |
| Boston, Mass.[1] | 2,946 | 4,970,547 | 2,693 | 7,828,751 | 83 | 538,300 | 52 | 279,400 | 201 | 1,491,294 | 162 | 5,719,652 | 2,662 | 2,940,953 | 2,479 | 1,829,699 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 354 | 752,523 | 282 | 355,661 | 38 | 180,100 | 31 | 130,225 | 67 | 294,795 | 54 | 65,379 | 249 | 277,628 | 197 | 160,057 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 882 | 1,419,188 | 1,009 | 1,371,862 | 32 | 185,300 | 26 | 146,170 | 265 | 777,973 | 219 | 814,441 | 585 | 455,915 | 764 | 411,251 |
| Cambridge, Mass | 293 | 457,922 | 337 | 373,233 | 7 | 57,700 | 4 | 31,000 | 39 | 173,593 | 18 | 53,100 | 247 | 226,629 | 315 | 289,133 |
| Camden, N. J | 472 | 388,471 | 209 | 1,080,763 | 7 | 8,500 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 115,862 | 58 | 1,007,014 | 435 | 264,109 | 151 | 73,749 |
| Canton, Ohio | 422 | 323,910 | 299 | 155,437 | 28 | 120,500 | 11 | 29,225 | 123 | 95,710 | 73 | 80,688 | 271 | 107,700 | 215 | 45,524 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 1,988 | 1,691,322 | 1,337 | 332,008 | 27 | 100,040 | 23 | 50,480 | 39 | 1,212,088 | 16 | 90,993 | 1,922 | 379,194 | 1,298 | 190,535 |
| Chicago, Ill | 2,411 | 11,221,694 | 2,012 | 8,089,497 | 341 | 2,164,950 | 138 | 867,800 | 502 | 5,621,936 | 435 | 4,547,147 | 1,568 | 3,434,808 | 1,439 | 2,674,550 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2,433 | 15,566,611 | 2,169 | 3,455,195 | 516 | 11,276,480 | 235 | 1,644,050 | 294 | 3,318,175 | 322 | 1,046,915 | 1,623 | 971,956 | 1,612 | 764,230 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 2,293 | 4,528,988 | 1,764 | 4,430,384 | 174 | 1,031,100 | 75 | 2,808,840 | 475 | 849,750 | 306 | 709,690 | 1,644 | 2,648,138 | 1,383 | 911,854 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 664 | 1,760,600 | 582 | 1,324,824 | 123 | 1,062,100 | 32 | 169,900 | 236 | 424,850 | 216 | 230,550 | 305 | 273,650 | 334 | 924,374 |
| Dallas, Tex | 2,223 | 7,286,250 | 1,698 | 1,628,419 | 477 | 1,288,434 | 333 | 787,050 | 410 | 5,109,310 | 270 | 296,618 | 1,336 | 888,506 | 1,095 | 544,751 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 472 | 751,949 | 395 | 370,346 | 39 | 213,150 | 12 | 68,450 | 184 | 171,830 | 127 | 150,406 | 249 | 366,969 | 256 | 151,490 |
| Denver, Colo | 1,931 | 3,097,107 | 1,685 | 1,829,637 | 322 | 1,772,300 | 205 | 1,033,750 | 324 | 732,737 | 325 | 242,843 | 1,285 | 592,070 | 1,155 | 553,044 |
| Des Moines, Ia | 611 | 1,138,391 | 490 | 985,155 | 107 | 608,562 | 63 | 284,263 | 218 | 184,555 | 156 | 450,065 | 286 | 345,274 | 271 | 250,827 |
| Detroit, Mich | 7,677 | 19,045,706 | 4,398 | 8,677,871 | 1,892 | 11,402,295 | 640 | 3,666,940 | 2,582 | 4,664,449 | 1,265 | 2,896,044 | 3,203 | 2,978,962 | 2,493 | 2,114,887 |
| Duluth, Minn | 906 | 761,097 | 767 | 334,825 | 55 | 265,958 | 7 | 7,550 | 87 | 59,886 | 93 | 62,120 | 764 | 435,253 | 667 | 265,155 |
| Elizabeth, N. J | 170 | 313,330 | 179 | 325,780 | 15 | 88,000 | 22 | 139,100 | 57 | 155,225 | 60 | 120,110 | 98 | 70,105 | 97 | 66,570 |
| El Paso, Tex | 277 | 536,994 | 237 | 854,118 | 44 | 142,225 | 14 | 51,811 | 79 | 211,185 | 61 | 647,560 | 154 | 183,584 | 162 | 154,747 |
| Erie, Pa | 296 | 432,986 | 258 | 188,083 | 6 | 21,000 | 9 | 28,500 | 72 | 140,831 | 63 | 48,069 | 218 | 271,155 | 186 | 111,514 |
| Evansville, Ind | 708 | 920,698 | 563 | 317,344 | 63 | 189,350 | 16 | 47,280 | 121 | 490,642 | 128 | 105,872 | 524 | 240,706 | 419 | 164,192 |
| Fall River, Mass | 151 | 137,364 | 146 | 127,801 | 9 | 32,600 | 3 | 8,600 | 50 | 23,807 | 40 | 5,560 | 92 | 80,957 | 103 | 113,641 |
| Flint, Mich | 1,541 | 1,305,528 | 1,055 | 457,396 | 116 | 456,352 | 25 | 78,829 | 230 | 469,636 | 197 | 150,385 | 1,195 | 379,540 | 833 | 228,182 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind | 743 | 786,724 | 527 | 517,612 | 39 | 243,840 | 24 | 160,370 | 137 | 110,397 | 95 | 162,323 | 567 | 432,487 | 408 | 194,919 |
| Fort Worth, Tex | 831 | 4,974,789 | 623 | 1,368,990 | 258 | 740,069 | 127 | 333,825 | 158 | 3,997,365 | 102 | 855,662 | 415 | 237,355 | 394 | 179,503 |
| Gary, Ind | 492 | 283,716 | 590 | 259,792 | 25 | 64,450 | 13 | 32,500 | 86 | 33,529 | 53 | 46,510 | 381 | 185,737 | 524 | 180,782 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 673 | 923,135 | 502 | 335,310 | 29 | 114,000 | 6 | 23,500 | 200 | 534,130 | 92 | 151,610 | 444 | 275,005 | 404 | 160,200 |
| Hartford, Conn | 959 | 1,190,601 | 735 | 1,216,617 | 26 | 143,730 | 13 | 82,000 | 40 | 373,473 | 41 | 476,026 | 893 | 673,398 | 681 | 658,591 |
| Houston, Tex | 2,189 | 10,342,301 | 1,403 | 2,882,352 | 996 | 4,223,745 | 473 | 1,853,035 | 126 | 5,493,823 | 174 | 764,321 | 1,067 | 624,733 | 756 | 264,996 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 1,147 | 3,955,180 | 1,152 | 1,209,057 | 144 | 867,735 | 49 | 278,205 | 372 | 2,582,309 | 315 | 532,918 | 631 | 505,136 | 788 | 397,934 |

[1] Revised.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Worth, Tex | 831 | 4,974,789 | 623 | 1,368,990 | 258 | 740,069 | 127 | 333,825 | 158 | 3,997,365 | 102 | 855,662 | 415 | 237,355 | 394 | 179,503 |
| Gary, Ind | 492 | 283,716 | 590 | 259,792 | 25 | 64,450 | 13 | 32,500 | 86 | 33,529 | 53 | 46,510 | 381 | 185,737 | 524 | 180,782 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 673 | 923,135 | 502 | 335,310 | 29 | 114,000 | 6 | 23,500 | 200 | 534,130 | 92 | 151,610 | 444 | 275,005 | 404 | 160,200 |
| Hartford, Conn | 959 | 1,190,601 | 735 | 1,216,617 | 26 | 143,730 | 13 | 82,000 | 40 | 373,473 | 41 | 476,026 | 893 | 673,398 | 681 | 658,591 |
| Houston, Tex | 2,189 | 10,342,301 | 1,403 | 2,882,352 | 996 | 4,223,745 | 473 | 1,853,035 | 126 | 5,493,823 | 174 | 764,321 | 1,067 | 624,733 | 756 | 264,996 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 1,147 | 3,955,180 | 1,152 | 1,209,057 | 144 | 867,735 | 49 | 278,205 | 372 | 2,582,309 | 315 | 532,918 | 631 | 505,136 | 788 | 397,934 |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 2,321 | 1,713,780 | 2,558 | 1,226,382 | 238 | 898,523 | 154 | 343,860 | 172 | 282,570 | 185 | 173,899 | 1,911 | 532,687 | 2,219 | 708,623 |
| Jersey City, N. J | 347 | 1,419,279 | 346 | 377,612 | 12 | 88,500 | 14 | 107,300 | 26 | 316,735 | 26 | 69,330 | 309 | 1,014,044 | 306 | 200,982 |
| Kansas City, Kans | 220 | 311,646 | 193 | 116,635 | 31 | 82,850 | 13 | 22,650 | 53 | 92,080 | 52 | 45,140 | 136 | 136,716 | 128 | 48,845 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 524 | 1,415,000 | 539 | 2,235,250 | 210 | 798,500 | 210 | 769,800 | 90 | 158,600 | 83 | 1,208,500 | 224 | 457,900 | 246 | 256,950 |
| Knoxville, Tenn | 397 | 1,109,908 | 279 | 1,045,268 | 110 | 365,694 | 61 | 151,628 | 87 | 586,208 | 54 | 765,612 | 200 | 158,006 | 164 | 128,028 |
| Long Beach, Calif | 3,270 | 3,977,235 | 2,138 | 2,881,279 | 350 | 1,378,520 | 99 | 344,450 | 365 | 1,522,555 | 179 | 1,811,420 | 2,555 | 1,076,160 | 1,860 | 725,409 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 13,551 | 26,994,373 | 9,808 | 15,495,887 | 3,134 | 13,519,234 | 1,330 | 5,425,427 | 3,620 | 8,482,300 | 2,256 | 5,756,758 | 6,797 | 4,992,839 | 6,222 | 4,313,702 |
| Louisville, Ky | 732 | 1,754,003 | 667 | 1,305,247 | 174 | 782,950 | 131 | 669,925 | 249 | 769,821 | 202 | 379,847 | 309 | 201,232 | 334 | 255,475 |
| Lowell, Mass | 343 | 347,429 | 186 | 118,035 | 5 | 10,500 | 4 | 7,500 | 34 | 228,240 | 29 | 7,865 | 304 | 108,689 | 153 | 102,670 |
| Lynn, Mass | 254 | 310,060 | 220 | 464,611 | 5 | 24,500 | 4 | 16,000 | 44 | 19,025 | 38 | 308,157 | 205 | 266,535 | 178 | 140,454 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 1,319 | 2,515,370 | 1,512 | 1,526,800 | 88 | 273,650 | 26 | 71,250 | 305 | 1,536,445 | 355 | 846,560 | 926 | 705,275 | 1,131 | 608,990 |
| Miami, Fla | 3,417 | 5,710,630 | 2,445 | 1,860,831 | 723 | 3,792,179 | 325 | 1,114,720 | 376 | 1,163,332 | 220 | 190,817 | 2,318 | 755,119 | 1,900 | 555,294 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 3,185 | 13,249,423 | 1,839 | 3,068,398 | 964 | 10,639,720 | 122 | 766,525 | 456 | 1,022,218 | 332 | 1,313,968 | 1,765 | 1,587,485 | 1,385 | 987,905 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 2,030 | 3,018,110 | 1,913 | 2,355,089 | 231 | 1,024,150 | 195 | 754,960 | 446 | 964,270 | 351 | 858,785 | 1,353 | 1,029,690 | 1,367 | 741,344 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 1,008 | 4,082,802 | 563 | 977,885 | 160 | 351,900 | 86 | 153,383 | 125 | 2,817,427 | 111 | 575,873 | 723 | 913,475 | 366 | 248,629 |
| Newark, N. J | 471 | 3,038,442 | 462 | 997,253 | 27 | 185,700 | 16 | 141,700 | 80 | 2,227,330 | 72 | 239,038 | 364 | 625,412 | 374 | 616,515 |
| New Bedford, Mass | 253 | 145,690 | 212 | 109,350 | 2 | 5,650 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 32,185 | 79 | 16,775 | 170 | 107,855 | 133 | 92,575 |
| New Haven, Conn | 266 | 518,537 | 286 | 354,495 | 21 | 178,500 | 10 | 66,450 | 56 | 129,362 | 74 | 162,781 | 189 | 210,675 | 202 | 125,264 |
| New Orleans, La | 638 | 1,653,518 | 502 | 2,567,385 | 178 | 626,267 | 56 | 184,670 | 36 | 406,002 | 47 | 1,815,012 | 424 | 621,249 | 399 | 567,703 |
| New York City: [1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Bronx | 3,507 | 36,862,705 | 3,109 | 10,837,533 | 311 | 26,625,250 | 148 | 5,687,350 | 103 | 6,690,945 | 115 | 3,412,227 | 3,093 | 3,546,510 | 2,846 | 1,737,956 |
| Brooklyn | 7,218 | 18,757,119 | 4,800 | 17,709,124 | 705 | 8,477,100 | 301 | 10,024,350 | 926 | 3,787,805 | 543 | 2,857,705 | 5,587 | 6,492,214 | 3,956 | 4,827,069 |
| Manhattan | 2,364 | 35,007,309 | 2,068 | 18,679,763 | 36 | 7,527,000 | 22 | 4,663,000 | 122 | 15,820,665 | 166 | 5,440,575 | 2,206 | 11,659,644 | 1,880 | 8,576,188 |
| Queens | 7,781 | 18,194,995 | 6,617 | 14,328,747 | 2,232 | 12,486,550 | 1,462 | 7,013,300 | 1,141 | 2,835,300 | 1,104 | 4,699,296 | 4,408 | 2,873,145 | 4,051 | 2,616,151 |
| Richmond | 908 | 1,750,135 | 710 | 2,977,139 | 118 | 502,695 | 62 | 212,725 | 159 | 842,942 | 167 | 1,885,071 | 631 | 404,498 | 481 | 879,343 |
| Norfolk, Va | 424 | 759,665 | 376 | 1,632,493 | 81 | 313,075 | 53 | 170,265 | 113 | 79,008 | 107 | 1,153,630 | 230 | 367,582 | 216 | 308,598 |
| Oakland, Calif | 2,308 | 4,444,428 | 1,603 | 6,171,826 | 333 | 1,673,709 | 155 | 861,156 | 371 | 1,647,383 | 242 | 4,706,756 | 1,604 | 1,123,336 | 1,206 | 603,914 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla | 1,021 | 4,170,631 | 571 | 943,645 | 543 | 1,569,435 | 193 | 523,265 | 143 | 2,365,826 | 119 | 249,190 | 335 | 235,370 | 259 | 171,190 |
| Omaha, Nebr | 555 | 1,447,557 | 551 | 767,205 | 137 | 509,875 | 60 | 231,440 | 177 | 707,244 | 159 | 243,284 | 241 | 230,438 | 332 | 292,481 |
| Paterson, N. J | 437 | 519,773 | 465 | 421,574 | 23 | 120,290 | 11 | 75,400 | 30 | 56,672 | 52 | 101,212 | 384 | 342,811 | 402 | 244,962 |
| Peoria, Ill | 568 | 2,376,285 | 274 | 934,526 | 95 | 364,335 | 28 | 111,695 | 145 | 1,700,552 | 67 | 622,835 | 328 | 311,398 | 179 | 199,996 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 2,937 | 11,238,141 | 1,897 | 5,096,505 | 768 | 4,126,510 | 339 | 1,580,300 | 275 | 5,185,790 | 230 | 1,963,206 | 1,894 | 1,925,841 | 1,328 | 1,552,999 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 1,257 | 3,933,833 | 1,307 | 2,482,904 | 99 | 549,080 | 87 | 467,378 | 144 | 1,305,314 | 144 | 868,686 | 1,014 | 2,079,439 | 1,076 | 1,146,840 |
| Portland, Oreg | 2,042 | 3,193,590 | 1,729 | 1,780,063 | 216 | 934,485 | 90 | 387,000 | 468 | 1,377,710 | 373 | 629,973 | 1,358 | 881,395 | 1,266 | 763,090 |
| Providence, R. I | 1,741 | 2,518,341 | 1,621 | 1,121,750 | 60 | 428,800 | 31 | 220,300 | 164 | 1,517,391 | 124 | 163,800 | 1,517 | 572,150 | 1,466 | 737,650 |

[1] Applications filed.

**Table 7.—Number and Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 94 Identical Cities, First Half of 1935 and of 1936—Continued**

| City and State | Total construction | | | | New residential buildings | | | | New nonresidential buildings | | | | Additions, alterations, and repairs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | | First half of 1936 | | First half of 1935 | |
| | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost |
| Reading, Pa. | 627 | $741,275 | 315 | $204,605 | 10 | $53,000 | 3 | $13,300 | 32 | $442,305 | 20 | $8,175 | 585 | $245,970 | 292 | $173,130 |
| Richmond, Va. | 791 | 1,944,504 | 715 | 797,569 | 103 | 452,550 | 55 | 239,100 | 120 | 978,186 | 121 | 220,086 | 568 | 513,768 | 539 | 338,383 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 719 | 3,741,641 | 652 | 894,711 | 33 | 210,345 | 17 | 87,950 | 212 | 2,952,841 | 214 | 428,866 | 474 | 578,455 | 421 | 377,895 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 2,089 | 4,304,529 | 2,109 | 3,617,625 | 463 | 2,245,500 | 396 | 1,660,300 | 689 | 1,211,242 | 743 | 971,704 | 937 | 847,787 | 970 | 985,621 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 1,480 | 3,294,585 | 1,350 | 1,411,340 | 211 | 1,337,048 | 85 | 593,791 | 298 | 1,267,338 | 248 | 245,771 | 971 | 690,199 | 1,017 | 571,778 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 869 | 1,301,636 | 886 | 723,625 | 122 | 456,045 | 51 | 218,530 | 100 | 406,466 | 118 | 204,666 | 647 | 439,125 | 717 | 300,429 |
| San Antonio, Tex. | 1,426 | 2,284,475 | 4,584 | 3,055,186 | 296 | 1,009,341 | 145 | 301,640 | 149 | 885,514 | 210 | 2,067,817 | 981 | 389,620 | 4,229 | 685,729 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 1,898 | 3,528,012 | 1,536 | 2,771,073 | 714 | 2,259,116 | 312 | 1,018,677 | 322 | 784,229 | 319 | 1,359,484 | 862 | 484,667 | 905 | 392,912 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 2,756 | 8,014,873 | 1,921 | 6,010,996 | 886 | 4,296,746 | 294 | 1,249,676 | 116 | 2,111,296 | 130 | 3,462,753 | 1,754 | 1,606,831 | 1,497 | 1,298,567 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 299 | 1,343,983 | 354 | 336,285 | 8 | 31,665 | 4 | 20,900 | 73 | 1,210,176 | 48 | 35,070 | 218 | 102,142 | 302 | 280,315 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 1,900 | 3,285,955 | 1,670 | 1,329,030 | 256 | 1,068,630 | 101 | 339,030 | 356 | 1,355,935 | 381 | 506,300 | 1,288 | 861,390 | 1,188 | 483,700 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 133 | 140,175 | 152 | 175,623 | 1 | 10,000 | 2 | 12,000 | 12 | 47,050 | 15 | 11,705 | 120 | 83,125 | 135 | 151,918 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 536 | 503,034 | 425 | 242,750 | 17 | 81,600 | 6 | 24,500 | 155 | 282,795 | 91 | 87,975 | 364 | 138,639 | 328 | 130,275 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 1,013 | 2,072,297 | 918 | 758,029 | 175 | 700,445 | 113 | 281,885 | 303 | 1,117,287 | 231 | 251,115 | 535 | 254,565 | 574 | 225,029 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 255 | 575,042 | 231 | 252,514 | 27 | 85,525 | 12 | 50,100 | 61 | 88,063 | 63 | 52,504 | 167 | 401,454 | 156 | 149,910 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | 364 | 1,811,124 | 280 | 1,222,811 | 27 | 158,000 | 20 | 116,300 | 92 | 1,261,523 | 82 | 790,196 | 245 | 391,601 | 177 | 316,315 |
| Tacoma, Wash. | 781 | 513,814 | 339 | 308,980 | 44 | 130,175 | 19 | 33,150 | 136 | 168,700 | 75 | 128,595 | 601 | 214,939 | 245 | 147,235 |
| Tampa, Fla. | 959 | 566,478 | 912 | 333,431 | 32 | 56,025 | 25 | 30,600 | 117 | 267,241 | 95 | 71,355 | 810 | 243,212 | 792 | 231,476 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 757 | 2,881,043 | 448 | 939,327 | 44 | 260,500 | 14 | 63,950 | 274 | 1,754,461 | 185 | 738,500 | 439 | 866,082 | 249 | 136,877 |
| Trenton, N. J. | 221 | 278,177 | 160 | 165,432 | 8 | 53,300 | 2 | 11,500 | 42 | 56,395 | 44 | 45,150 | 171 | 168,482 | 114 | 108,782 |
| Tulsa, Okla. | 543 | 1,273,444 | 462 | 631,591 | 146 | 824,644 | 47 | 270,400 | 103 | 240,078 | 123 | 129,474 | 294 | 208,722 | 292 | 231,717 |
| Utica, N. Y. | 91 | 187,856 | 91 | 76,740 | 11 | 54,000 | 3 | 12,000 | 45 | 72,003 | 30 | 18,865 | 35 | 61,853 | 58 | 45,875 |
| Washington, D. C. | 3,688 | 22,510,559 | 2,901 | 20,254,915 | 1,302 | 11,727,816 | 929 | 6,631,090 | 664 | 6,696,122 | 533 | 8,829,799 | 1,722 | 4,086,621 | 1,439 | 4,794,026 |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 227 | 603,920 | 147 | 145,333 | 48 | 251,750 | 12 | 42,300 | 71 | 88,120 | 59 | 34,675 | 108 | 264,050 | 76 | 68,358 |
| Wichita, Kans. | 890 | 1,166,883 | 937 | 540,280 | 142 | 569,792 | 51 | 181,350 | 140 | 325,807 | 119 | 116,790 | 608 | 271,284 | 767 | 242,140 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 608 | 2,581,068 | 442 | 595,851 | 100 | 723,650 | 35 | 168,850 | 85 | 1,444,324 | 53 | 82,518 | 423 | 413,094 | 354 | 344,483 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 514 | 920,642 | 495 | 1,185,683 | 85 | 360,625 | 40 | 154,740 | 84 | 131,763 | 74 | 753,362 | 345 | 428,254 | 381 | 277,581 |
| Yonkers, N. Y. | 298 | 1,960,083 | 282 | 915,080 | 130 | 1,542,500 | 80 | 548,100 | 60 | 156,575 | 53 | 66,010 | 108 | 261,008 | 149 | 300,970 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 422 | 457,775 | 482 | 325,686 | 25 | 169,600 | 12 | 46,800 | 96 | 71,292 | 102 | 95,300 | 301 | 216,883 | 368 | 183,586 |
| *Hawaii* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu | 1,470 | 2,346,594 | 1,186 | 1,646,362 | 549 | 1,244,619 | 313 | 488,283 | 228 | 810,200 | 199 | 870,958 | 693 | 291,775 | 674 | 287,121 |
| Percentage change | +23.9 | +42.5 | | | +75.4 | +154.9 | | | +14.6 | −7.0 | | | +2.8 | +1.6 | | |

Seventy-nine of the ninety-four cities showed increases in the value of total building construction. The increases were especially pronounced in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Fort Worth, Houston, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, and Philadelphia.

Permits were issued during the first 6 months of 1936 for the following important building projects: In Westfield, Mass., for institutional buildings to cost $900,000; in New York City—in the Borough of the Bronx for apartment houses to cost over $25,000,000 and for an institutional building to cost $1,000,000—in the Borough of Manhattan for apartment houses to cost nearly $7,000,000, for office buildings to cost over $3,500,000, and for institutional buildings to cost nearly $7,000,000—in the Borough of Queens for apartment buildings to cost nearly $4,000,000; in Rochester, N. Y., for factory buildings to cost nearly $1,200,000 and for school buildings to cost over $1,400,000; in Philadelphia, Pa., for school buildings to cost nearly $3,000,000 and for factory buildings to cost $700,000; in Pittsburgh, Pa., for factory buildings to cost $1,000,000; in Scranton, Pa., for a school building to cost $1,000,000; in Chicago, Ill., for school buildings to cost over $1,500,000, for factory buildings to cost over $500,000, and for store buildings to cost over $500,000; in Peoria, Ill., for a warehouse to cost over $600,000; in Detroit, Mich., for factory buildings to cost nearly $1,000,000; in Toledo, Ohio, for a school building to cost over $1,000,000; in Wilmington, Del., for an office building to cost $1,250,000; in Fort Worth, Tex., for amusement and recreational places to cost over $2,000,000; in Houston, Tex., for school buildings to cost nearly $3,000,000; in Oklahoma City, Okla., for a municipal auditorium to cost $1,000,000; and in Washington, D. C., for apartment houses to cost nearly $4,000,000. In Milwaukee, Wis., a contract was awarded by the Resettlement Administration for a housing project to cost $7,050,000. A contract was awarded by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for an additional building to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to cost nearly $5,000,000.

The number of family-dwelling units provided in each of the 94 cities having a population of 100,000 or over is given in table 8 for the first half of 1935 and of 1936.

**Table 8.—Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 94 Identical Cities, First Half of 1935 and of 1936**

| City and State | Number of families provided for in— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All classes of dwellings, first half of— | | 1-family dwellings, first half of— | | 2-family dwellings,[1] first half of— | | Multifamily dwellings,[2] first half of— | |
| | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Total (94 cities) | 43,754 | 21,613 | 22,730 | 10,807 | 2,045 | 1,103 | 18,979 | 9,703 |
| Akron, Ohio | 61 | 34 | 60 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Albany, N. Y | 97 | 35 | 59 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 12 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 198 | 1,447 | 168 | 128 | 14 | 39 | 16 | 1,280 |
| Baltimore, Md | 511 | 153 | 496 | 153 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 48 | 19 | 48 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boston, Mass.[3] | 145 | 59 | 69 | 45 | 24 | 14 | 52 | 0 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 44 | 38 | 30 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 43 | 31 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cambridge, Mass | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Camden, N. J | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canton, Ohio | 28 | 11 | 28 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 36 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Chicago, Ill | 352 | 176 | 329 | 125 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 40 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 1,710 | 265 | 461 | 223 | 57 | 6 | 1,192 | 36 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 197 | 728 | 165 | 51 | 12 | 1 | 20 | 676 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 208 | 34 | 100 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 100 | 0 |
| Dallas, Tex | 561 | 412 | 416 | 284 | 94 | 74 | 51 | 54 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 42 | 13 | 38 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Denver, Colo | 435 | 229 | 314 | 199 | 4 | 0 | 117 | 30 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 114 | 62 | 106 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Detroit, Mich | 1,927 | 653 | 1,857 | 626 | 60 | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Duluth, Minn | 57 | 7 | 52 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elizabeth, N. J | 15 | 23 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| El Paso, Tex | 45 | 16 | 43 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Erie, Pa | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evansville, Ind | 65 | 16 | 61 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fall River, Mass | 9 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Flint, Mich | 119 | 25 | 113 | 25 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind | 39 | 24 | 39 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fort Worth, Tex | 284 | 141 | 237 | 113 | 36 | 28 | 11 | 0 |
| Gary, Ind | 25 | 13 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 28 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hartford, Conn | 27 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Houston, Tex | 1,160 | 533 | 876 | 427 | 200 | 80 | 84 | 26 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 150 | 49 | 138 | 49 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 271 | 155 | 219 | 153 | 26 | 2 | 26 | 0 |
| Jersey City, N. J | 36 | 42 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 26 | 29 |
| Kansas City, Kans | 31 | 13 | 31 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 210 | 211 | 210 | 209 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Knoxville, Tenn | 115 | 61 | 109 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Long Beach, Calif | 430 | 104 | 305 | 94 | 70 | 10 | 55 | 0 |
| Los Angeles, Calif | 3,972 | 1,575 | 2,790 | 1,197 | 402 | 202 | 780 | 176 |
| Louisville, Ky | 191 | 134 | 165 | 128 | 8 | 2 | 18 | 4 |
| Lowell, Mass | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lynn, Mass | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 104 | 27 | 73 | 25 | 28 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Miami, Fla | 1,031 | 350 | 676 | 306 | 58 | 34 | 297 | 10 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 1,540 | 130 | 919 | 114 | 82 | 16 | 539 | 0 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 269 | 203 | 222 | 187 | 12 | 16 | 35 | 0 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 166 | 87 | 154 | 85 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Newark, N. J | 32 | 43 | 25 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 28 |
| New Bedford, Mass | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Haven, Conn | 21 | 10 | 21 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Orleans, La | 178 | 56 | 178 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New York City:[3] | | | | | | | | |
| The Bronx | 7,459 | 1,674 | 148 | 86 | 41 | 57 | 7,270 | 1,531 |
| Brooklyn | 2,486 | 3,023 | 624 | 194 | 78 | 92 | 1,784 | 2,737 |
| Manhattan | 1,787 | 1,137 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,787 | 1,135 |
| Queens | 3,989 | 2,361 | 2,129 | 1,373 | 101 | 133 | 1,759 | 855 |
| Richmond | 133 | 64 | 100 | 58 | 33 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.—Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 94 Identical Cities, First Half of 1935 and of 1936—Continued

| City and State | Number of families provided for in— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All classes of dwellings, first half of— | | 1-family dwellings, first half of— | | 2-family dwellings,[1] first half of— | | Multifamily dwellings,[2] first half of— | |
| | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| Norfolk, Va | 81 | 53 | 80 | 53 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oakland, Calif | 358 | 162 | 319 | 150 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 9 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla | 562 | 214 | 459 | 175 | 103 | 23 | 0 | 16 |
| Omaha, Nebr | 145 | 60 | 129 | 60 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paterson, N. J | 23 | 13 | 23 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Peoria, Ill | 97 | 28 | 93 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 797 | 340 | 760 | 336 | 10 | 4 | 27 | 0 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 127 | 105 | 94 | 78 | 5 | 12 | 28 | 15 |
| Portland, Oreg | 218 | 93 | 215 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Providence, R. I | 95 | 37 | 57 | 23 | 4 | 14 | 34 | 0 |
| Reading, Pa | 10 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond, Va | 118 | 54 | 98 | 54 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Rochester, N. Y | 33 | 17 | 31 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 511 | 417 | 431 | 374 | 40 | 31 | 40 | 12 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 240 | 86 | 207 | 83 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 3 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 131 | 55 | 117 | 47 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| San Antonio, Tex | 379 | 171 | 259 | 137 | 47 | 10 | 73 | 24 |
| San Diego, Calif | 799 | 387 | 669 | 286 | 42 | 18 | 88 | 83 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 1,160 | 331 | 803 | 258 | 124 | 70 | 233 | 3 |
| Scranton, Pa | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seattle, Wash | 280 | 104 | 255 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4 |
| Somerville, Mass | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Bend, Ind | 17 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spokane, Wash | 179 | 117 | 172 | 111 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Springfield, Mass | 28 | 13 | 26 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Syracuse, N. Y | 27 | 20 | 27 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tacoma, Wash | 44 | 19 | 44 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tampa, Fla | 32 | 25 | 32 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 45 | 14 | 43 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trenton, N. J | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tulsa, Okla | 146 | 47 | 146 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utica, N. Y | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington, D. C | 3,034 | 1,596 | 998 | 747 | 0 | 0 | 2,036 | 849 |
| Waterbury, Conn | 50 | 12 | 44 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wichita, Kans | 160 | 61 | 133 | 49 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 10 |
| Wilmington, Del | 143 | 35 | 91 | 35 | 16 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Worcester, Mass | 87 | 40 | 83 | 40 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yonkers, N. Y | 280 | 81 | 123 | 77 | 6 | 4 | 151 | 0 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 26 | 12 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Hawaii* | | | | | | | | |
| Honolulu | 623 | 318 | 514 | 308 | 35 | 2 | 74 | 8 |

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.
[3] Applications filed.

In 85 of the 94 cities increases were registered in the first half of 1936 over the first half of 1935 in the number of family-dwelling units provided.

## Construction From Public Funds

FEDERAL construction showed a decided pick-up during the first half of 1936. Contracts were awarded for Federal construction

projects valued at $780,134,937 during the first 6 months of 1936. This compares with $535,346,000 during the corresponding period of 1935. The construction projects were financed from funds provided by The Works Program, the Public Works Administration Program, and from regular governmental appropriations. (See table 9.)

**Table 9.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Projects Financed From Federal Funds, First Half of 1935 and of 1936**

| Type of project | Total, first half of— | | The Works Program,[1] [2] first half of 1936 only | Regular governmental appropriation, first half of— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936 | 1935 | | 1936 | 1935 |
| All types | $780,134,937 | $535,345,992 | $232,210,728 | $186,033,265 | $80,337,703 |
| Building | 278,069,720 | 135,064,004 | 34,552,373 | 34,482,882 | 19,525,804 |
| Electrification | 7,999,260 | | 6,216,385 | 366,736 | |
| Forestry | 10,032 | 1,354,317 | 1,200 | | 612 |
| Heavy engineering | 10,985,399 | | | | |
| Hydroelectric power plants | 57,889 | | | | |
| Naval vessels | 45,143,993 | 40,842,676 | | 45,070,601 | 28,157,994 |
| Plant, crop, and livestock control | 396,740 | | 396,740 | | |
| Professional, technical, and clerical projects | 21,715,437 | | 21,715,437 | | |
| Public roads: | | | | | |
| Grade-crossing elimination | 65,386,075 | | 64,930,061 | | |
| Roads | 166,529,886 | 102,580,959 | 89,487,825 | 69,153,228 | 3,709,871 |
| Railroad construction and repair | 3,040,450 | 10,057,125 | | | |
| Reclamation | 9,428,466 | 39,462,092 | 7,001,656 | 979,808 | 1,647,454 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 32,760,338 | 114,210,201 | 1,905,620 | 28,914,287 | 24,351,790 |
| Sewing, canning, gardening, etc.[3] | 2,500 | | 2,500 | | |
| Streets and roads [4] | 25,920,538 | 21,954,681 | 635,500 | 1,903,649 | 511,492 |
| Water and sewerage systems | 88,695,970 | 52,148,513 | 176,836 | 1,060,234 | 69,518 |
| Miscellaneous | 23,992,244 | 17,671,424 | 5,188,595 | 4,101,840 | 2,363,170 |

| Type of project | Public Works Administration | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Federal, first half of— | | Non-Federal | | |
| | | | N. I. R. A., first half of— | | E. R. A. A., 1935,[2] first half of 1936 only |
| | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | |
| All types | $16,503,792 | $276,360,675 | $84,358,320 | $178,647,612 | [5] $261,028,832 |
| Building | 5,705,266 | 28,241,473 | 38,311,059 | 87,296,727 | [5] 165,018,140 |
| Electrification | | | | | 1,416,139 |
| Forestry | 8,832 | 1,353,705 | | | |
| Heavy engineering | | | | | 10,985,399 |
| Hydroelectric power plants | | | | | 57,889 |
| Naval vessels | 73,392 | 12,684,682 | | | |
| Public roads: | | | | | |
| Grade-crossing elimination | | | | | 456,014 |
| Roads | 7,888,833 | 98,871,088 | | | |
| Railroad construction and repair | | | 3,040,450 | 10,057,125 | |
| Reclamation | 693,853 | 37,814,638 | | | 753,149 |
| River, harbor, and flood control | 72,762 | 89,858,411 | | | 1,867,669 |
| Streets and roads [4] | 1,124,753 | 1,625,502 | 4,532,601 | 19,817,687 | 17,724,035 |
| Water and sewerage systems | 425,115 | 214,648 | 29,607,571 | 51,864,347 | 57,426,214 |
| Miscellaneous | 510,986 | 5,696,528 | 8,866,639 | 9,611,726 | 5,324,184 |

[1] Includes data for that part of The Works Program administered by Federal agencies.
[2] Began July 1935.
[3] Began April 1936.
[4] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[5] Includes $9,746,307, low-cost housing projects (housing division, P. W. A.).

The contract valuation increased by nearly $250,000,000 as compared with the first half of 1935. The increases occurred in building construction, naval construction, road work, and water and sewerage work. Decreases occurred in reclamation and river, harbor, and flood-control work.

Among the large projects for which contracts were awarded during the first half of 1936 were: For additional contracts on the Triborough Bridge in New York City to cost over $6,000,000; for Missouri River harbor and flood-control projects to cost over $2,600,000; for water and sewerage projects in Chicago, Ill., to cost over $9,000,000; for sewerage projects in Buffalo, N. Y., to cost over $4,600,000; for dock terminal, dredging, and bulkhead construction near Bayonne, N. J., to cost over $3,500,000; and for county road work in Mississippi to cost over $2,500,000.

The value of building and road work for which contracts were awarded to be financed wholly from State funds during the first 6 months of 1935 and 1936 is given in table 10, by geographic division.

Table 10.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by State Governments, First Half of 1935 and of 1936

| Geographic division | Value of awards for public buildings, first half of— | | Value of awards for highway construction, first half of— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| All divisions | $13,413,985 | $4,555,994 | $30,354,397 | $19,888,321 |
| New England | 28,935 | 177,632 | 2,587,073 | 167,570 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,127,415 | 1,817,417 | 5,128,721 | 1,898,326 |
| East North Central | 718,134 | 1,474,118 | 3,811,576 | 4,663,935 |
| West North Central | 232,640 | 296,882 | 780,056 | 1,932,427 |
| South Atlantic | 1,393,621 | 375,685 | 2,186,716 | 1,036,712 |
| East South Central | 31,000 | 6,444 | 0 | 596,011 |
| West South Central | 6,191,909 | 188,408 | 5,509,124 | 4,862,245 |
| Mountain | 512,943 | 37,547 | 258,028 | 325,383 |
| Pacific | 2,177,388 | 181,861 | 9,793,103 | 4,405,712 |

Both public-building and road-construction awards financed from Federal funds showed pronounced increases, comparing the first half of 1936 with the similar period of 1935. Six of the nine geographic divisions showed gains in the value of awards for building construction, and increases were shown in the value of awards for road building in five of the nine geographic divisions.

The value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on street-paving projects financed wholly by municipal funds in cities of the United States having a population of 150,000 and over is shown in table 11.

## Table 11.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started for Street Paving, First Half of 1935 and of 1936

[Cities having a population of 150,000 and over included in the survey]

| Period | Number of cities | | | | Total value, first half of— | | Value of contracts awarded first half of— | | Value of force-account work started first half of— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reporting | | Starting work | | | | | | | |
| | First half of— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 |
| | | | | | *Dollars* | *Dollars* | *Dollars* | *Dollars* | *Dollars* | *Dollars* |
| Total—6 months | ------ | ------ | ------ | ------ | 5,593,064 | 6,471,331 | 4,275,472 | 5,112,991 | 1,317,592 | 1,358,340 |
| January | 49 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 690,590 | 787,719 | 595,863 | 652,651 | 94,727 | 135,068 |
| February | 49 | 51 | 9 | 10 | 179,255 | 214,780 | 81,477 | 117,773 | 97,778 | 97,007 |
| March | 50 | 51 | 11 | 11 | 528,213 | 737,206 | 370,312 | 537,617 | 157,901 | 199,589 |
| April | 49 | 51 | 14 | 13 | 1,259,658 | 2,226,138 | 952,403 | 1,996,260 | 307,255 | 229,878 |
| May | 50 | 51 | 16 | 15 | 987,995 | 1,171,868 | 641,514 | 855,515 | 346,481 | 316,333 |
| June | 51 | 51 | 20 | 17 | 1,947,353 | 1,333,620 | 1,633,903 | 953,175 | 313,450 | 380,445 |

# RETAIL PRICES

## Food Prices in August 1936

BETWEEN July 14 and August 18, lowered costs for fresh fruits and vegetables balanced increased costs for all other food groups and, as a result, the index for all foods did not change. Of the 84 foods included in the index, 57 advanced, 25 declined, and 2 showed no change.

The composite index for August 18 was 84.0 percent of the 1923–25 average as compared with 79.6 on August 13, 1935, and 67.1 on August 15, 1932.

The index for cereals and bakery products advanced 1.0 percent during the month. Higher prices were reported for 11 of the 13 items in the group. Corn meal showed the largest increase, 5.2 percent. The average price of flour rose 4.0 percent, with increases reported from 44 cities. An increase of 0.5 percent for white bread reflected price advances in 10 widely scattered cities.

The retail cost of meats rose 0.5 percent, due in large measure to an average advance of 1.6 percent for pork. Prices for all pork items were higher, with increases ranging from 0.5 percent for salt pork to 2.7 percent for pork chops. The average cost of beef advanced 0.8 percent, as a result of increased prices for all items except plate beef and liver. The largest price changes in the beef subgroup were for round steak (+2.1 percent), sirloin steak (+1.6 percent), and plate beef (−1.5 percent). All items in the meats group, other than beef and pork, declined. The average cost of lamb was 2.2 percent lower in August than in July, roasting chickens dropped 1.0 percent, and canned salmon was 0.2 percent lower.

Price increases for all items in the dairy-products group resulted in a rise of 4.3 percent in the group index. The advance was general throughout the country, 50 of the 51 cities reporting higher costs. Butter prices were up 6.2 percent, with every reporting city showing an increase. Cheese advanced 6.0 percent. For fresh milk, 22 cities reported higher prices, and decreases occurred in only 2 cities, Boston and Portland, Maine. The price of cream rose 6.6 percent and of evaporated milk, 4.3 percent.

Egg prices rose 10.6 percent from July 14 to August 18. Although the advance followed the usual seasonal trend, egg prices were higher than in any August since 1930. Higher prices were reported by all

of the 51 cities. The increases ranged from 2.3 percent in Houston to 19.3 percent in Milwaukee.

Fruit and vegetable costs declined 8.2 percent during the month, due entirely to lowered costs for the fresh products. The two items in the fresh fruits and vegetables subgroup which have the most influence on the movement of the index are apples and potatoes. Prices for both of these items showed marked decreases—12.9 percent for potatoes and 17.8 percent for apples. Of the 13 fresh items included in the index, 9 decreased in price and 4 increased. All canned fruits and vegetables, except asparagus, advanced, with the increases ranging from 0.2 percent for pears to 4.5 percent for corn. The subgroup index for the canned items went up 2.0 percent. All dried fruits and vegetables were higher also, the combined cost rising 7.0 percent. Navy beans, which advanced 18.5 percent during the month, were higher than they have been at any period since September 1931.

Beverages and chocolate costs were 0.8 percent higher on August 18 than on July 14. An increase of 1.3 percent in the average price of coffee resulted from higher prices in 32 cities and lower prices in 12. Tea showed an advance of 1.1 percent. Cocoa and chocolate declined, 1.2 and 0.4 percent, respectively.

The cost of fats and oils rose 2.0 percent. The chief factor in the advance for the group was an increase of 3.5 percent for lard. Although lard prices were 83.5 percent above the level of August 1932, they were 22.9 percent below a year ago. Other significant price increases during the month for items in the group were 1.8 percent for oleomargarine and lard compound, and 1.3 percent for peanut butter. Mayonnaise prices declined 0.4 percent.

The sugar and sweets index rose 0.1 percent. The average price of sugar did not change, while corn sirup showed an increase of 1.5 percent. Molasses prices dropped 0.6 percent.

Indexes of retail food costs by major commodity groups in August and July 1936 are presented in table 1. This table shows also the comparative level of costs in August 1929 and other recent years.

Table 1.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities Combined [1] by Commodity Groups

August and July 1936 and August 1935, 1932, and 1929

[1923-25=100]

| Commodity group | 1936 | | 1935 | | 1932 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 18 | July 14 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 15 |
| All foods | 84.0 | 84.0 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 67.1 | 108.1 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 91.7 | 90.7 | 92.5 | 92.6 | 74.7 | 93.7 |
| Meats | 95.4 | 94.9 | 101.9 | 100.6 | 76.7 | 125.9 |
| Dairy products | 83.0 | 79.6 | 73.0 | 72.7 | 65.0 | 101.9 |
| Eggs | 75.1 | 67.8 | 76.2 | 73.4 | 56.7 | 99.5 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 74.1 | 80.7 | 52.8 | 55.3 | 56.3 | 111.0 |
| Fresh | 74.0 | 81.9 | 49.7 | 52.4 | 55.1 | 112.6 |
| Canned | 80.4 | 78.8 | 82.7 | 83.5 | 72.4 | 98.6 |
| Dried | 63.4 | 59.3 | 62.2 | 62.9 | 54.8 | 104.6 |
| Beverages and chocolate | 67.5 | 67.0 | 69.2 | 69.4 | 73.7 | 110.4 |
| Fats and oils | 74.5 | 73.0 | 87.0 | 85.0 | 50.7 | 93.6 |
| Sugar and sweets | 65.0 | 64.9 | 66.3 | 66.4 | 57.7 | 75.0 |

[1] Aggregate costs of 42 foods in each city prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date, weighted to represent total purchases, have been combined with the use of population weights.

Average prices for each of the 84 foods for 51 cities combined are shown in table 2 for August and July 1936, and for August 1935.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined [1]

August and July 1936, and August 1935

[* Indicates the 42 foods included in indexes prior to Jan. 1, 1935]

| Article | | 1936 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Aug. 18 | July 14 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 13 |
| Cereals and bakery products: | | | | | |
| Cereals: | | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| *Flour, wheat | pound | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| *Macaroni | do | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 15.6 |
| *Wheat cereal | 28-oz. package | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.2 |
| *Corn flakes | 8-oz. package | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| *Corn meal | pound | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Hominy grits | 24-oz. package | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| *Rice | pound | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| *Rolled oats | do | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Bakery products: | | | | | |
| *Bread, white | do | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.3 |
| Bread, whole-wheat | do | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.3 |
| Bread, rye | do | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Cake | do | 25.4 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 23.9 |
| Soda crackers | do | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 17.9 |
| Meats: | | | | | |
| Beef: | | | | | |
| *Sirloin steak | do | 38.2 | 37.6 | 42.0 | 41.8 |
| *Round steak | do | 34.7 | 34.0 | 38.1 | 37.8 |
| *Rib roast | do | 29.1 | 28.9 | 32.0 | 31.8 |
| *Chuck roast | do | 21.8 | 21.6 | 24.9 | 24.7 |
| *Plate | do | 14.4 | 14.6 | 17.4 | 16.9 |
| Liver | do | 25.8 | 26.0 | 25.1 | 25.0 |
| Veal: Cutlets | do | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.8 |
| Pork: | | | | | |
| *Chops | do | 35.7 | 34.7 | 40.1 | 40.7 |
| Loin roast | do | 29.7 | 29.2 | 33.3 | 34.3 |
| *Bacon, sliced | do | 41.1 | 40.8 | 46.4 | 45.0 |
| Bacon, strip | do | 35.6 | 35.4 | 40.4 | 39.0 |
| *Ham, sliced | do | 50.6 | 49.8 | 53.0 | 50.7 |
| Ham, whole | do | 33.2 | 32.6 | 35.0 | 33.5 |
| Salt pork | do | 23.8 | 23.7 | 29.0 | 27.9 |
| Lamb: | | | | | |
| Breast | do | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 12.1 |
| Chuck | do | 23.5 | 24.4 | 21.6 | 20.6 |
| *Leg | do | 29.6 | 30.6 | 27.3 | 26.5 |
| Rib chops | do | 38.5 | 38.5 | 34.1 | 33.4 |
| Poultry: *Roasting chickens | do | 33.3 | 33.7 | 30.8 | 30.2 |

[1] Prices for individual cities are combined with the use of population weights.

## Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Con.

### August and July 1936, and August 1935

[* Indicates the 42 foods included in indexes prior to Jan. 1, 1935]

| Article | | 1936 | | 1935 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Aug. 18 | July 14 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 13 |
| Fish, canned: | | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| Salmon, pink | 16-oz. can | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| *Salmon, red | do | 25.6 | 25.6 | 22.6 | 21.8 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | |
| *Butter | pound | 42.5 | 40.0 | 31.8 | 31.3 |
| *Cheese | do | 29.1 | 27.5 | 26.4 | 26.4 |
| Cream | ½ pint | 15.6 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 14.4 |
| Milk, fresh (delivered and store) [1] | quart | 12.0 | 11.6 | | |
| *Milk, fresh (delivered) | do | 12.2 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| *Milk, evaporated | 14½-oz. can | 7.8 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| *Eggs | dozen | 39.1 | 35.3 | 39.7 | 38.2 |
| Fruits and vegetables: | | | | | |
| Fresh: | | | | | |
| Apples | pound | 5.3 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| *Bananas | do | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Lemons | dozen | 33.5 | 39.5 | 32.2 | 31.9 |
| *Oranges | do | 36.7 | 35.5 | 32.2 | 31.9 |
| Beans, green | pound | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| *Cabbage | do | 6.5 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Carrots | bunch | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Celery | stalk | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Lettuce | head | 9.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 7.9 |
| *Onions | pound | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| *Potatoes | do | 3.6 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Spinach | do | 8.7 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Sweetpotatoes | do | 5.6 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Canned: | | | | | |
| Peaches | no. 2½ can | 17.9 | 17.7 | 19.5 | 19.4 |
| Pears | do | 22.0 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 22.8 |
| Pineapples | do | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.6 | 22.6 |
| Asparagus | no. 2 can | 25.9 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 25.6 |
| Beans, green | do | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| *Beans with pork | 16-oz. can | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| *Corn | no. 2 can | 12.3 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 |
| *Peas | do | 16.1 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 17.1 |
| *Tomatoes | do | 9.4 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 10.2 |
| Tomato soup | 10½-oz. can | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Dried: | | | | | |
| Peaches | pound | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 16.6 |
| *Prunes | do | 10.0 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 |
| *Raisins | 15-oz. package | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.9 |
| Black-eyed peas | pound | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Lima beans | do | 11.3 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| *Navy beans | do | 7.1 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Beverages and chocolate: | | | | | |
| *Coffee | pound | 24.2 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| *Tea | do | 70.0 | 69.3 | 68.3 | 68.4 |
| Cocoa | 8-oz. can | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Chocolate | 8-oz. package | 16.4 | 16.4 | 20.7 | 22.0 |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | |
| *Lard | pound | 16.1 | 15.6 | 22.2 | 20.9 |
| Lard compound | do | 14.7 | 14.4 | 16.5 | 16.9 |
| *Vegetable shortening | do | 21.2 | 21.2 | 22.1 | 21.8 |
| Salad oil | pint | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 24.8 |
| Mayonnaise | ½ pint | 16.8 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| *Oleomargarine | pound | 17.8 | 17.5 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Peanut butter | do | 18.8 | 18.6 | 22.6 | 22.6 |
| Sugar and sweets: | | | | | |
| *Sugar | do | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Corn sirup | 24-oz. can | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Molasses | 18-oz. can | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Strawberry preserves | pound | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 20.4 |

[1] Average prices of milk delivered by dairies and sold in grocery stores, weighted according to the relative proportion distributed by each method.

## Details by Regions and Cities

ALTHOUGH the composite index did not change between July 14 and August 18, the regional indexes showed variations which ranged from decreases of 1.8 percent in the Mountain area and 1.7 percent in New England to an increase of 1.9 percent in the West South Central area. Food costs rose in 28 of the 51 reporting cities and declined in 22. The index for Scranton showed no change.

The largest increase, 2.5 percent, was reported for Dallas and Springfield, Ill. In Dallas the advance resulted from higher prices of bread, flour, eggs, and dairy products. In Springfield, there was a sharp increase in the costs of eggs, dairy products, and dried fruits and vegetables.

Food costs declined most in Buffalo (4.9 percent) and Salt Lake City (4.5 percent). In both of these cities prices of potatoes and apples showed sharp decreases.

Index numbers of the retail cost of food in each of the 51 cities are given in table 3 for August and July 1936 and for August of earlier years.

**Table 3.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of All Foods, by Cities [1]**

**August and July 1936 and August 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1929**

[1923-25=100]

| Region and city | 1936 | | 1935 | | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 18 | July 14 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 15 |
| **Average: 51 cities combined** | **84.0** | **84.0** | **79.6** | **79.6** | **74.3** | **72.0** | **67.1** | **108.1** |
| **New England** | **81.5** | **82.9** | **79.2** | **78.8** | **74.7** | **71.8** | **68.1** | **108.7** |
| Boston | 80.1 | 81.4 | 77.8 | 77.7 | 73.3 | 70.3 | 67.2 | 108.7 |
| Bridgeport | 86.0 | 86.7 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 77.9 | 74.4 | 71.2 | 108.5 |
| Fall River | 81.6 | 83.7 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 74.5 | 71.8 | 66.8 | 107.8 |
| Manchester | 84.2 | 85.9 | 80.3 | 79.7 | 76.1 | 74.3 | 68.3 | 109.5 |
| New Haven | 85.5 | 86.8 | 82.9 | 82.0 | 78.5 | 75.5 | 71.1 | 109.1 |
| Portland, Maine | 82.9 | 84.3 | 79.1 | 79.1 | 75.6 | 74.3 | 68.6 | 111.3 |
| Providence | 80.1 | 82.1 | 77.9 | 77.2 | 73.7 | 71.5 | 66.6 | 108.0 |
| **Middle Atlantic** | **83.9** | **84.2** | **80.1** | **80.3** | **75.4** | **71.8** | **69.1** | **108.2** |
| Buffalo | 81.8 | 86.0 | 78.5 | 79.0 | 73.1 | 74.4 | 68.5 | 110.4 |
| Newark | 84.9 | 84.5 | 82.9 | 83.3 | 76.7 | 72.5 | 71.7 | 107.1 |
| New York | 84.1 | 83.9 | 80.8 | 80.8 | 75.7 | 72.3 | 71.6 | 106.6 |
| Philadelphia | 85.7 | 85.9 | 81.2 | 82.2 | 77.9 | 71.1 | 67.9 | 109.2 |
| Pittsburgh | 83.0 | 82.1 | 77.1 | 76.6 | 72.3 | 69.1 | 64.5 | 109.5 |
| Rochester | 83.1 | 86.4 | 78.9 | 79.5 | 73.8 | 73.5 | 67.3 | 110.1 |
| Scranton | 80.6 | 80.6 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 72.7 | 71.6 | 65.7 | 109.9 |
| **East North Central** | **85.7** | **85.4** | **80.0** | **80.2** | **73.9** | **72.9** | **66.3** | **110.1** |
| Chicago | 85.4 | 84.7 | 80.7 | 80.8 | 73.8 | 72.8 | 69.9 | 110.0 |
| Cincinnati | 90.0 | 90.1 | 84.1 | 84.0 | 75.0 | 74.6 | 65.4 | 111.7 |
| Cleveland | 84.1 | 84.8 | 78.5 | 78.7 | 73.2 | 73.3 | 65.1 | 109.1 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 88.4 | 89.1 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 75.9 | 74.1 | 64.8 | 107.8 |
| Detroit | 85.4 | 85.2 | 77.6 | 78.3 | 73.4 | 70.4 | 61.1 | 110.6 |
| Indianapolis | 86.4 | 86.1 | 79.1 | 78.6 | 73.0 | 75.7 | 66.9 | 112.3 |
| Milwaukee | 88.6 | 87.1 | 81.6 | 82.1 | 75.3 | 75.8 | 69.3 | 111.6 |
| Peoria | 87.0 | 86.6 | 80.9 | 81.3 | 76.2 | 74.8 | 65.1 | 107.8 |
| Springfield, Ill | 86.5 | 84.4 | 79.8 | 78.9 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 63.7 | 107.2 |

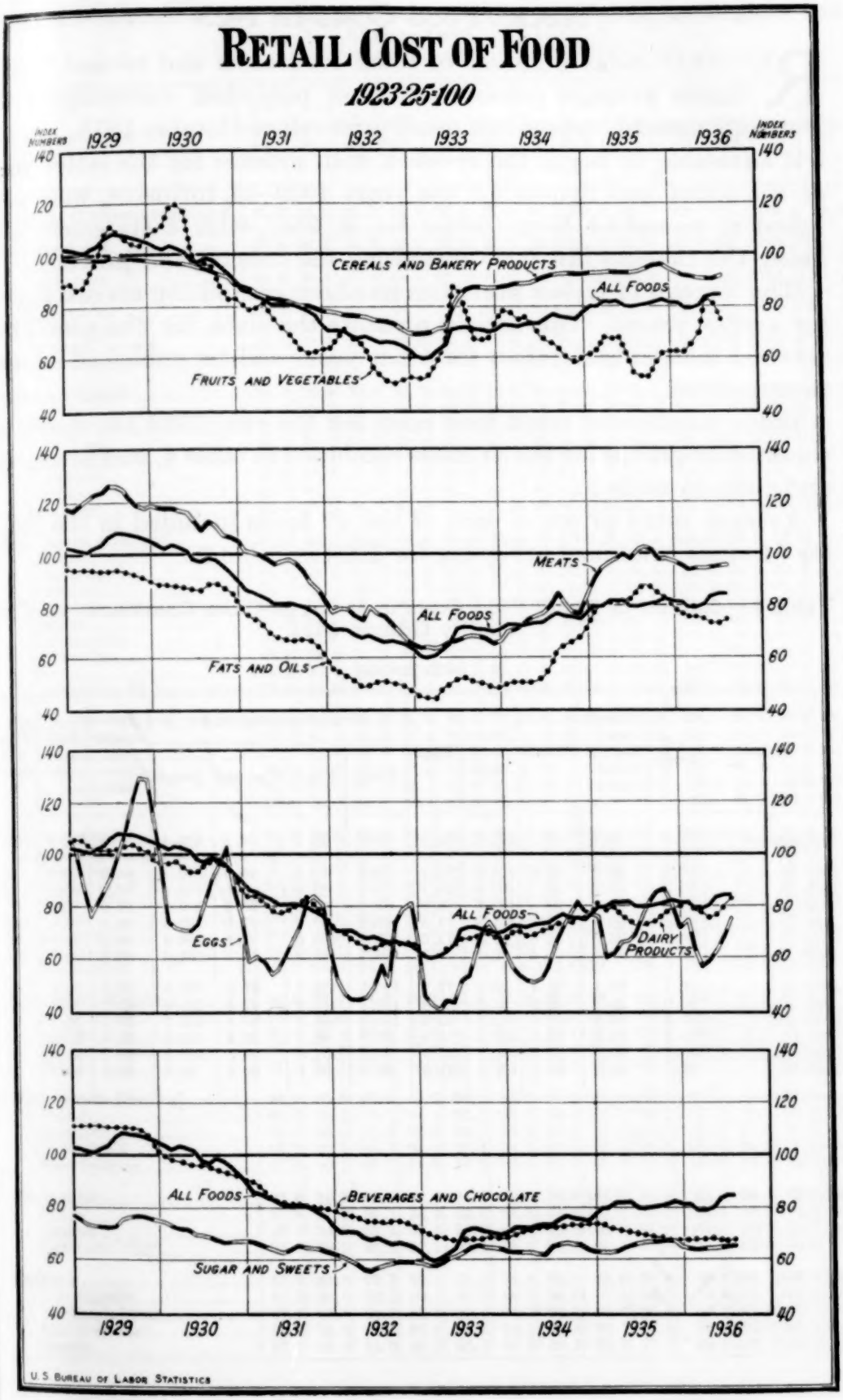
[1] Aggregate costs of 42 foods in each city prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date, weighted to represent total purchases, have been combined for regions and for the United States with the use of population weights.

**Table 3.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of All Foods, by Cities—Con.**

**August and July 1936 and August 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1929**

[1923-25=100]

| Region and city | 1936 | | 1935 | | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 18 | July 14 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 15 |
| **West North Central** | **89.3** | **88.2** | **82.2** | **82.0** | **77.4** | **74.0** | **65.2** | **108.0** |
| Kansas City | 88.1 | 87.5 | 81.7 | 80.5 | 78.4 | 73.1 | 66.4 | 108.1 |
| Minneapolis | 92.8 | 91.9 | 81.6 | 82.5 | 79.2 | 75.5 | 65.9 | 108.4 |
| Omaha | 86.0 | 84.6 | 81.1 | 81.0 | 73.9 | 69.5 | 61.8 | 101.2 |
| St. Louis | 90.4 | 89.0 | 84.2 | 83.8 | 77.5 | 76.5 | 65.9 | 111.3 |
| St. Paul | 88.4 | 87.3 | 78.9 | 79.9 | 77.4 | 72.5 | 64.4 | 106.9 |
| **South Atlantic** | **84.3** | **83.4** | **80.7** | **79.8** | **72.9** | **70.4** | **66.6** | **107.3** |
| Atlanta | 82.7 | 81.2 | 79.3 | 78.3 | 70.3 | 69.3 | 63.9 | 108.2 |
| Baltimore | 87.3 | 87.0 | 83.4 | 82.7 | 75.6 | 71.5 | 67.7 | 107.5 |
| Charleston, S. C | 85.1 | 83.4 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 71.3 | 69.9 | 67.2 | 106.0 |
| Jacksonville | 82.4 | 82.3 | 77.2 | 77.5 | 71.4 | 67.9 | 65.1 | 103.8 |
| Norfolk | 83.2 | 82.5 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 73.1 | 70.8 | 68.5 | 111.5 |
| Richmond | 80.8 | 79.2 | 76.7 | 75.2 | 70.6 | 68.0 | 63.4 | 100.9 |
| Savannah | 85.6 | 84.4 | 80.6 | 80.3 | 72.7 | 72.5 | 66.8 | 108.7 |
| Washington, D. C | 86.3 | 85.6 | 84.0 | 82.9 | 74.1 | 72.5 | 69.6 | 111.0 |
| **East South Central** | **80.8** | **81.0** | **77.1** | **76.6** | **70.7** | **70.0** | **62.6** | **107.3** |
| Birmingham | 76.6 | 76.8 | 73.5 | 73.2 | 66.2 | 66.1 | 61.0 | 104.7 |
| Louisville | 89.3 | 90.5 | 85.8 | 84.5 | 80.3 | 77.4 | 64.7 | 111.6 |
| Memphis | 85.5 | 81.7 | 83.3 | 79.1 | 74.9 | 71.6 | 65.0 | 109.6 |
| Mobile | 80.3 | 80.9 | 79.9 | 77.1 | 70.1 | 67.3 | 63.2 | 106.9 |
| **West South Central** | **82.4** | **80.9** | **79.0** | **79.0** | **72.0** | **70.2** | **63.1** | **104.6** |
| Dallas | 80.3 | 78.3 | 79.7 | 80.0 | 71.8 | 70.7 | 62.2 | 105.5 |
| Houston | 82.3 | 80.7 | 75.9 | 75.5 | 70.9 | 67.9 | 60.0 | 102.4 |
| Little Rock | 82.2 | 80.6 | 78.0 | 78.3 | 70.8 | 68.8 | 62.2 | 106.5 |
| New Orleans | 85.6 | 84.8 | 82.4 | 82.6 | 74.1 | 72.7 | 69.0 | 106.2 |
| **Mountain** | **87.0** | **88.7** | **83.1** | **83.3** | **73.1** | **71.6** | **65.5** | **105.9** |
| Butte | 82.6 | 84.9 | 78.3 | 77.8 | 70.6 | 66.8 | 64.3 | 107.6 |
| Denver | 90.5 | 90.7 | 85.6 | 86.2 | 75.0 | 73.2 | 68.2 | 106.3 |
| Salt Lake City | 82.2 | 86.1 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 70.6 | 70.2 | 61.1 | 104.7 |
| **Pacific** | **79.6** | **79.6** | **74.7** | **74.4** | **71.0** | **71.4** | **64.7** | **104.2** |
| Los Angeles | 75.5 | 74.5 | 69.8 | 68.9 | 66.8 | 69.1 | 57.5 | 102.2 |
| Portland, Oreg | 81.8 | 84.4 | 76.4 | 76.7 | 71.9 | 67.6 | 67.1 | 104.3 |
| San Francisco | 83.1 | 83.3 | 79.4 | 79.4 | 75.1 | 74.9 | 71.6 | 106.3 |
| Seattle | 81.8 | 83.0 | 76.8 | 77.0 | 72.8 | 71.7 | 67.5 | 104.9 |


RETAIL COST OF FOOD
1923-25=100
INDEX NUMBERS
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
140
120
100
80
60
40
CEREALS AND BAKERY PRODUCTS
ALL FOODS
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
MEATS
ALL FOODS
FATS AND OILS
EGGS
ALL FOODS
DAIRY PRODUCTS
ALL FOODS
BEVERAGES AND CHOCOLATE
SUGAR AND SWEETS
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## Retail Food Costs in 1923

REVISED index numbers of retail food costs and revised United States average prices have been published currently in the Bureau's monthly reports on retail prices since October 1935. It was felt advisable to begin the revision with indexes for the latter years of the series, and figures for the years 1929–35, inclusive, were published in pamphlet form (Serial No. R. 384), with a statement outlining the changes involved in revising the indexes and prices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been computing revised figures for earlier years. This article presents the data for the year 1923. Revised indexes and prices for other years will be published as soon as completed.

Index numbers of retail food costs for the year 1923 are shown by commodity groups for the 51 cities combined in table 4, and by regions and cities in table 5.

Average retail prices of each of the 42 foods included in the index for 51 cities combined are given for 1923 in table 6.

**Table 4.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups, 1923**

[1923–25=100]

| Date | All foods | Cereals and bakery products | Meats | Dairy products | Eggs | Fruits and vegetables | | | | Beverages and chocolate | Fats and oils | Sugar and sweets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Total | Fresh | Canned | Dried | | | |
| 1923 average | 97.9 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 101.7 | 95.7 | 98.8 | 98.3 | 97.2 | 106.4 | 87.8 | 92.5 | 114.4 |
| Jan. 15 | 95.5 | 96.6 | 94.3 | 104.9 | 113.1 | 83.7 | 80.2 | 96.5 | 110.2 | 85.9 | 90.6 | 93.4 |
| Feb. 15 | 94.2 | 96.4 | 93.7 | 102.8 | 94.1 | 85.2 | 81.9 | 96.5 | 110.6 | 87.2 | 90.6 | 98.3 |
| Mar. 15 | 94.6 | 96.4 | 93.5 | 102.5 | 80.0 | 89.6 | 87.1 | 96.6 | 109.8 | 87.9 | 90.9 | 115.7 |
| Apr. 15 | 96.1 | 96.4 | 94.9 | 101.9 | 71.3 | 98.3 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 109.5 | 88.3 | 91.4 | 119.9 |
| May 15 | 96.7 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 72.5 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 97.1 | 108.9 | 88.2 | 91.0 | 126.6 |
| June 15 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 73.5 | 108.7 | 109.8 | 97.1 | 108.0 | 88.0 | 90.7 | 126.2 |
| July 15 | 100.4 | 96.1 | 98.4 | 96.4 | 77.7 | 120.5 | 123.7 | 97.3 | 107.2 | 87.8 | 90.8 | 119.3 |
| Aug. 15 | 99.0 | 95.7 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 85.9 | 109.5 | 110.9 | 97.4 | 105.4 | 87.8 | 90.6 | 109.2 |
| Sept. 15 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 101.4 | 102.4 | 99.9 | 105.3 | 106.1 | 97.4 | 104.2 | 87.7 | 93.0 | 108.9 |
| Oct. 15 | 100.1 | 96.1 | 99.5 | 103.9 | 112.1 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 102.5 | 88.1 | 95.3 | 120.8 |
| Nov. 15 | 100.5 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 105.8 | 137.9 | 93.0 | 91.9 | 97.6 | 101.0 | 88.2 | 96.9 | 116.4 |
| Dec. 15 | 99.5 | 96.2 | 94.3 | 106.6 | 131.6 | 90.6 | 89.1 | 97.9 | 99.8 | 88.3 | 97.6 | 118.4 |

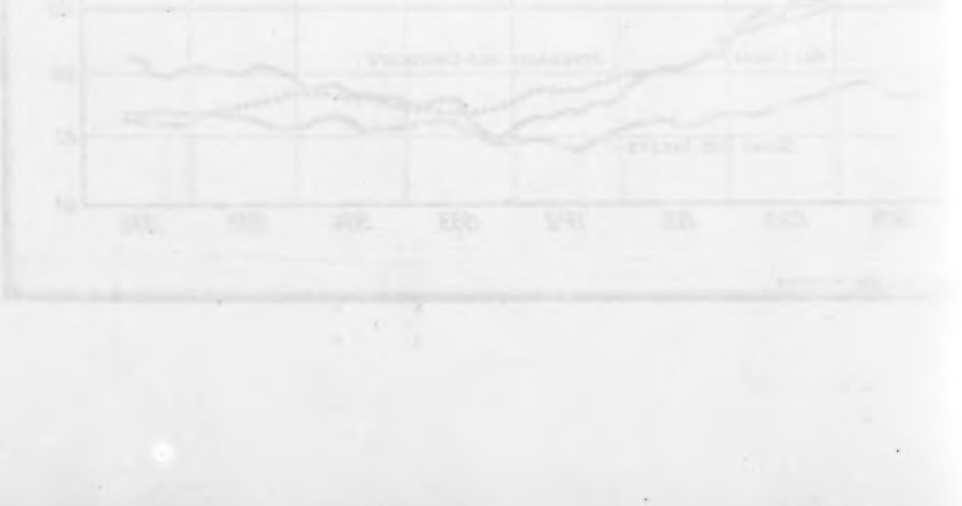


Table 5.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of All Foods, by Regions and Cities, 1923

[1923–25=100]

| Region and city | Average for year | Jan. 15 | Feb. 15 | Mar. 15 | Apr. 15 | May 15 | June 15 | July 15 | Aug. 15 | Sept. 15 | Oct. 15 | Nov. 15 | Dec. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average: 51 cities combined** | **97.9** | **95.5** | **94.2** | **94.6** | **96.1** | **96.7** | **97.7** | **100.4** | **99.0** | **100.0** | **100.1** | **100.5** | **99.5** |
| **New England** | **99.3** | **97.1** | **96.0** | **96.3** | **96.3** | **96.7** | **96.8** | **101.7** | **101.4** | **101.8** | **101.7** | **103.3** | **101.4** |
| Boston | 99.0 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 101.5 | 101.9 | 101.2 | 101.1 | 103.3 | 101.0 |
| Bridgeport | 99.5 | 96.8 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 97.5 | 99.6 | 102.1 | 100.7 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 103.1 | 101.3 |
| Fall River | 100.8 | 100.1 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 97.2 | 102.6 | 100.4 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 104.4 | 104.0 |
| Manchester | 100.4 | 96.2 | 95.9 | 96.9 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 104.6 | 107.0 | 104.9 | 102.5 | 101.5 | 102.5 | 101.5 |
| New Haven | 99.3 | 97.1 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 98.3 | 101.4 | 100.1 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 102.9 | 101.9 |
| Portland, Maine | 99.4 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 101.4 | 99.7 |
| Providence | 99.7 | 97.9 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 102.0 | 101.2 | 102.6 | 101.9 | 103.3 | 101.0 |
| **Middle Atlantic** | **98.7** | **96.9** | **95.0** | **95.7** | **96.5** | **97.4** | **98.7** | **100.6** | **99.2** | **100.8** | **100.9** | **101.9** | **100.6** |
| Buffalo | 98.2 | 94.8 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 96.2 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 101.2 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 99.8 | 100.9 | 99.8 |
| Newark | 99.0 | 98.7 | 95.1 | 95.6 | 96.4 | 95.9 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 101.2 | 101.9 | 102.9 | 102.1 |
| New York | 99.3 | 98.7 | 96.3 | 96.9 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 98.4 | 99.7 | 98.5 | 100.4 | 101.5 | 103.2 | 102.3 |
| Philadelphia | 98.1 | 95.0 | 94.0 | 94.4 | 95.1 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 101.5 | 99.1 | 100.9 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 97.8 |
| Pittsburgh | 98.3 | 94.7 | 93.6 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 99.2 | 100.5 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 99.8 |
| Rochester | 98.3 | 96.1 | 93.8 | 94.1 | 96.1 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 103.6 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 99.3 | 100.5 | 100.5 |
| Scranton | 98.9 | 97.2 | 95.7 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.8 | 98.3 | 100.8 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 100.3 | 100.6 | 100.2 |
| **East North Central** | **97.2** | **93.9** | **92.9** | **93.6** | **96.3** | **95.8** | **97.1** | **101.9** | **99.4** | **100.9** | **98.7** | **98.6** | **97.6** |
| Chicago | 96.6 | 93.9 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 97.5 | 94.9 | 95.2 | 100.9 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 97.7 | 98.9 | 98.3 |
| Cincinnati | 96.8 | 92.8 | 91.7 | 93.4 | 95.9 | 96.6 | 99.5 | 101.0 | 96.8 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 96.9 |
| Cleveland | 98.1 | 95.0 | 93.9 | 94.7 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 99.3 | 101.6 | 100.3 | 102.2 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 97.6 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 96.3 | 92.7 | 92.0 | 93.1 | 94.6 | 95.2 | 94.9 | 102.3 | 96.4 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 97.6 |
| Detroit | 97.8 | 94.1 | 93.1 | 93.9 | 95.1 | 96.1 | 98.2 | 103.4 | 101.4 | 102.7 | 99.5 | 97.2 | 96.4 |
| Indianapolis | 98.1 | 93.6 | 92.3 | 93.9 | 96.1 | 97.1 | 99.2 | 104.1 | 102.3 | 102.3 | 98.8 | 97.6 | 96.9 |
| Milwaukee | 97.8 | 93.5 | 93.3 | 94.4 | 95.5 | 96.7 | 97.1 | 103.4 | 99.6 | 102.0 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 98.8 |
| Peoria | 95.8 | 92.1 | 91.4 | 92.2 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 95.6 | 101.3 | 97.6 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 96.8 | 98.7 |
| Springfield, Ill | 96.2 | 93.0 | 91.8 | 93.3 | 95.7 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 100.7 | 97.3 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 99.2 | 98.6 |
| **West North Central** | **96.8** | **94.4** | **94.2** | **94.6** | **96.5** | **97.5** | **97.0** | **97.6** | **95.9** | **99.1** | **98.1** | **97.9** | **98.1** |
| Kansas City | 96.7 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 95.4 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 97.5 |
| Minneapolis | 98.1 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 97.9 | 98.7 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 97.1 | 99.4 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 99.9 |
| Omaha | 96.8 | 94.5 | 93.6 | 94.6 | 96.4 | 97.4 | 96.8 | 97.6 | 97.3 | 99.7 | 98.5 | 97.4 | 97.8 |
| St. Louis | 96.1 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 93.1 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 94.6 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 97.3 |
| St. Paul | 98.1 | 96.5 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 97.2 | 98.5 | 97.0 | 98.9 | 97.4 | 99.7 | 98.7 | 99.1 | 100.3 |
| **South Atlantic** | **97.6** | **93.8** | **93.4** | **93.7** | **95.1** | **96.0** | **99.0** | **101.7** | **100.4** | **101.3** | **100.5** | **98.9** | **98.4** |
| Atlanta | 96.5 | 91.5 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 97.6 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.8 | 100.3 | 96.4 | 96.5 |
| Baltimore | 97.9 | 94.2 | 93.7 | 94.1 | 94.8 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 99.7 | 102.1 | 100.8 | 99.7 | 98.9 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 97.0 | 96.2 | 93.8 | 94.6 | 96.3 | 96.7 | 97.4 | 96.8 | 99.3 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 97.1 | 99.1 |
| Jacksonville | 96.6 | 93.3 | 92.0 | 93.0 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 96.1 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 100.3 | 98.8 | 99.1 |
| Norfolk | 96.9 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 98.0 | 98.9 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 98.9 | 97.1 | 97.3 |
| Richmond | 98.3 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 96.3 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 106.0 | 100.7 | 102.6 | 100.3 | 99.5 | 98.9 |
| Savannah | 97.3 | 94.5 | 93.5 | 94.8 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 102.0 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 97.9 | 97.6 |
| Washington, D. C. | 98.9 | 94.5 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 95.0 | 96.5 | 100.8 | 104.7 | 102.4 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 100.8 | 99.2 |
| **East South Central** | **96.3** | **92.5** | **91.9** | **92.7** | **95.0** | **97.4** | **97.9** | **99.4** | **97.7** | **99.7** | **98.2** | **97.6** | **97.5** |
| Birmingham | 96.4 | 92.0 | 91.8 | 92.2 | 95.1 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 97.3 | 97.6 |
| Louisville | 95.6 | 92.1 | 90.9 | 92.1 | 93.8 | 95.7 | 97.7 | 97.1 | 96.2 | 100.5 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 96.0 |
| Memphis | 97.4 | 94.6 | 93.5 | 95.0 | 96.4 | 95.9 | 97.6 | 99.6 | 98.5 | 100.4 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.3 |
| Mobile | 97.5 | 96.4 | 94.2 | 95.1 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 100.3 | 98.2 | 98.9 | 99.0 |
| **West South Central** | **96.9** | **95.9** | **95.6** | **94.5** | **96.2** | **96.3** | **96.2** | **97.1** | **96.8** | **97.8** | **98.3** | **97.9** | **99.4** |
| Dallas | 96.6 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 94.4 | 95.7 | 95.8 | 96.0 | 96.7 | 96.2 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 100.7 |
| Houston | 96.7 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 93.8 | 93.1 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 98.4 |
| Little Rock | 98.2 | 96.3 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 97.4 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 100.5 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 98.2 |
| New Orleans | 97.5 | 96.7 | 96.2 | 95.3 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 95.9 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 98.2 | 99.1 |
| **Mountain** | **97.0** | **94.2** | **92.6** | **92.9** | **94.6** | **96.0** | **98.0** | **101.6** | **98.5** | **98.6** | **99.3** | **99.9** | **98.5** |
| Butte | 97.8 | 97.8 | 96.2 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 95.0 | 96.0 | 100.2 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 99.8 |
| Denver | 97.7 | 94.3 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 96.2 | 97.6 | 99.3 | 102.9 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 99.7 | 98.8 |
| Salt Lake City | 95.7 | 92.9 | 90.3 | 91.7 | 92.1 | 93.6 | 96.5 | 99.8 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 97.7 |
| **Pacific** | **97.0** | **94.8** | **92.7** | **92.1** | **94.5** | **95.4** | **96.8** | **96.8** | **97.0** | **99.6** | **101.7** | **101.6** | **100.3** |
| Los Angeles | 97.3 | 95.0 | 92.2 | 92.1 | 95.9 | 96.3 | 98.0 | 97.1 | 96.7 | 99.9 | 101.1 | 101.6 | 101.1 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 97.5 | 95.5 | 94.3 | 93.6 | 94.4 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 99.2 | 102.2 | 102.1 | 99.6 |
| San Francisco | 96.4 | 94.4 | 92.4 | 91.0 | 92.6 | 94.1 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 99.4 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 100.5 |
| Seattle | 97.1 | 94.8 | 94.0 | 93.7 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 96.6 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 99.4 | 102.1 | 100.8 | 98.2 |

**Table 6.—Average Retail Prices of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, 1923**

| Article | Average for year | Jan. 15 | Feb. 15 | Mar. 15 | Apr. 15 | May 15 | June 15 | July 15 | Aug. 15 | Sept. 15 | Oct. 15 | Nov. 15 | Dec. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cereals and bakery products: | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. | Ct. |
| Flour, wheat, pound | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Macaroni, do | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.4 |
| Wheat cereal, 28-oz. pkg. | 23.9 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 23.8 |
| Corn flakes, 8-oz. pkg. | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Corn meal, pound | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Rice, do | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 |
| Rolled oats, do | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| Bread, white, do | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Meats: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sirloin steak, do | 40.0 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 39.8 |
| Round steak, do | 34.3 | 32.6 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 35.5 | 33.6 | 35.0 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 34.3 | 34.0 |
| Rib roast, do | 30.6 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 30.8 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 31.3 | 30.8 | 30.8 |
| Chuck roast, do | 20.8 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 21.3 |
| Plate, do | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.7 |
| Pork: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chops, do | 30.3 | 29.0 | 28.3 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 30.1 | 29.7 | 31.4 | 32.6 | 37.3 | 34.2 | 28.6 | 26.3 |
| Bacon, sliced, do | 39.7 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 38.2 |
| Ham, sliced, do | 48.7 | 48.1 | 47.9 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 48.6 | 48.6 | 49.4 | 49.8 | 50.0 | 49.8 | 48.9 | 47.8 |
| Lamb, leg of, do | 36.9 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 36.6 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 37.5 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 36.1 |
| Poultry, roasting chickens, pound | 35.8 | 35.5 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 36.3 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 34.4 | 34.0 |
| Fish, canned: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salmon, red, 16-oz. can | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.3 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Butter, pound | 55.8 | 59.9 | 58.2 | 57.7 | 57.3 | 52.3 | 50.0 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 55.4 | 56.6 | 59.7 | 61.0 |
| Cheese, do | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.2 |
| Milk, fresh, del., quart | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 |
| Milk, evap., 14½-oz. can | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Eggs, dozen | 49.9 | 58.9 | 49.0 | 41.7 | 37.1 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 40.4 | 44.8 | 52.0 | 58.4 | 71.8 | 68.5 |
| Fruits and vegetables: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bananas, pound | 11.4 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| Oranges, dozen | 49.7 | 47.0 | 47.1 | 47.9 | 50.3 | 55.1 | 53.3 | 52.2 | 50.2 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 50.2 | 42.0 |
| Cabbage, pound | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Onions, do | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Potatoes, do | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Canned: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beans with pork, 16-oz. can | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.9 |
| Corn, no. 2 can | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 15.7 |
| Peas, do | 17.3 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| Tomatoes, do | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Dried: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prunes, pound | 18.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 17.5 |
| Raisins, 15-oz. pkg. | 17.3 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 16.0 |
| Navy beans, pound | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| Beverages: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee, do | 36.9 | 36.1 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.9 |
| Tea, do | 63.8 | 62.5 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 63.3 | 63.5 | 63.7 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 64.9 |
| Fats and oils: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lard, do | 17.5 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 18.8 |
| Vegetable shortening, do | 22.3 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 23.3 |
| Oleomargarine, do | 28.1 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.4 | 28.8 | 29.2 |
| Sugar, do | 9.9 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 10.2 |

## Average Retail Prices of Cotton Clothing

IN THE monthly report for May 1936, the Bureau of Labor Statistics presented the first of a series of special tables showing average prices for selected commodities. At that time, average prices of five tobacco products in 32 large cities combined were given for December 1920, June and December 1921, and for specified months from December 1926 to April 1936, inclusive.

Prices of the following items of cotton clothing have been selected for publication in this issue: Men's clothing—shirts, pajamas, and overalls; women's clothing—housedresses, nightgowns, and union suits (both light and medium weight).

These articles have been selected because they are widely used throughout the country and quality changes have not been so great that comparisons over a period of time would be invalidated.

Prior to March 1935, each store reporting to the Bureau quoted the price for that grade of each item which was its "volume seller" to wage earners and lower-salaried workers. Beginning with March 1935, pricing has been done on the basis of written specifications, in order that the comparibility of prices would be better maintained from city to city and from period to period. The continuity of the series was maintained by obtaining from each dealer prices of articles of identical or similar quality from one pricing period to another. Certain necessary substitutions, due to changes in quality and construction, did not materially affect the average prices.

Prices for each item were obtained from approximately four dealers in each of 32 large cities. National averages were computed by weighting the average price in each city by the population of the metropolitan area where the retail-price information was collected and of adjacent areas.

The average prices for the articles of clothing listed above are shown in table 7 for specified months from June 1927 to July 1936, inclusive.

## Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of Selected Articles of Cotton Clothing in 32 Large Cities Combined

### June 1927 to July 1936, inclusive

| Year and month | Men's clothing | | | Women's clothing | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Shirts | Pajamas | Overalls | House-dresses | Night-gowns | Union suits | |
| | Medium quality, broadcloth (combed yarn), collar attached [1] | Medium quality, broadcloth (combed yarn)[1] | 2:20 denim, 43–46 yds. to the doz., bib style [1] | Medium quality, 80 x 80 percale or comparable material, well made [1] | Medium quality, nainsook or comparable material [1] | Medium quality, combed yarn, rib knit [1] | |
| | | | | | | Light-weight | Medium weight |
| *1927* | | | | | | | |
| June | $2.42 | $2.30 | $1.89 | $2.68 | $1.54 | $1.08 | |
| December | 2.37 | 2.29 | 1.90 | 2.57 | 1.50 | | $1.96 |
| *1928* | | | | | | | |
| June | 2.26 | 2.26 | 1.90 | 2.48 | 1.45 | 1.08 | |
| December | 2.13 | 2.21 | 1.90 | 2.42 | 1.44 | | 1.95 |
| *1929* | | | | | | | |
| June | 2.07 | 2.18 | 1.89 | 2.36 | 1.44 | 1.07 | |
| December | 2.02 | 2.16 | 1.84 | 2.29 | 1.38 | | 1.91 |
| *1930* | | | | | | | |
| June | 1.97 | 2.12 | 1.78 | 2.20 | 1.30 | 1.03 | |
| December | 1.93 | 2.07 | 1.71 | 2.14 | 1.24 | | 1.83 |
| *1931* | | | | | | | |
| June | 1.80 | 1.92 | 1.61 | 1.91 | 1.19 | .97 | |
| December | 1.78 | 1.83 | 1.50 | 1.82 | 1.15 | | 1.61 |
| *1932* | | | | | | | |
| June | 1.69 | 1.68 | 1.36 | 1.80 | 1.10 | .92 | |
| December | 1.68 | 1.63 | 1.30 | 1.80 | 1.07 | | 1.43 |
| *1933* | | | | | | | |
| June | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.27 | 1.79 | 1.05 | .90 | |
| December | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.63 | 1.98 | 1.18 | | 1.60 |
| *1934* | | | | | | | |
| June | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.68 | 1.91 | 1.15 | 1.02 | |
| November | 1.86 | 1.79 | 1.68 | 1.94 | 1.13 | | 1.59 |
| *1935* | | | | | | | |
| March | 1.78 | 1.67 | 1.63 | 1.89 | 1.12 | .84 | |
| July | 1.69 | 1.64 | 1.56 | 1.83 | 1.12 | .86 | |
| October | 1.62 | 1.68 | 1.49 | 1.88 | 1.11 | | .98 |
| *1936* | | | | | | | |
| January | 1.59 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.88 | 1.10 | | .97 |
| April | 1.59 | 1.68 | 1.47 | 1.90 | 1.09 | .89 | |
| July,[2] | 1.59 | 1.69 | 1.47 | 1.85 | 1.07 | .86 | |

[1] Beginning March 1935.
[2] Preliminary.

# Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE accompanying table brings together the index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The base periods used in the original reports have been retained. Indexes are shown for each year from 1926 to 1931, inclusive, and for the months as indicated since March 1932.

Table 8.—Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

| Country | United States | Australia | Austria | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | China | Czechoslovakia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Computing agency | Bureau of Labor Statistics | Bureau of Census and Statistics | Federal Statistics Bureau | Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare | General Direction of Statistics | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | National Tariff Commission | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| Number of localities | 51 | 30 | Vienna | 59 | 12 | 69 | Shanghai | Prague |
| Commodities included | [1] 84 foods | 44 foods and groceries | 18 foods | 33 foods | 35 foods | 46 foods | 24 foods | 35 foods |
| Base=100 | 1923–25 | 1923–27 (1000) | July 1914 | 1921 | 1926 | 1926 | 1926 | July 1914 |
| 1926 | [2] 108.1 | 1027 | 116 | [3] 170.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | [4] 117.8 |
| 1927 | [2] 104.9 | 1004 | 119 | [3] 207.5 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 106.7 | [4] 126.2 |
| 1928 | [2] 103.3 | 989 | 119 | [3] 207.4 | 102.5 | 98.6 | 92.1 | [4] 125.5 |
| 1929 | 104.7 | 1047 | 122 | [3] 218.4 | 106.4 | 101.0 | 98.4 | [4] 123.1 |
| 1930 | 99.6 | 946 | 118 | [3] 208.6 | 86.7 | 98.6 | 118.8 | 114.3 |
| 1931 | 82.1 | 830 | 108 | [3] 176.4 | 68.0 | 77.3 | 107.5 | 104.2 |
| *1932* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 70.7 | 825 | 109 | 148.2 | ---------- | 66.1 | 114.2 | 100.1 |
| June | 67.6 | 803 | 113 | 143.8 | ---------- | 62.1 | 107.3 | 101.4 |
| September | 66.6 | 792 | 110 | 150.8 | ---------- | 63.0 | 102.6 | 97.6 |
| December | 64.7 | 759 | 109 | 156.9 | ---------- | 64.0 | 84.5 | 102.3 |
| *1933* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 59.8 | 734 | 103 | 150.4 | 63.1 | 60.4 | 92.3 | 94.9 |
| June | 64.9 | 759 | 106 | 143.4 | 60.2 | 62.2 | 84.1 | 98.8 |
| September | 71.8 | 768 | 104 | 151.2 | 60.4 | 65.9 | 88.0 | 94.2 |
| December | 69.4 | 769 | 104 | 153.6 | 62.4 | 66.6 | 79.8 | 92.7 |
| *1934* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 72.7 | 774 | 101 | 141.1 | 62.7 | 72.9 | 75.0 | 75.9 |
| June | 73.3 | 777 | 102 | 134.0 | 60.7 | 67.6 | 75.4 | 79.6 |
| September | 77.0 | 791 | 101 | 146.1 | 61.0 | 68.8 | 106.7 | 77.1 |
| December | 74.5 | 794 | 100 | 144.0 | 62.1 | 69.3 | 90.4 | 75.8 |
| *1935* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 79.7 | 795 | 98 | 130.8 | 60.7 | 69.5 | 85.7 | 76.7 |
| June | 82.0 | 805 | 103 | 141.4 | 60.0 | 69.3 | 89.5 | 82.7 |
| September | 79.9 | 826 | 101 | 154.3 | 59.1 | 70.9 | 89.8 | 81.8 |
| October | 80.2 | 827 | 103 | 159.5 | 59.6 | 72.4 | 86.3 | 81.4 |
| November | 81.0 | 820 | 103 | 162.7 | 60.6 | 73.2 | 90.3 | 81.0 |
| December | 82.1 | 813 | 102 | 160.1 | 61.1 | 73.7 | 88.9 | 81.6 |
| *1936* | | | | | | | | |
| January | 81.2 | 812 | 102 | 161.4 | 60.6 | 73.9 | 93.3 | 82.1 |
| February | 80.9 | 815 | 101 | 161.7 | 61.3 | 72.9 | 96.6 | 82.5 |
| March | 79.2 | 807 | 99 | 158.5 | 60.5 | 73.4 | 102.2 | 82.0 |
| April | 79.3 | 815 | 98 | ---------- | 59.8 | 71.0 | 97.9 | 82.1 |
| May | 80.0 | ---------- | 99 | ---------- | 59.8 | 71.3 | 97.6 | 82.5 |
| June | 83.4 | ---------- | 103 | ---------- | ---------- | 71.3 | 99.3 | 83.2 |
| July | 84.0 | ---------- | 100 | ---------- | ---------- | 72.6 | 99.8 | ---------- |
| August | 84.0 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |

[1] Based on 42 foods prior to Jan. 2, 1935.
[2] Preliminary, based on average of 1 month in each quarter.
[3] Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[4] July.

## Table 8.—Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

| Country | Estonia | Finland | France | Germany | Hungary | India | Ireland | Italy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Computing agency | Bureau of Statistics | Ministry of Social Affairs | Commission of Cost of Living | Federal Statistical Bureau | Central Office of Statistics | Labor Office | Department of Industry and Commerce | Office Provincial of Economy |
| Number of localities | Tallin | 21 | Paris | 72 | Budapest | Bombay | 105 | Milan |
| Commodities included | 52 foods | 14 foods | Foods | 37 foods | 12 foods | 17 foods | 29 foods | 18 foods |
| Base=100 | 1913 | January–June 1914 | January–June 1914 | October 1913–July 1914 | 1913 | July 1914 | July 1914 | January–June 1914 |
| 1926 | 118 | 1107.8 | [3] 529 | 144.4 | 113.3 | [3] 152 | 179 | 654.7 |
| 1927 | 112 | 1115.1 | [3] 536 | 151.9 | 124.8 | [3] 151 | 170 | 558.7 |
| 1928 | 120 | 1150.2 | [3] 539 | 153.0 | 127.7 | [3] 144 | 169 | 517.0 |
| 1929 | 126 | 1123.5 | [3] 584 | 155.7 | 124.1 | [3] 146 | 169 | 542.8 |
| 1930 | 103 | 971.2 | [3] 609 | 145.7 | 105.1 | [3] 134 | 160 | 519.3 |
| 1931 | 90 | 869.0 | [3] 611 | 131.0 | 96.2 | [3] 102 | 147 | 451.9 |
| *1932* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 83 | 911.2 | 561 | 117.3 | 89.8 | 103 | [4] 151 | 445.6 |
| June | 80 | 871.0 | 567 | 115.6 | 93.3 | 99 | [4] 144 | 438.0 |
| September | 79 | 891.4 | 534 | 113.6 | 92.9 | 101 | [4] 134 | 409.7 |
| December | 75 | 910.2 | 531 | 112.9 | 86.7 | 103 | [4] 135 | 433.9 |
| *1933* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 75 | 869.8 | 542 | 109.4 | 86.1 | 98 | [4] 130 | 416.8 |
| June | 74 | 881.7 | 532 | 113.7 | 84.4 | 95 | [4] 126 | 402.9 |
| September | 81 | 920.1 | 530 | 114.4 | 77.3 | 94 | [4] 129 | 401.3 |
| December | 79 | 881.2 | 548 | 117.8 | 74.3 | 88 | [4] 140 | 408.6 |
| *1934* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 78 | 865.3 | 548 | 116.5 | 75.7 | 84 | [4] 133 | 406.9 |
| June | 77 | 852.0 | 544 | 117.8 | 79.6 | 85 | [4] 129 | 383.3 |
| September | 73 | 885.7 | 525 | 119.2 | 77.9 | 90 | [4] 134 | 377.8 |
| December | 72 | 922.1 | 516 | 119.1 | 75.7 | 90 | [4] 143 | 390.3 |
| *1935* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 76 | 884.6 | 494 | 118.8 | 78.2 | 89 | [4] 136 | 389.6 |
| June | 73 | 887.5 | 491 | 120.6 | 79.8 | 92 | [4] 132 | 398.2 |
| September | 77 | 930.4 | 466 | 120.9 | 85.0 | 94 | [4] 140 | 403.9 |
| October | 83 | 947.1 | ---------- | 119.6 | 84.2 | 94 | ---------- | ---------- |
| November | 83 | 943.2 | ---------- | 119.9 | 83.6 | 96 | 150 | ---------- |
| December | 83 | 936.4 | 481 | 120.9 | 84.9 | 96 | ---------- | ---------- |
| *1936* | | | | | | | | |
| January | 84 | 904.2 | ---------- | 122.3 | 85.8 | 96 | ---------- | ---------- |
| February | 86 | 908.1 | ---------- | 122.3 | 86.7 | 93 | 145 | ---------- |
| March | 87 | 905.0 | 495 | 122.2 | 87.3 | 94 | ---------- | ---------- |
| April | 87 | 891.2 | ---------- | 122.4 | 88.5 | 92 | ---------- | ---------- |
| May | 87 | 882.2 | ---------- | 122.4 | 88.2 | 92 | 141 | ---------- |
| June | ---------- | 883.8 | ---------- | 122.8 | ---------- | 92 | ---------- | ---------- |
| July | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 93 | ---------- | ---------- |
| August | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |

[3] Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[4] Index for preceding month.

Table 8.—**Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued**

| Country | Netherlands | New Zealand | Norway | Poland | South Africa | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Computing agency | Bureau of Statistics | Census and Statistics Office | Central Bureau of Statistics | Central Statistical Office | Office of Census and Statistics | Board of Social Welfare | Federal Labor Office | Ministry of Labor |
| Number of localities | The Hague | 25 | 31 | Warsaw | 9 | 49 | 34 | 509 |
| Commodities included | 19 foods | 58 foods | 89 foods | 25 foods | 20 foods | 49 foods | 28 foods | 14 foods |
| Base = 100 | 1921 | 1926–30 (1000) | July 1914 | 1928 | 1914 (1000) | July 1914 | June 1914 | July 1914 |
| 1926 | 76.5 | 1026 | [4] 198 | 88.5 | [3] 1178 | [3] 158 | 160 | 164 |
| 1927 | 77.3 | 983 | [4] 175 | 102.0 | [3] 1185 | [3] 152 | 158 | 160 |
| 1928 | 78.2 | 1004 | 168 | 100.0 | [3] 1169 | [3] 154 | 157 | 157 |
| 1929 | 74.0 | 1013 | 158 | 97.0 | [3] 1153 | [3] 150 | 156 | 154 |
| 1930 | 69.8 | 974 | 152 | 83.7 | [3] 1101 | [3] 140 | 152 | 145 |
| 1931 | 64.8 | 845 | 139 | 73.9 | [3] 1049 | [3] 131 | 141 | 130 |
| *1932* | | | | | | | | |
| March | ---------- | 792 | 135 | 65.8 | 993 | [5] 125 | 128 | 129 |
| June | ---------- | 778 | 133 | 69.5 | 963 | [5] 124 | 125 | 123 |
| September | ---------- | 758 | 134 | 62.1 | 927 | [5] 125 | 122 | 123 |
| December | ---------- | 713 | 132 | 57.9 | 926 | [5] 123 | 120 | 125 |
| *1933* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 55.0 | 712 | 130 | 60.0 | 950 | [5] 119 | 116 | 119 |
| June | 54.9 | 723 | 130 | 59.5 | 989 | [5] 120 | 116 | 114 |
| September | 56.2 | 746 | 132 | 56.0 | 987 | [5] 123 | 117 | 122 |
| December | 59.7 | 751 | 129 | 56.5 | 1050 | [5] 120 | 117 | 126 |
| *1934* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 59.5 | 769 | 128 | 54.6 | 1038 | [5] 120 | 115 | 120 |
| June | 58.1 | 778 | 132 | 51.2 | 1041 | [5] 123 | 115 | 117 |
| September | 58.3 | 771 | 135 | 51.4 | 1027 | [5] 125 | 114 | 126 |
| December | 57.0 | 792 | 134 | 48.6 | 1021 | [5] 124 | 114 | 127 |
| *1935* | | | | | | | | |
| March | 56.4 | 819 | 135 | 47.4 | 1024 | [5] 126 | 112 | 122 |
| June | 55.3 | 835 | 138 | 49.6 | 1039 | [5] 129 | 113 | 120 |
| September | 54.4 | 837 | 140 | 52.2 | 1003 | ---------- | 116 | 125 |
| October | ---------- | 875 | 142 | 52.4 | 998 | 131 | 117 | 128 |
| November | ---------- | 873 | 142 | 52.0 | 1006 | ---------- | 118 | 131 |
| December | 55.9 | 855 | 142 | 48.7 | 1014 | ---------- | 118 | 131 |
| *1936* | | | | | | | | |
| January | ---------- | 841 | 142 | 47.7 | 1016 | 132 | 118 | 131 |
| February | ---------- | 830 | 143 | 46.9 | 1016 | ---------- | 118 | 130 |
| March | 55.4 | 827 | 144 | 46.9 | 1015 | ---------- | 118 | 129 |
| April | ---------- | 845 | 145 | 48.4 | 1024 | 134 | 119 | 126 |
| May | ---------- | 861 | 144 | 49.3 | 1029 | ---------- | 119 | 125 |
| June | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 48.4 | ---------- | ---------- | 120 | 126 |
| July | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 48.6 | ---------- | 134 | 120 | 129 |
| August | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 129 |

[3] Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[4] July.
[5] Index for following month.

As shown in the table, the number of articles included in the indexes for the various countries differs widely. The indexes are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period for certain countries, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and localities included on successive dates.

# WHOLESALE PRICES

## Wholesale Prices in August 1936

### Summary

DURING the month of August the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index number of wholesale commodity prices rose 1.4 percent to 81.6 percent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since October 1930. The advance was again the result of pronounced increases in market prices of farm products and foods. The all-commodity index in August was 1.4 percent above the corresponding month of 1935.

The indexes for the farm products and foods groups in May, 75.2 and 78.0 respectively, had fallen to the lowest point reached since December 1934. In the past 3 months farm-product prices have advanced 11.4 percent and foods have risen 6.5 percent.

The rise in commodity prices was general, as each of the 10 major commodity groups advanced during the month. Farm products were up 3.1 percent; foods, 2.1 percent; miscellaneous commodities, 0.7 percent; textile products, 0.6 percent; chemicals and drugs, 0.5 percent; hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials, and house-furnishing goods, 0.2 percent; and fuel and lighting materials, 0.1 percent.

Wholesale foods is the only major commodity group which is below the level of a year ago. The decrease over the year period was 2.1 percent. The index for the textile products group was the same as for August 1935. Each of the remaining 8 groups shows an increase over the respective year ago level. The increases range from 0.6 percent for metals and metal products to 6.2 percent for miscellaneous.

Changes within the major commodity groups influencing the trend in the composite index in August are indicated in table 1.

**Table 1.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price From July to August 1936**

| Groups | Increases | Decreases | No change |
|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 232 | 81 | 471 |
| Farm products | 41 | 20 | 6 |
| Foods | 79 | 14 | 29 |
| Hides and leather products | 8 | 2 | 31 |
| Textile products | 40 | 12 | 60 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 6 | 11 | 7 |
| Metals and metal products | 14 | 2 | 91 |
| Building materials | 13 | 8 | 88 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 13 | 5 | 71 |
| House-furnishing goods | 11 | 2 | 48 |
| Miscellaneous | 7 | 5 | 40 |

The index for raw materials advanced 2.1 percent during the month and is 5.7 percent above a year ago. Semimanufactured articles rose 0.5 percent and are 3.3 percent above August of last year. During August, the index for the finished products group increased 1 percent, but showed a decrease of 0.7 percent in comparison with August 1935.

Commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) advanced 0.7 percent. The nonagricultural commodity index—80.9—is 0.4 percent above August 1935. Although the index for the group of all commodities other than farm products and foods advanced only 0.3 percent during the month, it is 2.3 percent above a year ago.

A comparison of the August level of wholesale prices with July 1936 and August 1935 is shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Comparison of Index Numbers for August 1936 With July 1936 and August 1935

[1926=100]

| Commodity groups | August 1936 | July 1936 | Change from a month ago (percent) | August 1935 | Change from a year ago (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 81.6 | 80.5 | +1.4 | 80.5 | +1.4 |
| Farm products | 83.8 | 81.3 | +3.1 | 79.3 | +5.7 |
| Foods | 83.1 | 81.4 | +2.1 | 84.9 | −2.1 |
| Hides and leather products | 93.6 | 93.4 | +.2 | 89.6 | +4.5 |
| Textile products | 70.9 | 70.5 | +.6 | 70.9 | .0 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 76.3 | 76.2 | +.1 | 74.1 | +3.0 |
| Metals and metal products | 87.1 | 86.9 | +.2 | 86.6 | +.6 |
| Building materials | 86.9 | 86.7 | +.2 | 85.4 | +1.8 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 79.8 | 79.4 | +.5 | 78.6 | +1.5 |
| House-furnishing goods | 81.4 | 81.2 | +.2 | 80.5 | +1.1 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 71.5 | 71.0 | +.7 | 67.3 | +6.2 |
| Raw materials | 81.5 | 79.8 | +2.1 | 77.1 | +5.7 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 75.6 | 75.2 | +.5 | 73.2 | +3.3 |
| Finished products | 82.4 | 81.6 | +1.0 | 83.0 | −.7 |
| All comomdities other than farm products | 80.9 | 80.3 | +.7 | 80.6 | +.4 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 79.7 | 79.5 | +.3 | 77.9 | +2.3 |

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for July and August 1936, and August of each of the past 7 years are shown in table 3.

## Table 3.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

| Groups and subgroups | Aug. 1936 | July 1936 | Aug. 1935 | Aug. 1934 | Aug. 1933 | Aug. 1932 | Aug. 1931 | Aug. 1930 | Aug. 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 81.6 | 80.5 | 80.5 | 76.4 | 69.5 | 65.2 | 72.1 | 84.3 | 96.3 |
| Farm products | 83.8 | 81.3 | 79.3 | 69.8 | 57.6 | 49.1 | 63.5 | 84.9 | 107.5 |
| Grains | 102.4 | 88.9 | 79.3 | 86.0 | 64.6 | 38.2 | 44.8 | 80.4 | 99.3 |
| Livestock and poultry | 84.5 | 82.0 | 91.6 | 56.2 | 45.9 | 52.8 | 67.0 | 84.6 | 112.8 |
| Other farm products | 77.8 | 78.2 | 71.4 | 73.1 | 62.5 | 50.8 | 67.3 | 86.7 | 106.6 |
| Foods | 83.1 | 81.4 | 84.9 | 73.9 | 64.8 | 61.8 | 74.6 | 87.6 | 103.5 |
| Dairy products | 87.6 | 83.8 | 75.7 | 77.3 | 65.7 | 60.2 | 82.2 | 97.7 | 104.1 |
| Cereal products | 87.5 | 84.4 | 94.6 | 91.0 | 84.8 | 66.0 | 70.9 | 79.9 | 90.3 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 76.1 | 79.7 | 60.5 | 65.6 | 71.1 | 55.6 | 73.4 | 88.6 | 109.5 |
| Meats | 86.4 | 84.9 | 102.0 | 69.4 | 51.0 | 61.9 | 76.0 | 93.1 | 116.0 |
| Other foods | 75.6 | 73.4 | 78.6 | 68.9 | 62.6 | 62.1 | 69.6 | 78.1 | 94.7 |
| Hides and leather products | 93.6 | 93.4 | 89.6 | 83.8 | 91.7 | 69.7 | 88.7 | 99.0 | 109.7 |
| Shoes | 99.3 | 99.3 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 96.1 | 84.4 | 93.5 | 100.6 | 106.1 |
| Hides and skins | 90.0 | 87.8 | 80.4 | 57.4 | 91.5 | 39.3 | 69.1 | 91.2 | 117.2 |
| Leather | 82.4 | 83.0 | 80.2 | 71.3 | 82.5 | 60.0 | 90.3 | 99.9 | 111.5 |
| Other leather products | 95.4 | 95.4 | 84.4 | 86.8 | 81.2 | 82.3 | 101.4 | 105.4 | 106.2 |
| Textile products | 70.9 | 70.5 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 74.6 | 52.7 | 65.5 | 78.0 | 89.8 |
| Clothing | 80.8 | 80.7 | 80.5 | 79.5 | 74.4 | 61.0 | 75.9 | 86.3 | 89.3 |
| Cotton goods | 79.5 | 78.7 | 82.5 | 86.4 | 93.5 | 52.6 | 64.0 | 81.1 | 98.2 |
| Knit goods | 60.3 | 59.3 | 60.2 | 59.3 | 69.4 | 48.5 | 59.2 | 78.2 | 87.9 |
| Silk and rayon | 31.6 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 24.4 | 34.6 | 29.5 | 43.7 | 52.6 | 80.1 |
| Woolen and worsted goods | 81.2 | 82.0 | 76.4 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 53.4 | 67.4 | 77.8 | 86.8 |
| Other textile products | 67.0 | 66.8 | 69.1 | 69.7 | 77.8 | 67.4 | 74.4 | 83.1 | 94.2 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 76.3 | 76.2 | 74.1 | 74.6 | 65.5 | 72.1 | 66.5 | 77.9 | 82.2 |
| Anthracite | 79.1 | 78.5 | 78.6 | 79.9 | 79.2 | 86.0 | 92.2 | 88.0 | 90.0 |
| Bituminous coal | 96.4 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 96.2 | 83.6 | 81.3 | 83.7 | 88.6 | 90.3 |
| Coke | 93.7 | 93.7 | 88.6 | 85.6 | 77.4 | 76.7 | 81.5 | 83.8 | 84.6 |
| Electricity | [1] | 83.4 | 86.7 | 92.6 | 88.8 | 104.4 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 92.8 |
| Gas | [1] | 87.9 | 91.8 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 107.0 | 103.2 | 99.8 | 94.4 |
| Petroleum products | 57.9 | 58.1 | 52.4 | 51.6 | 40.9 | 48.9 | 37.5 | 60.9 | 70.3 |
| Metals and metal products | 87.1 | 86.9 | 86.6 | 86.7 | 81.2 | 80.1 | 83.9 | 89.6 | 100.3 |
| Agricultural implements | 94.2 | 94.2 | 93.6 | 92.0 | 83.2 | 84.9 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 99.0 |
| Iron and steel | 87.9 | 87.6 | 87.1 | 86.6 | 78.6 | 78.7 | 82.4 | 88.0 | 95.1 |
| Motor vehicles | 92.9 | 92.9 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 90.4 | 95.3 | 94.7 | 98.2 | 106.6 |
| Nonferrous metals | 70.8 | 70.4 | 66.9 | 68.9 | 68.2 | 48.5 | 60.1 | 74.5 | 105.3 |
| Plumbing and heating | 76.5 | 76.5 | 71.1 | 75.0 | 70.3 | 67.1 | 83.8 | 83.5 | 94.3 |
| Building materials | 86.9 | 86.7 | 85.4 | 85.8 | 81.3 | 69.6 | 77.6 | 87.7 | 95.2 |
| Brick and tile | 89.1 | 89.2 | 89.0 | 91.3 | 81.5 | 75.2 | 82.9 | 88.6 | 93.3 |
| Cement | 95.5 | 95.5 | 94.9 | 93.9 | 90.3 | 79.0 | 75.8 | 91.7 | 92.0 |
| Lumber | 83.8 | 83.7 | 82.0 | 81.8 | 79.4 | 55.5 | 66.9 | 81.7 | 93.7 |
| Paint and paint materials | 81.0 | 80.4 | 78.6 | 79.9 | 77.5 | 67.2 | 78.4 | 90.0 | 95.8 |
| Plumbing and heating | 76.5 | 76.5 | 71.1 | 75.0 | 70.3 | 67.1 | 83.8 | 83.5 | 94.3 |
| Structural steel | 97.1 | 97.1 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 84.3 | 99.6 |
| Other building materials | 90.3 | 90.2 | 90.1 | 90.0 | 85.0 | 78.3 | 83.7 | 91.8 | 97.3 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 79.8 | 79.4 | 78.6 | 75.7 | 73.1 | 73.3 | 76.9 | 87.9 | 93.6 |
| Chemicals | 86.2 | 85.9 | 84.3 | 79.2 | 79.6 | 79.7 | 80.5 | 92.6 | 98.4 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 73.3 | 73.0 | 73.8 | 72.7 | 57.6 | 57.0 | 61.9 | 67.4 | 71.1 |
| Fertilizer materials | 66.7 | 65.2 | 66.8 | 64.8 | 69.0 | 66.4 | 74.4 | 83.3 | 90.5 |
| Mixed fertilizers | 69.3 | 68.7 | 68.1 | 73.0 | 64.4 | 68.3 | 78.7 | 92.7 | 98.2 |
| House-furnishing goods | 81.4 | 81.2 | 80.5 | 81.8 | 77.6 | 73.6 | 84.9 | 92.9 | 94.3 |
| Furnishings | 85.2 | 85.1 | 84.0 | 84.6 | 78.6 | 74.8 | 81.7 | 92.0 | 93.3 |
| Furniture | 77.6 | 77.2 | 77.0 | 78.9 | 76.8 | 72.6 | 88.6 | 93.9 | 95.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 71.5 | 71.0 | 67.3 | 70.2 | 65.4 | 64.6 | 68.3 | 76.1 | 82.8 |
| Automobile tires and tubes | 47.5 | 47.5 | 45.0 | 44.7 | 43.2 | 40.1 | 46.0 | 50.1 | 54.1 |
| Cattle feed | 114.2 | 107.9 | 71.3 | 104.0 | 78.0 | 47.4 | 50.8 | 104.8 | 124.7 |
| Paper and pulp | 80.6 | 80.6 | 79.7 | 82.4 | 81.0 | 76.3 | 80.6 | 85.4 | 88.9 |
| Rubber, crude | 33.7 | 34.3 | 24.5 | 31.7 | 14.9 | 7.9 | 11.2 | 20.3 | 42.6 |
| Other miscellaneous | 81.3 | 80.8 | 80.0 | 81.0 | 77.8 | 84.2 | 86.4 | 93.2 | 98.7 |
| Raw materials | 81.5 | 79.8 | 77.1 | 71.6 | 60.6 | 55.7 | 64.1 | 81.8 | 99.2 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 75.6 | 75.2 | 73.2 | 72.6 | 71.7 | 57.9 | 68.3 | 78.7 | 93.5 |
| Finished products | 82.4 | 81.6 | 83.0 | 79.2 | 73.4 | 70.7 | 76.4 | 86.2 | 95.2 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 80.9 | 80.3 | 80.6 | 77.8 | 72.0 | 68.5 | 73.9 | 84.1 | 93.9 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 79.7 | 79.5 | 77.9 | 78.3 | 74.1 | 70.1 | 74.2 | 83.6 | 91.4 |

[1] Data not yet available.

## Weekly Fluctuations

WHOLESALE commodity prices continued their upward movement through the week ending August 8 with an advance of 1 percent. Prices steadied toward the middle of the month and then advanced 0.5 percent during the week of August 22. For the week ended August 29 the all-commodity index dropped 0.4 percent. Despite this decline the all-commodity index registered a net gain of 1.1 percent from August 1 to 29.

Prices of raw materials rose sharply during the first week of August and continued upward through the third week of the month. Toward the end of the month prices of raw materials weakened and the index fell 1.0 percent to 81.0. Fluctuation in prices of semimanufactured articles were minor, although the general trend was upward. The index rose from 75.5 to 75.7 from the first to the last week of August. The index for finished products increased 0.6 percent in early August to 82.2 percent of the 1926 average. It continued upward through August 22 but declined slightly the last week of the month.

With but few minor recessions, the index for all commodities other than farm products (nonagricultural) has followed a steady upward course since June. Between August 1 and 29 the index for nonagricultural commodities rose from 80.1 to 80.7, a gain of 0.7 percent. The index for the industrial group of all commodities other than farm products and processed foods advanced 0.3 percent during the week ending August 8, remained steady the following week, rose 0.1 percent the third week of the month, and leveled off at 79.7 during the week of August 29, a cumulative increase of 0.4 percent.

Farm product prices advanced 2.2 percent from August 1 to 29. The index rose sharply during the first 3 weeks but declined 1.5 percent the latter part of the month to 83.3 percent of the 1926 average. Between the first and last weeks of August, grains advanced 12.2 percent and livestock and poultry increased 2.2 percent. Sharp increases were reported in wholesale prices of barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat, steers, hogs, eggs, oranges, hay, milk, seeds, dried beans, and sweetpotatoes. Lower prices were reported for sheep, cotton, apples, lemons, hops, and white potatoes.

The wholesale foods group moved erratically. It advanced 2.3 percent the week ending August 8, declined 0.4 percent the following week, rose 0.2 percent and then dropped 0.4 percent in the last week of August. The index for the group as a whole advanced 1.9 percent, from 81.0 to 82.5, from August 1 to 29. Marked increases were shown in prices of butter, cheese, evaporated and powdered milk, rolled oats, flour, hominy grits, corn meal, canned and dried fruits, canned vegetables, cured and fresh beef, cured pork, copra, coffee, glucose, lard, oleomargarine, oleo oil, salt, edible tallow, and vegetable oils. Aver-

age prices of lamb, mutton, cocoa beans, and canned and smoked salmon were lower.

The index for the hides and leather products group advanced slightly due to higher prices for hides. Little or no change was reported in prices of shoes and other leather products. The increase in the group as a whole amounted to 0.2 percent, bringing the index to 94.3 by the end of the month.

The textile products group stood at 70.3 percent of the 1926 average for the week ending August 29, the level at the beginning of the month. Two successive fractional advances in the index were followed by two minor declines. Cotton goods and silk and rayon decreased, and clothing, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products advanced slightly. Knit goods remained unchanged.

Fuel and lighting materials was the only group which registered a net decline during the four weeks of August. The decrease, however, amounted to only 0.1 percent and was largely the result of lower prices for fuel oil and gasoline. Coal and coke prices advanced.

Metals and metal products maintained the stability which has been characteristic of this group, with evidence of a slightly higher tendency toward the end of the month, due to rising prices for scrap steel. Average wholesale prices of agricultural implements, motor vehicles, and plumbing and heating fixtures remained firm. The index rose from 86.3 to 86.4 from August 1 to 29.

Building material prices followed much the same trend as did metals. An 0.1 percent advance occurred during the week ending August 8 when the index rose from 86.8 to 86.9. Brick and tile and paint material prices advanced and lumber declined. Cement and structural steel remained unchanged.

Rising prices for chemicals, principally fats and oils, alcohol, and fertilizer materials, caused the index for the chemicals and drugs group to register an advance of 1.8 percent during August. Average prices of mixed fertilizers remained firm.

A minor decrease in the furniture subgroup in early August caused the index for the house-furnishing goods group to decline from 82.6 to 82.4. Strengthening prices of both furniture and furnishings toward midmonth offset this loss and by the end of the month the index had again risen to 82.6.

Cattle feed prices advanced 21.4 percent from the first to the last week of August. Crude rubber declined slightly. Automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp prices remained steady.

Index numbers of wholesale prices for the main groups of commodities for each week of July and August 1936 are given in table 4.

Table 4.—Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

| Commodity groups | Aug. 29, 1936 | Aug. 22, 1936 | Aug. 15, 1936 | Aug. 8, 1936 | Aug. 1, 1936 | July 25, 1936 | July 18, 1936 | July 11, 1936 | July 4, 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 81.2 | 81.5 | 81.1 | 81.1 | 80.3 | 80.2 | 80.1 | 80.3 | 79.5 |
| Farm products | 83.3 | 84.6 | 83.6 | 83.2 | 81.5 | 81.4 | 80.8 | 82.5 | 80.2 |
| Foods | 82.5 | 82.8 | 82.6 | 82.9 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.3 | 81.8 | 80.8 |
| Hides and leather products | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.2 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 94.0 | 93.8 | 94.3 | 94.2 |
| Textile products | 70.3 | 70.4 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 70.2 | 70.1 | 69.6 | 69.5 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 76.9 | 77.0 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 76.4 |
| Metals and metal products | 86.4 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 85.6 |
| Building materials | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 85.7 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 80.3 | 79.5 | 79.2 | 78.8 | 78.9 | 79.1 | 79.0 | 78.6 | 78.3 |
| House-furnishing goods | 82.6 | 82.6 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 82.6 |
| Miscellaneous | 71.6 | 71.6 | 71.1 | 71.3 | 70.5 | 71.3 | 71.4 | 70.7 | 70.3 |
| Raw materials | 81.0 | 81.8 | 81.1 | 81.0 | 79.7 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 80.3 | 78.7 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 75.7 | 75.6 | 75.5 | 75.6 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 74.4 |
| Finished products | 82.4 | 82.5 | 82.2 | 82.2 | 81.7 | 81.6 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 80.9 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 80.7 | 80.8 | 80.6 | 80.6 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 79.3 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 79.7 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 79.4 | 79.2 | 78.9 |

## Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Commodity Groups

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices by commodity groups, by years from 1926 to 1935, inclusive, and by months from January 1935 to August 1936, inclusive, are shown in table 5.

Table 5.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

| Period | Farm products | Foods | Hides and leather products | Textile products | Fuel and lighting | Metals and metal products | Building materials | Chemicals and drugs | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous | All commodities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By years: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1926 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927 | 99.4 | 96.7 | 107.7 | 95.6 | 88.3 | 96.3 | 94.7 | 96.8 | 97.5 | 91.0 | 95.4 |
| 1928 | 105.9 | 101.0 | 121.4 | 95.5 | 84.3 | 97.0 | 94.1 | 95.6 | 95.1 | 85.4 | 96.7 |
| 1929 | 104.9 | 99.9 | 109.1 | 90.4 | 83.0 | 100.5 | 95.4 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 82.6 | 95.3 |
| 1930 | 88.3 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 78.5 | 92.1 | 89.9 | 89.1 | 92.7 | 77.7 | 86.4 |
| 1931 | 64.8 | 74.6 | 86.1 | 66.3 | 67.5 | 84.5 | 79.2 | 79.3 | 84.9 | 69.8 | 73.0 |
| 1932 | 48.2 | 61.0 | 72.9 | 54.9 | 70.3 | 80.2 | 71.4 | 73.5 | 75.1 | 64.4 | 64.8 |
| 1933 | 51.4 | 60.5 | 80.9 | 64.8 | 66.3 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 72.6 | 75.8 | 62.5 | 65.9 |
| 1934 | 65.3 | 70.5 | 86.6 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 86.9 | 86.2 | 75.9 | 81.5 | 69.7 | 74.9 |
| 1935 | 78.8 | 83.7 | 89.6 | 70.9 | 73.5 | 86.4 | 85.3 | 80.5 | 80.6 | 68.3 | 80.0 |
| By months: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1935: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 77.6 | 79.9 | 86.2 | 70.3 | 72.9 | 85.8 | 84.9 | 79.3 | 81.2 | 70.7 | 78.8 |
| February | 79.1 | 82.7 | 86.0 | 70.1 | 72.5 | 85.8 | 85.0 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 70.1 | 79.5 |
| March | 78.3 | 81.9 | 85.4 | 69.4 | 73.0 | 85.7 | 84.9 | 81.5 | 80.7 | 69.2 | 79.4 |
| April | 80.4 | 84.5 | 86.3 | 69.2 | 72.8 | 85.9 | 84.6 | 81.0 | 80.7 | 68.7 | 80.1 |
| May | 80.6 | 84.1 | 88.3 | 69.4 | 73.1 | 86.6 | 84.8 | 81.2 | 80.6 | 68.7 | 80.2 |
| June | 78.3 | 82.8 | 88.9 | 70.1 | 74.2 | 86.9 | 85.3 | 80.7 | 80.5 | 68.4 | 79.8 |
| July | 77.1 | 82.1 | 89.3 | 70.2 | 74.7 | 86.4 | 85.2 | 78.7 | 80.4 | 67.7 | 79.4 |
| August | 79.3 | 84.9 | 89.6 | 70.9 | 74.1 | 86.6 | 85.4 | 78.6 | 80.5 | 67.3 | 80.5 |
| September | 79.5 | 86.1 | 90.9 | 71.8 | 73.0 | 86.6 | 85.9 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 67.1 | 80.7 |
| October | 78.2 | 85.0 | 93.6 | 72.9 | 73.4 | 86.5 | 86.1 | 81.1 | 80.6 | 67.5 | 80.5 |
| November | 77.5 | 85.1 | 95.0 | 73.4 | 74.5 | 86.9 | 85.8 | 81.2 | 81.0 | 67.4 | 80.6 |
| December | 78.3 | 85.7 | 95.4 | 73.2 | 74.6 | 86.8 | 85.5 | 80.6 | 81.0 | 67.5 | 80.9 |
| 1936: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 78.2 | 83.5 | 97.1 | 71.7 | 75.1 | 86.7 | 85.7 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 67.8 | 80.6 |
| February | 79.5 | 83.2 | 96.1 | 71.0 | 76.1 | 86.7 | 85.5 | 80.1 | 81.5 | 68.1 | 80.6 |
| March | 76.5 | 80.1 | 94.9 | 70.8 | 76.2 | 86.6 | 85.3 | 79.3 | 81.4 | 68.3 | 79.6 |
| April | 76.9 | 80.2 | 94.6 | 70.2 | 76.4 | 86.6 | 85.7 | 78.5 | 81.5 | 68.6 | 79.7 |
| May | 75.2 | 78.0 | 94.0 | 69.8 | 76.0 | 86.3 | 85.8 | 77.7 | 81.5 | 69.2 | 78.6 |
| June | 78.1 | 79.9 | 93.8 | 69.7 | 76.1 | 86.2 | 85.8 | 78.0 | 81.4 | 69.7 | 79.2 |
| July | 81.3 | 81.4 | 93.4 | 70.5 | 76.2 | 86.9 | 86.7 | 79.4 | 81.2 | 71.0 | 80.5 |
| August | 83.8 | 83.1 | 93.6 | 70.9 | 76.3 | 87.1 | 86.9 | 79.8 | 81.4 | 71.5 | 81.6 |

The price trend since 1926 is shown in table 6 for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, commodities other than farm products, and commodities other than those designated as farm products and foods. All commodities, with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods, have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods." The list of commodities included under the designations "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" was given in the October 1934 issue of this publication.

**Table 6.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities**

[1926=100]

| Year | Raw materials | Semimanufactured articles | Finished products | All commodities other than farm products | All commodities other than farm products and foods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1927 | 96.5 | 94.3 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 94.0 |
| 1928 | 99.1 | 94.5 | 95.9 | 94.8 | 92.9 |
| 1929 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 94.5 | 93.3 | 91.6 |
| 1930 | 84.3 | 81.8 | 88.0 | 85.9 | 85.2 |
| 1931 | 65.6 | 69.0 | 77.0 | 74.6 | 75.0 |
| 1932 | 55.1 | 59.3 | 70.3 | 68.3 | 70.2 |
| 1933 | 56.5 | 65.4 | 70.5 | 69.0 | 71.2 |
| 1934 | 68.6 | 72.8 | 78.2 | 76.9 | 78.4 |
| 1935 | 77.1 | 73.6 | 82.2 | 80.2 | 77.9 |
| 1935: | | | | | |
| January | 76.6 | 71.2 | 80.8 | 78.9 | 77.7 |
| February | 77.4 | 71.7 | 81.5 | 79.4 | 77.4 |
| March | 76.6 | 71.8 | 81.7 | 79.5 | 77.3 |
| April | 77.5 | 72.3 | 82.3 | 79.9 | 77.2 |
| May | 77.6 | 73.5 | 82.4 | 80.0 | 77.6 |
| June | 76.4 | 73.9 | 82.2 | 80.0 | 78.0 |
| July | 75.8 | 72.8 | 82.0 | 79.8 | 78.0 |
| August | 77.1 | 73.2 | 83.0 | 80.6 | 77.9 |
| September | 77.3 | 74.4 | 83.1 | 80.8 | 77.8 |
| October | 77.1 | 76.3 | 82.7 | 80.9 | 78.3 |
| November | 77.2 | 76.2 | 82.7 | 81.1 | 78.8 |
| December | 77.7 | 75.2 | 83.1 | 81.3 | 78.7 |
| 1936: | | | | | |
| January | 78.1 | 74.8 | 82.4 | 80.9 | 78.8 |
| February | 79.1 | 74.6 | 82.2 | 80.7 | 79.0 |
| March | 77.4 | 74.4 | 81.3 | 80.2 | 78.9 |
| April | 77.0 | 74.5 | 81.6 | 80.1 | 78.9 |
| May | 75.8 | 74.1 | 80.5 | 79.2 | 78.8 |
| June | 77.6 | 73.9 | 80.7 | 79.4 | 78.8 |
| July | 79.8 | 75.2 | 81.6 | 80.3 | 79.5 |
| August | 81.5 | 75.6 | 82.4 | 80.9 | 79.7 |

## Monthly Average Wholesale Prices and Index Numbers of Individual Commodities

THE table showing monthly average wholesale prices and index numbers of individual commodities formerly appearing in the monthly pamphlet is now published semiannually instead of monthly. The June 1936 issue showed the average for the year 1935 and information for the first 6 months of 1936. The monthly figures will be furnished upon request.

# COST OF LIVING

## Changes in Cost of Living in the United States, July 15, 1936

THE average cost of living for families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities of the United States increased 1.7 percent in the quarter ending July 15, 1936. The July 15 index of the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the 32 cities combined was 82.0, based on an average of costs in the years 1923–25 as 100. In other words, living costs as of July 15 of this year were 18 percent lower than average costs in the base period. There was a rise in the index of 10.1 percent from the low point in June 1933 and of 2.0 percent from July 15, 1935, to July 15, 1936. Compared with costs in June 1929, the new figures showed costs this summer to be 17.2 percent lower than 7 years ago.

These index numbers show changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers from time to time in each of the 32 large cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but they do not measure differences in the cost of these goods from city to city. There are serious technical difficulties in determining the cost of the same level of living from one part of the country to another. No satisfactory techniques have been developed for measuring differences in such costs from large to small cities or from cities to rural communities. In large cities with similar climate, comparisons are possible with the use of standard specifications, but such studies, because of their great expense, are beyond the present resources of this Bureau.

In pricing for the Bureau's indexes, the type of goods priced has been varied from city to city in conformity with the purchasing habits of moderate-income families in the separate cities. Accordingly, although in any one city the kind and quality of goods priced are held constant from year to year insofar as possible, differences between the indexes of the various cities at any particular date are due entirely to differences in the rate of change of living costs in each city. Similarly, the differences in the average costs from which the indexes are computed in different cities may be due to varying standards and purchasing habits in these cities as well as to varying prices for goods of given grades.

Thus, even though these series furnish no information as to differences in absolute cost in dollars among the 32 cities, the indexes for the various cities may be used to indicate comparative rate of change in the cost of goods purchased by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers. For example, the index of the cost of all items purchased by this group was 75.6 for Los Angeles in July 1936, on the 1923–25 base; that for Cincinnati was 87.2. In other words, in July 1936 costs in Los Angeles were considerably lower, as compared with 1923–25 costs in that city, than were costs in Cincinnati, as compared with 1923–25 costs in the latter city.

The indexes are constructed by pricing, from time to time, a list of the goods most important in the spending of families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers, as shown by the Bureau's study of the expenditures of 12,096 families in 1917–19.[1] In the construction of the index, price changes, noted from period to period, are weighted according to the importance of these items in family spending, as shown by that study. A new Nation-wide study, now under way, will provide weights more nearly approximating present-day consumption. The field work for this study is completed, and the data secured are now being tabulated and analyzed.

Pending this basic revision in weights, several important revisions in method have been incorporated in the indexes beginning with the March 15, 1935, period, and the food and all-items indexes, as well as the combined United States indexes, have been revised back to the base years.[2] The pamphlet containing data for July 15, 1935, presents complete revised series.

Prices used in the construction of the food indexes are taken from retail-price quotations secured in 51 cities. Beginning with the year 1935, they cover 84 articles, instead of 42 as in the past. For all articles other than food, prices have been secured in 32 cities. Prices of the items included in the food and fuel and light indexes are obtained by mail, all others by personal visits of representatives of the Bureau. Details of the number of items priced and outlets visited may be secured from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Food costs, which influence the movement of the index more than costs for any other group of items, rose 5.8 percent, on the average, during the 3-month period from April 15 to July 15. Slight increases in rental costs and in the cost of housefurnishing goods were also factors in the general rise, counterbalanced to some extent by a seasonal drop in the cost of fuel and light, and slight declines in the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items.

[1] The results of this study were published in the Bureau's Bulletin No. 357.

[2] For details of this revision, see the article which appeared in the September 1935 Monthly Labor Review, "Revision of index of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers."

The index of food costs rose between April 15 and July 15, 1936, in each of the 32 cities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The advance in food costs during the quarter was caused primarily by increases in prices of potatoes, other fresh vegetables and fruits, and of butter and eggs. In three cities, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Birmingham, an increase of over 10 percent was reported. The smallest rise occurred in Los Angeles, where food costs increased only 2.8 percent.

Clothing costs dropped three-tenths of 1 percent, on the average, in the 32 cities. The largest decline was shown in Philadelphia where a fall of 1.2 percent was reported. Twenty-five of the 32 cities reported declines in clothing costs, and 7 cities reported small increases.

The upward movement of rents was general. Advances in rental costs were reported in 26 of the 32 cities, resulting in an average increase of eight-tenths of 1 percent for the country as a whole. The largest rise occurred in Denver (2.7 percent), but increases of between 2.0 and 2.2 percent were also reported for Portland, Oreg., Detroit, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh. Rent decreases were reported in six cities; in five the decline was insignificant, one-tenth of 1 percent or less; and only Portland, Maine, showed a drop of as much as six-tenths of 1 percent.

The average decline of 2.2 percent in fuel and light costs reflected seasonal decreases in all but 2 of the 32 cities covered. Atlanta and St. Louis reported declines of over 6 percent, due in each case to a drop in coal costs, following increases in coal costs during the preceding quarter. In Portland, Oreg., San Francisco, and Indianapolis decreases of between 5 and 6 percent occurred—in Portland because of a drop in wood prices, and in San Francisco, and Indianapolis because of declines in coal and gas prices. The two cities reporting increases were Birmingham and Scranton, 2.7 and 2.2 percent, respectively, in each case because of a rise in coal prices following a substantial decline in the previous quarter.

The cost of housefurnishing goods showed little change. A rise of two-tenths of 1 percent was reported on the average, with 20 cities showing slight rises, and 12 showing declines. The most substantial change occurred in Houston, where the cost of housefurnishing goods rose 2.0 percent, due to a general increase in the cost of most of the items included in this group.

In 22 cities slight declines occurred in the indexes for miscellaneous items which include the cost of streetcar fares, medical, laundry, and telephone services, newspapers, movies, tobacco, medicines, and toilet articles. These decreases resulted in an average drop of one-tenth of 1 percent for the 32 cities combined. Four cities, Mobile, Birmingham, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, reported declines of between six-tenths of 1 percent and 1.5 percent. In each of these four cities,

lowered telephone rates were chiefly responsible for the decline in the cost of the miscellaneous group of items.

Percentage changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities of the United States, between April 15 and July 15, 1936, are shown in table 1.

**Table 1.—Percentage Changes From Apr. 15, 1936, to July 15, 1936, in Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers**

| City | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average: 32 large cities | +1.7 | +[1] 5.8 | −0.3 | +0.8 | −2.2 | +0.2 | −0.1 |
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Boston | +1.9 | +6.0 | −.1 | +.1 | −1.6 | +.2 | −.3 |
| Portland, Maine | +2.1 | +7.6 | −.2 | −.6 | −3.2 | −.5 | −.1 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | +2.9 | +9.2 | −.1 | +2.1 | −1.2 | +.8 | [2] |
| New York | +.9 | +3.2 | −.3 | −.1 | −1.3 | −.5 | +.2 |
| Philadelphia | +1.0 | +4.6 | −1.2 | +.5 | −3.9 | −.7 | −.4 |
| Pittsburgh | +2.0 | +5.8 | [3] | +2.0 | −.4 | −.4 | −.2 |
| Scranton | +1.7 | +5.3 | −.2 | [3] | +2.2 | [3] | −.2 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | +1.8 | +5.9 | −.3 | +1.5 | −3.2 | −.3 | −.2 |
| Cincinnati | +3.4 | +9.8 | −.2 | +.8 | −.2 | +1.3 | +.3 |
| Cleveland | +2.1 | +7.4 | −.2 | +.3 | −.8 | +1.1 | +.2 |
| Detroit | +2.4 | +7.2 | +.3 | +2.1 | −2.1 | +1.1 | +.1 |
| Indianapolis | +2.7 | +10.5 | −.4 | +1.3 | −5.3 | +.5 | −.3 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | +2.9 | +10.2 | −.5 | +.2 | −2.3 | −.5 | −.2 |
| Indianapolis | +2.5 | +9.2 | −.5 | +.9 | −2.6 | +.1 | −.4 |
| St. Louis | +1.8 | +6.8 | −.8 | +.2 | −6.2 | −.1 | +.4 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | +2.0 | +8.3 | +.2 | +.5 | −6.9 | −.7 | −.2 |
| Baltimore | +1.2 | +4.4 | +.1 | +.2 | −4.3 | +.2 | −.2 |
| Jacksonville | +2.1 | +8.1 | −.2 | +.5 | −1.5 | +.2 | [2] |
| Norfolk | +1.3 | +5.2 | +.4 | [3] | −2.4 | +.8 | [3] |
| Richmond | +1.8 | +6.6 | [2] | −.1 | −1.6 | −.2 | −.2 |
| Savannah | +1.6 | +6.2 | −.7 | +.1 | −.1 | +1.4 | +.1 |
| Washington | +1.8 | +5.3 | +.2 | +.6 | −2.8 | +.1 | [2] |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | +2.9 | +10.1 | +.2 | +.7 | +2.7 | +.4 | −1.4 |
| Memphis | +1.5 | +6.8 | −.2 | +.5 | −3.6 | +.3 | −.3 |
| Mobile | +2.1 | +8.9 | −.1 | −.1 | −2.1 | +1.1 | −1.5 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Houston | +1.8 | +5.8 | −.6 | +.9 | −1.0 | +2.0 | −.4 |
| New Orleans | +1.7 | +4.8 | +.1 | +.2 | −1.5 | +.4 | +.2 |
| Mountain: Denver | +2.3 | +7.2 | −.2 | +2.7 | −4.6 | −.2 | [2] |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | +.6 | +2.8 | −.3 | +1.0 | −.2 | [2] | −.6 |
| Portland, Oreg | +1.5 | +5.6 | −.5 | +2.2 | −5.8 | −.5 | +.2 |
| San Francisco | +.6 | +3.3 | −.3 | +.4 | −5.8 | +.1 | −.6 |
| Seattle | +1.1 | +4.2 | −.3 | +1.3 | −2.2 | +.1 | [2] |

[1] Covers 51 cities.
[2] Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Percentage changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers from peak and from low points in the past and from July 15, 1935, to July 15, 1936, in 32 cities are presented in table 2. Living costs increased 2.0 percent from July 15, 1935, to July 15, 1936, a period of 1 year. The index in July 1936 was 10.1 percent higher than at the low point in June 1933.

Table 2.—Percentage Changes in Cost of All Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in Specified Periods

| City | Percentage decrease from— | | Percentage increase from— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1920 to July 15, 1936 | Dec. 1925 to July 15, 1936 | June 1933 to July 15, 1936 | July 15, 1935, to July 15, 1936 |
| Average: 32 large cities | 32.3 | 21.1 | 10.1 | 2.0 |
| New England: | | | | |
| Boston | 30.9 | 20.1 | 9.9 | 1.8 |
| Portland, Maine | 31.2 | 16.2 | 9.9 | 1.5 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | |
| Buffalo | 30.5 | 19.6 | 9.8 | 2.6 |
| New York | 29.1 | 20.0 | 7.3 | .9 |
| Philadelphia | 31.0 | 22.1 | 9.5 | 2.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 33.0 | 22.8 | 10.2 | 1.9 |
| Scranton | 31.6 | 21.5 | 9.8 | 1.3 |
| East North Central: | | | | |
| Chicago | 33.7 | 25.5 | 9.7 | 2.1 |
| Cincinnati | 30.6 | 16.9 | 11.4 | 3.8 |
| Cleveland | 30.8 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 2.5 |
| Detroit | 37.8 | 23.2 | 20.1 | 5.1 |
| Indianapolis | 36.1 | 21.2 | 11.5 | 3.3 |
| West North Central: | | | | |
| Kansas City | 27.3 | 19.9 | 8.5 | 3.1 |
| Minneapolis | 31.5 | 18.5 | 12.4 | 2.9 |
| St. Louis | 33.6 | 20.8 | 10.3 | 1.6 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | |
| Atlanta | 38.4 | 22.5 | 13.0 | 3.0 |
| Baltimore | 28.7 | 17.6 | 10.7 | 1.8 |
| Jacksonville | 35.5 | 25.7 | 12.5 | 2.0 |
| Norfolk | 35.2 | 17.9 | 11.8 | 1.6 |
| Richmond | 33.0 | 19.9 | 11.4 | 2.0 |
| Savannah | 37.7 | 22.2 | 8.1 | .5 |
| Washington | 29.0 | 16.2 | 11.3 | 1.6 |
| East South Central: | | | | |
| Birmingham | 40.0 | 27.0 | 13.1 | 2.7 |
| Memphis | 34.9 | 21.5 | 10.0 | 2.4 |
| Mobile | 35.1 | 21.0 | 10.4 | 1.2 |
| West South Central: | | | | |
| Houston | 34.5 | 21.1 | 12.9 | 3.3 |
| New Orleans | 29.9 | 19.5 | 9.1 | .3 |
| Mountain: Denver | 33.7 | 18.8 | 11.5 | 2.3 |
| Pacific: | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 32.0 | 24.8 | 7.6 | .8 |
| Portland, Oreg | 35.7 | 18.6 | 12.8 | 4.0 |
| San Francisco | 28.6 | 18.2 | 7.4 | 1.4 |
| Seattle | 33.1 | 18.0 | 7.6 | 2.1 |

Indexes of the average cost of goods purchased by the families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the 32 cities combined, from 1913 to July 15, 1936, are presented in table 3. The accompanying chart presents these data in graphic form.

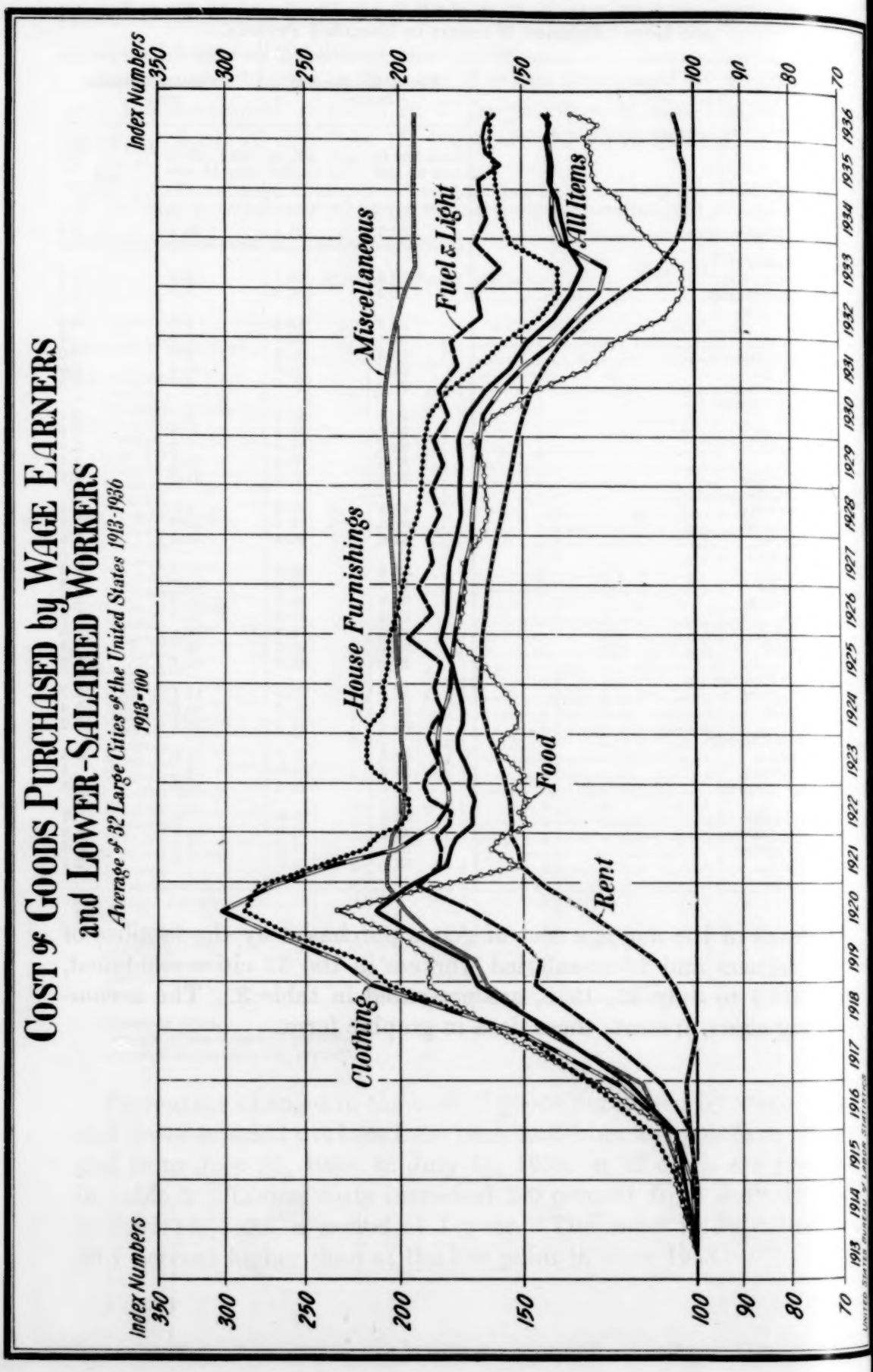

COST OF GOODS PURCHASED by WAGE EARNERS and LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS
Average of 32 Large Cities of the United States 1913-1936
1913=100
Index Numbers
350
300
250
200
150
100
90
80
70
Miscellaneous
Fuel & Light
All Items
House Furnishings
Food
Rent
Clothing
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 3.—Indexes of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 32 Large Cities Combined, 1913 to July 15, 1936

[1913=100]

| Date | All items | Food[1] | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914—December | 102.7 | 105.0 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 104.0 | 103.0 |
| 1915—December | 104.7 | 105.0 | 104.7 | 101.5 | 101.0 | 110.6 | 107.4 |
| 1916—December | 116.6 | 126.0 | 120.0 | 102.3 | 108.4 | 127.8 | 113.3 |
| 1917—December | 138.3 | 157.0 | 149.1 | 100.1 | 124.1 | 150.6 | 140.5 |
| 1918—December | 166.9 | 187.3 | 213.4 | 105.3 | 146.0 | 205.0 | 163.3 |
| 1919—June | 171.1 | 185.9 | 231.1 | 109.6 | 144.2 | 218.0 | 168.0 |
| December | 191.4 | 200.4 | 286.3 | 119.0 | 153.1 | 257.8 | 185.4 |
| 1920—June | 211.3 | 231.6 | 302.6 | 129.2 | 169.3 | 287.2 | 197.8 |
| December | 195.6 | 183.3 | 271.1 | 142.5 | 192.0 | 278.3 | 205.8 |
| 1921—May | 179.1 | 151.8 | 233.0 | 150.9 | 182.2 | 239.7 | 205.8 |
| September | 177.2 | 161.7 | 201.3 | 151.9 | 181.6 | 216.3 | 204.4 |
| December | 174.8 | 157.9 | 192.5 | 154.4 | 183.4 | 210.5 | 203.4 |
| 1922—March | 168.8 | 148.1 | 183.8 | 154.1 | 178.1 | 199.1 | 200.1 |
| June | 169.0 | 151.5 | 180.3 | 154.6 | 177.2 | 195.5 | 198.4 |
| September | 168.0 | 147.9 | 178.2 | 154.9 | 186.6 | 195.8 | 197.9 |
| December | 170.3 | 153.2 | 178.4 | 156.0 | 189.0 | 201.8 | 197.3 |
| 1923—March | 170.0 | 149.9 | 181.0 | 156.8 | 187.7 | 211.0 | 197.5 |
| June | 171.8 | 154.0 | 181.4 | 158.4 | 182.7 | 215.5 | 197.6 |
| September | 174.5 | 159.4 | 182.9 | 159.9 | 184.8 | 215.7 | 198.6 |
| December | 174.7 | 157.7 | 182.8 | 162.3 | 187.2 | 215.6 | 199.4 |
| 1924—March | 172.5 | 151.9 | 182.2 | 163.2 | 185.0 | 214.0 | 198.9 |
| June | 172.3 | 152.1 | 180.6 | 164.9 | 180.8 | 208.4 | 199.1 |
| September | 172.9 | 154.1 | 178.7 | 165.1 | 183.1 | 206.7 | 199.1 |
| December | 174.3 | 157.7 | 177.5 | 165.6 | 184.3 | 207.7 | 199.8 |
| 1925—June | 176.7 | 165.1 | 176.9 | 165.1 | 181.4 | 205.2 | 201.1 |
| December | 181.3 | 176.1 | 175.8 | 165.0 | 196.0 | 205.0 | 201.6 |
| 1926—June | 178.7 | 172.6 | 174.2 | 163.5 | 185.2 | 200.9 | 201.5 |
| December | 178.3 | 171.3 | 172.7 | 162.8 | 191.4 | 198.6 | 202.1 |
| 1927—June | 177.7 | 172.2 | 171.0 | 161.1 | 184.8 | 195.8 | 202.8 |
| December | 175.1 | 165.8 | 168.7 | 159.4 | 187.0 | 195.0 | 203.7 |
| 1928—June | 172.9 | 162.4 | 168.4 | 157.2 | 181.6 | 191.0 | 203.6 |
| December | 173.3 | 163.6 | 167.4 | 155.5 | 185.3 | 189.8 | 205.0 |
| 1929—June | 172.8 | 164.3 | 166.6 | 153.5 | 180.2 | 189.1 | 205.4 |
| December | 173.7 | 167.5 | 165.6 | 151.9 | 184.2 | 188.4 | 206.1 |
| 1930—June | 170.3 | 160.4 | 164.3 | 149.8 | 178.1 | 186.1 | 206.8 |
| December | 163.6 | 145.9 | 158.1 | 146.7 | 182.2 | 178.4 | 206.3 |
| 1931—June | 153.9 | 127.7 | 149.7 | 142.1 | 174.2 | 166.2 | 205.0 |
| December | 148.4 | 120.8 | 139.3 | 136.6 | 177.0 | 156.9 | 203.1 |
| 1932—June | 138.9 | 107.2 | 131.9 | 127.8 | 165.0 | 143.4 | 200.2 |
| December | 133.5 | 102.6 | 124.7 | 118.4 | 166.9 | 137.5 | 197.1 |
| 1933—June | 129.8 | 102.8 | 122.8 | 108.7 | 157.8 | 137.8 | 192.3 |
| December | 134.6 | 110.0 | 136.7 | 104.0 | 167.3 | 154.1 | 193.0 |
| 1934—June | 136.5 | 116.1 | 139.8 | 102.1 | 162.9 | 157.2 | 192.7 |
| Nov. 15 | 137.8 | 119.1 | 139.7 | 102.0 | 165.4 | 158.3 | 192.9 |
| 1935—Mar. 15 | 140.4 | 126.3 | 139.9 | 101.8 | 165.9 | 159.4 | 193.1 |
| July 15 | 140.2 | 127.1 | 139.6 | 102.1 | 157.8 | 159.8 | 192.8 |
| Oct. 15 | 140.7 | 127.1 | 140.1 | 103.1 | 163.0 | 161.4 | 192.6 |
| 1936—Jan. 15 | 141.7 | 129.4 | 140.5 | 103.3 | 164.1 | 161.4 | 192.6 |
| Apr. 15 | 140.6 | 125.8 | 141.0 | 103.7 | 163.5 | 162.0 | 192.5 |
| July 15 | 143.0 | 133.1 | 140.7 | 104.5 | 159.9 | 162.3 | 192.2 |

[1] Covers 51 cities since June 1920.

Indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers are now constructed, for each of the 32 cities surveyed, and for the cities combined, using an average of the years 1923–25 as the base. The new base was chosen in order to make these indexes comparable with others frequently used in conjunction with the cost-of-living index (notably the Bureau's index of employment and pay rolls and the indexes of industrial production published by the Federal Reserve Board).

The indexes for the 32 cities and for these cities combined, as of July 15, 1936, on the 1923–25 base, are presented in table 4. For the periods from June 1926 to July 15, 1936, for the 32 cities combined, indexes on this base appear in table 5. Figures for each city from June 1926 to July 15, 1936, may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 4.—Indexes of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers, July 15, 1936**

[Average 1923–25=100]

| City | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average: 32 large cities | 82.0 | [1] 84.0 | 78.4 | 64.2 | 86.4 | 77.4 | 96.4 |
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 84.2 | 81.4 | 84.0 | 75.6 | 84.0 | 76.2 | 97.9 |
| Portland, Maine | 86.5 | 84.3 | 80.5 | 76.0 | 85.2 | 84.8 | 102.9 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | 84.1 | 86.0 | 76.9 | 67.0 | 98.5 | 80.4 | 98.4 |
| New York | 83.8 | 83.9 | 78.1 | 75.2 | 87.1 | 74.0 | 96.1 |
| Philadelphia | 82.1 | 85.9 | 73.9 | 65.6 | 80.8 | 76.4 | 95.5 |
| Pittsburgh | 80.7 | 82.1 | 76.5 | 62.0 | 99.0 | 75.0 | 96.0 |
| Scranton | 83.2 | 80.6 | 79.9 | 73.0 | 77.5 | 83.9 | 98.4 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 77.6 | 84.7 | 72.3 | 51.5 | 89.0 | 69.8 | 98.4 |
| Cincinnati | 87.2 | 90.1 | 77.0 | 74.1 | 93.6 | 84.8 | 97.7 |
| Cleveland | 83.4 | 84.8 | 80.8 | 59.4 | 99.6 | 75.1 | 102.0 |
| Detroit | 78.9 | 85.2 | 78.4 | 57.8 | 82.1 | 78.1 | 91.7 |
| Indianapolis | 81.4 | 86.1 | 74.6 | 58.8 | 84.6 | 82.3 | 92.7 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 81.9 | 87.5 | 76.6 | 58.1 | 79.8 | 74.1 | 96.9 |
| Minneapolis | 83.9 | 91.9 | 76.7 | 64.4 | 89.4 | 79.4 | 95.0 |
| St. Louis | 82.8 | 89.0 | 77.7 | 55.4 | 84.5 | 83.3 | 100.3 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | 80.6 | 81.2 | 81.0 | 59.4 | 69.8 | 86.1 | 93.6 |
| Baltimore | 86.0 | 87.0 | 79.1 | 71.3 | 83.0 | 77.2 | 104.6 |
| Jacksonville | 80.2 | 82.3 | 78.7 | 56.3 | 87.9 | 79.2 | 90.2 |
| Norfolk | 84.8 | 82.5 | 85.1 | 62.3 | 80.5 | 81.4 | 103.8 |
| Richmond | 84.3 | 79.2 | 84.6 | 68.7 | 80.6 | 88.2 | 99.5 |
| Savannah | 80.7 | 84.4 | 80.7 | 58.7 | 82.3 | 83.1 | 91.3 |
| Washington | 87.0 | 85.6 | 78.2 | 86.3 | 83.0 | 81.5 | 97.3 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 76.0 | 76.8 | 82.8 | 48.0 | 79.3 | 75.3 | 90.7 |
| Memphis | 80.5 | 81.7 | 83.5 | 55.1 | 85.4 | 85.6 | 94.4 |
| Mobile | 82.7 | 80.9 | 86.8 | 62.8 | 68.2 | 83.4 | 95.8 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Houston | 80.9 | 80.7 | 73.5 | 67.3 | 72.5 | 83.6 | 94.9 |
| New Orleans | 82.2 | 84.8 | 75.8 | 70.5 | 75.0 | 83.0 | 90.6 |
| Mountain: Denver | 83.0 | 90.7 | 76.1 | 59.0 | 74.8 | 83.3 | 97.1 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | 75.6 | 74.5 | 81.5 | 46.5 | 96.7 | 76.0 | 90.7 |
| Portland, Oreg | 82.0 | 84.4 | 78.1 | 55.9 | 80.9 | 78.3 | 98.6 |
| San Francisco | 84.5 | 83.3 | 86.6 | 69.9 | 78.6 | 79.9 | 97.4 |
| Seattle | 84.1 | 83.0 | 83.9 | 63.2 | 90.6 | 84.8 | 96.7 |

[1] Covers 51 cities.

Table 5.—Indexes of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers, 1926 to July 15, 1936

[Average 1923–25=100]

| City and date | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average: 32 cities:[1] | | | | | | | |
| 1926—June | 102.5 | 108.9 | 97.1 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 101.0 |
| December | 102.3 | 108.1 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 103.4 | 94.7 | 101.4 |
| 1927—June | 101.9 | 108.7 | 95.3 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 93.4 | 101.7 |
| December | 100.4 | 104.7 | 94.0 | 97.9 | 101.0 | 93.0 | 102.1 |
| 1928—June | 99.2 | 102.5 | 93.8 | 96.5 | 98.1 | 91.1 | 102.1 |
| December | 99.4 | 103.2 | 93.3 | 95.5 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 102.8 |
| 1929—June | 99.1 | 103.7 | 92.8 | 94.3 | 97.3 | 90.2 | 103.0 |
| December | 99.7 | 105.7 | 92.2 | 93.3 | 99.5 | 89.9 | 103.4 |
| 1930—June | 97.7 | 101.2 | 91.5 | 92.0 | 96.2 | 88.8 | 103.7 |
| December | 93.9 | 92.1 | 88.1 | 90.1 | 98.4 | 85.1 | 103.4 |
| 1931—June | 88.3 | 80.6 | 83.4 | 87.3 | 94.1 | 79.3 | 102.8 |
| December | 85.1 | 76.2 | 77.6 | 83.9 | 95.6 | 74.9 | 101.8 |
| 1932—June | 79.7 | 67.6 | 73.5 | 78.5 | 89.1 | 68.4 | 100.4 |
| December | 76.6 | 64.7 | 69.5 | 72.7 | 90.1 | 65.6 | 98.8 |
| 1933—June | 74.5 | 64.9 | 68.4 | 66.8 | 85.2 | 65.8 | 96.4 |
| December | 77.2 | 69.4 | 76.2 | 63.9 | 90.3 | 73.5 | 96.8 |
| 1934—June | 78.3 | 73.3 | 77.9 | 62.7 | 88.0 | 75.0 | 96.6 |
| Nov. 15 | 79.0 | 75.2 | 77.8 | 62.7 | 89.3 | 75.5 | 96.7 |
| 1935—Mar. 15 | 80.5 | 79.7 | 78.0 | 62.6 | 89.6 | 76.0 | 96.8 |
| July 15 | 80.4 | 80.2 | 77.8 | 62.7 | 85.2 | 76.2 | 96.7 |
| Oct. 15 | 80.7 | 80.2 | 78.0 | 63.3 | 88.0 | 77.0 | 96.6 |
| 1936—Jan. 15 | 81.3 | 81.6 | 78.3 | 63.5 | 88.6 | 77.0 | 96.6 |
| Apr. 15 | 80.7 | 79.4 | [2] 78.6 | 63.7 | 88.3 | 77.3 | 96.5 |
| July 15 | 82.0 | 84.0 | 78.4 | 64.2 | 86.4 | 77.4 | 96.4 |

[1] Food index covers 51 cities.
[2] Corrected figure.

Data on changes in living costs from December 1914 for 19 cities and from December 1917 for the other 13 cities have been presented in previous reports. When the indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage-earning and lower-salaried groups in 1919 were first prepared, it was impossible to secure the prices needed for their computation back to 1914 in all the 32 cities. The pamphlet presenting cost-of-living indexes for July 1935 (Serial No. R. 258) includes these series, revised, for all the periods for which prices are available. For the convenience of those who have been using these indexes on the early bases, each series has been brought up to date in the October, January, and April pamphlets and again in the present pamphlet by tables 6 and 7, which show changes in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 19 cities from December 1914 to July 15, 1936, and in 13 cities from December 1917 to July 15, 1936.

**Table 6.—Percentage Changes in Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 19 Cities, December 1914 to July 15, 1936**

| City | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Boston | +40.7 | +22.8 | +60.2 | +12.1 | +63.3 | +83.8 | +84.6 |
| Portland, Maine | +43.2 | +32.4 | +41.5 | −2.7 | +68.2 | +92.3 | +93.3 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | +52.1 | +36.7 | +39.9 | +16.7 | +114.8 | +78.8 | +99.8 |
| New York | +49.0 | +29.9 | +56.0 | +23.5 | +70.3 | +64.0 | +106.3 |
| Philadelphia | +44.4 | +28.1 | +37.4 | +11.0 | +56.8 | +55.7 | +104.4 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | +38.2 | +34.7 | +23.3 | +2.8 | +40.0 | +57.0 | +87.2 |
| Cleveland | +51.5 | +30.0 | +41.8 | +4.9 | +143.8 | +64.1 | +115.8 |
| Detroit | +46.8 | +33.1 | +41.2 | +16.1 | +52.5 | +56.0 | +106.7 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore | +52.6 | +38.1 | +41.5 | +22.1 | +57.5 | +74.7 | +116.5 |
| Jacksonville | +35.2 | +18.7 | +56.7 | −23.6 | +50.6 | +86.5 | +78.8 |
| Norfolk | +46.3 | +18.7 | +50.9 | +2.3 | +61.7 | +62.6 | +110.8 |
| Savannah | +25.8 | +6.3 | +43.8 | −15.1 | +33.5 | +92.0 | +62.4 |
| Washington | +38.7 | +33.2 | +38.7 | +17.3 | +21.4 | +82.6 | +70.0 |
| East South Central: Mobile | +34.8 | +20.6 | +32.8 | −11.0 | +30.8 | +74.0 | +85.3 |
| West South Central: Houston | +35.8 | +25.3 | +45.7 | −9.0 | +4.1 | +104.9 | +80.3 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | +35.5 | +10.4 | +47.6 | −10.0 | +29.7 | +83.7 | +85.8 |
| Portland, Oregon | +29.7 | +23.4 | +24.7 | −20.5 | +30.1 | +59.9 | +72.8 |
| San Francisco | +35.2 | +23.5 | +65.8 | −4.2 | +18.4 | +71.7 | +71.5 |
| Seattle | +43.3 | +21.5 | +47.5 | +3.3 | +43.6 | +105.4 | +88.4 |

**Table 7.—Percentage Changes in Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Workers in 13 Cities, December 1917 to July 15, 1936**

| City | All items | Food | Clothing | Rent | Fuel and light | House-furnishing goods | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Pittsburgh | +1.0 | −18.5 | −13.5 | +3.7 | +80.0 | −3.5 | +39.7 |
| Scranton | +6.9 | −15.7 | −2.8 | +20.1 | +34.4 | +12.1 | +50.7 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati | +5.2 | −11.1 | −19.2 | +9.0 | +43.1 | +4.8 | +44.8 |
| Indianapolis | −.1 | −15.0 | −17.2 | −14.5 | +22.9 | +.3 | +40.0 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kansas City | −3.5 | −16.6 | −13.5 | −13.1 | +7.7 | −12.4 | +30.9 |
| Minneapolis | +1.1 | −6.2 | −17.8 | −7.2 | +28.4 | −.8 | +25.0 |
| St. Louis | +2.0 | −12.4 | −15.8 | +.1 | +8.5 | +6.6 | +35.9 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta | −6.6 | −23.2 | −14.6 | −5.9 | −4.3 | +4.2 | +25.4 |
| Richmond | −.6 | −22.7 | −6.2 | −4.2 | +22.8 | +22.2 | +34.9 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | −10.8 | −24.8 | −15.4 | −19.9 | +13.6 | −12.6 | +15.6 |
| Memphis | −.7 | −21.6 | −9.6 | −6.6 | +40.6 | +3.1 | +29.9 |
| West South Central: New Orleans | (1) | −18.5 | −10.8 | +10.4 | +.8 | +8.0 | +35.0 |
| Mountain: Denver | +3.2 | −9.6 | −11.8 | +9.0 | −3.3 | +4.1 | +32.3 |

[1] Decrease less than 0.05 percent.

The indexes of living costs presented in this article can be converted to other bases. If indexes for particular cities or for the cities combined, on bases other than those presented in this article are desired, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., will prepare them.

# Cost of Living in the United States and in Foreign Countries

THE trend of cost of living in the United States and certain foreign countries for June and December 1933, 1934, March, July, and October 1935, and January, April, and July 1936 is shown in the following table. In cases where data for July 1936 are not available, the latest information is given and the month noted. The number of countries included varies according to the available information.

A general index and index numbers for the individual groups of items are presented for all countries shown with the exception of Australia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Peru, South Africa, and Yugoslavia. Four countries publish a general index and an index number for food only.

Caution should be observed in the use of the figures because of differences in the base periods, in the number and kind of articles included, and the number of localities represented. There are also very radical differences in the method of the construction and calculation of the indexes.

The table shows the trend in the general cost of living and for the groups of food, clothing, fuel and light, and rent for the countries for which such information is published in original sources.

## Table 8.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries

| Country | United States | Australia (30 towns) | Austria, Vienna | Belgium | Canada | China, Shanghai | Czechoslovakia, Prague | Estonia, Tallin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodities included | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, housefurnishing goods, miscellaneous (revised) | Food, clothing, rent, miscellaneous (in general index) | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries [1] | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, miscellaneous | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries [2] | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, etc. |
| Computing agency | Bureau of Labor Statistics | Bureau of Census and Statistics | Federal Statistical Bureau | Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare | Dominion Bureau of Statistics | National Tariff Commission | Office of Statistics | Bureau of Statistics |
| Base period | 1923–25=100 | 1923–27=1,000 | July 1914=100 | 1921=100 | 1926=100 | 1926=100 | July 1914=100 | 1913=100 |
| **General:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 74.5 | [3] 803 | 106 | 177.2 | 77.0 | 105.4 | 102.7 | 88 |
| December | 77.2 | [3] 805 | 106 | 183.3 | 77.9 | 102.6 | 99.6 | 90 |
| 1934—June | 78.3 | [3] 818 | 105 | 168.5 | 78.0 | 98.5 | 84.7 | 84 |
| December | [4] 79.0 | [3] 829 | 105 | 174.5 | 78.9 | 110.4 | 82.7 | 85 |
| 1935—March | 80.5 | [3] 824 | 104 | 164.7 | 78.8 | 104.8 | 83.3 | 87 |
| July | 80.4 | [3] 836 | 105 | 174.8 | 78.8 | 105.2 | 86.5 | 87 |
| October | 80.7 | [3] 838 | 106 | 185.5 | 80.4 | 103.9 | 85.5 | 93 |
| 1936—January | 81.3 | [3] 838 | 106 | 187.4 | 80.7 | 111.0 | 86.1 | 94 |
| April | 80.7 | [3] 841 | 104 | [5] 185.0 | 79.8 | 111.7 | 86.2 | 97 |
| July | 82.0 | ---------- | 104 | ---------- | 80.5 | 112.2 | 86.1 | [6] 96 |
| **Food:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 64.9 | 759 | 106 | 143.4 | 62.2 | 84.1 | 98.8 | 74 |
| December | 69.4 | 769 | 104 | 153.6 | 66.6 | 79.8 | 92.7 | 78 |
| 1934—June | 73.3 | 777 | 102 | 134.0 | 67.6 | 75.4 | 79.6 | 77 |
| December | [4] 75.2 | 794 | 100 | 144.0 | 69.3 | 90.4 | 75.8 | 74 |
| 1935—March | 79.7 | 795 | 98 | 130.8 | 69.5 | 85.7 | 76.7 | 77 |
| July | 80.2 | 812 | 102 | 143.8 | 69.3 | 90.3 | 83.5 | 78 |
| October | 80.2 | 827 | 103 | 159.5 | 72.4 | 86.3 | 81.4 | 83 |
| 1936—January | 81.6 | 812 | 102 | 161.4 | 73.9 | 93.3 | 82.1 | 84 |
| April | 79.4 | 815 | 98 | [5] 158.5 | 71.0 | 97.9 | 82.1 | 87 |
| July | 84.0 | [6] 818 | 100 | ---------- | 72.6 | 99.8 | 82.2 | [6] 90 |
| **Clothing:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 68.4 | ---------- | 159 | 225.2 | 66.1 | 89.5 | 95.4 | 120 |
| December | 76.2 | ---------- | 157 | 222.3 | 69.2 | 87.4 | 95.4 | 134 |
| 1934—June | 77.9 | ---------- | 157 | 215.9 | 70.1 | 83.4 | 81.0 | 129 |
| December | [4] 77.8 | ---------- | 157 | 212.0 | 71.0 | 82.7 | 82.1 | 129 |
| 1935—March | 78.0 | ---------- | 157 | 206.6 | 70.3 | 80.7 | 83.0 | 128 |
| July | 77.8 | ---------- | 157 | 214.1 | 69.9 | 77.9 | 83.0 | 131 |
| October | 78.0 | ---------- | 157 | 215.1 | 71.6 | 77.6 | 83.2 | 135 |
| 1936—January | 78.3 | ---------- | 157 | 217.4 | 70.6 | 84.0 | 83.2 | 135 |
| April | [7] 78.6 | ---------- | 157 | [5] 218.4 | 70.6 | 84.3 | 83.7 | 135 |
| July | 78.4 | ---------- | 157 | ---------- | 71.0 | 85.3 | 83.7 | [6] 135 |
| **Fuel and light:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 85.2 | ---------- | 105 | 164.9 | 87.7 | 115.9 | 114.7 | 57 |
| December | 90.3 | ---------- | 112 | 161.7 | 87.3 | 114.4 | 114.7 | 60 |
| 1934—June | 88.0 | ---------- | 109 | 151.7 | 87.2 | 101.2 | 95.6 | 60 |
| December | [4] 89.3 | ---------- | 109 | 149.6 | 88.4 | 113.7 | 96.2 | 62 |
| 1935—March | 89.6 | ---------- | 109 | 149.8 | 88.7 | 123.3 | 96.2 | 54 |
| July | 85.2 | ---------- | 109 | 155.0 | 84.7 | 101.8 | 93.7 | 56 |
| October | 88.0 | ---------- | 109 | 154.1 | 86.5 | 116.3 | 94.7 | 65 |
| 1936—January | 88.6 | ---------- | 109 | 160.0 | 87.2 | 137.6 | 94.5 | 73 |
| April | 88.3 | ---------- | 109 | [5] 160.5 | 87.3 | 132.5 | 94.5 | 70 |
| July | 86.4 | ---------- | 108 | ---------- | 85.9 | 127.4 | 92.0 | [6] 73 |
| **Rent:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 66.8 | ---------- | 28 | 394.8 | 84.0 | 109.8 | 54.9 | 120 |
| December | 63.9 | ---------- | 28 | 393.1 | 80.4 | 110.2 | 54.9 | 114 |
| 1934—June | 62.7 | ---------- | 29 | 392.2 | 79.7 | 110.3 | 45.7 | 112 |
| December | [4] 62.7 | ---------- | 31 | 391.2 | 80.3 | 111.4 | 45.7 | 112 |
| 1935—March | 62.6 | ---------- | 31 | 389.8 | 80.3 | 111.4 | 45.7 | 112 |
| July | 62.7 | ---------- | 31 | 391.6 | 81.4 | 111.4 | 45.7 | 112 |
| October | 63.3 | ---------- | 31 | 392.0 | 82.6 | 111.0 | 45.7 | 116 |
| 1936—January | 63.5 | ---------- | 33 | 391.9 | 82.6 | 111.0 | 45.7 | 116 |
| April | 63.7 | ---------- | 33 | [5] 392.2 | 82.6 | 110.3 | 45.7 | 115 |
| July | 64.2 | ---------- | 33 | ---------- | 83.8 | 109.6 | 45.7 | [6] 115 |

[1] In schillings.
[2] Gold.
[3] Quarter.
[4] November.
[5] March
[6] June.
[7] Corrected figure.

Table 8.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries—Continued

| Country | Finland | France, Paris | Germany | Hungary, Budapest | India, Bombay | Ireland | Italy, Milan | Netherlands, The Hague |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodities included | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, taxes, etc. | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries | Food, all commodities |
| Computing agency | Ministry of Social Affairs | Commission for study of cost of living | Federal Statistical Bureau | Central Office of Statistics | Labor Industry | Department of Industry and Commerce | Municipal Administration | Bureau of Statistics |
| Base period | January-June 1914=100 | January-June 1914=100 | 1913-14=100 | 1913=100 | July 1914=100 | July 1914=100 | January-June 1914=100 | 1921=100 |
| General: | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 985.3 | [3] 516 | 118.0 | 92.1 | 104 | [3] 148 | 446.7 | [3] 66.1 |
| December | 990.6 | [3] 526 | 120.6 | 87.8 | 98 | [3] 156 | 449.9 | [3] 68.4 |
| 1934—June | 965.8 | [3] 522 | 120.5 | 90.4 | 95 | [3] 149 | 419.3 | [3] 67.4 |
| December | 1,001.2 | [3] 504 | 122.2 | 88.2 | 99 | [3] 157 | 423.8 | [3] 66.7 |
| 1935—March | 979.0 | [3] 494 | 122.2 | 89.4 | 98 | [3] 153 | 422.9 | [3] 66.2 |
| July | 996.0 | [3] 469 | 124.3 | 92.8 | 101 | [3] 156 | 430.3 | [3] 65.2 |
| October | 1,021.3 | [3] 478 | 122.8 | 93.0 | 103 | [3] 162 | [8] 434.1 | [3] 65.8 |
| 1936—January | 992.4 | [3] 486 | 124.3 | 95.0 | 103 | [3] 159 | ---------- | [3] 65.5 |
| April | 989.0 | [3] 497 | 124.3 | 96.4 | 100 | [3] 157 | ---------- | [3] 64.8 |
| July | 988.4 | ---------- | [6] 124.5 | [6] 95.4 | 101 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Food: | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 881.7 | [3] 532 | 113.7 | 84.4 | 95 | [3] 126 | 402.9 | [3] 54.9 |
| December | 881.2 | [3] 548 | 117.8 | 74.3 | 88 | [3] 140 | 408.9 | [3] 59.7 |
| 1934—June | 852.0 | [3] 544 | 117.8 | 79.6 | 85 | [3] 129 | 383.3 | [3] 58.1 |
| December | 922.1 | [3] 516 | 119.1 | 75.7 | 90 | [3] 143 | 390.5 | [3] 57.0 |
| 1935—March | 884.6 | [3] 494 | 118.8 | 78.2 | 89 | [3] 136 | 389.8 | [3] 56.4 |
| July | 908.9 | [3] 466 | 122.9 | 84.7 | 93 | [3] 140 | 397.4 | [3] 54.4 |
| October | 947.1 | [3] 481 | 119.6 | 84.2 | 94 | [3] 150 | [8] 403.9 | [3] 55.9 |
| 1936—January | 904.2 | [3] 495 | 122.3 | 85.8 | 96 | [3] 145 | ---------- | [3] 55.4 |
| April | 891.2 | [3] 514 | 122.4 | 88.5 | 92 | [3] 141 | ---------- | [3] 55.1 |
| July | 891.7 | ---------- | [6] 122.8 | [6] 86.4 | 93 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 963.6 | [3] 499 | 105.8 | 101.3 | 115 | ---------- | 347.7 | ---------- |
| December | 958.6 | [3] 504 | 108.2 | 104.4 | 111 | ---------- | 347.6 | ---------- |
| 1934—June | 958.0 | [3] 504 | 109.8 | 101.7 | 111 | ---------- | 329.3 | ---------- |
| December | 957.7 | [3] 490 | 116.1 | 101.7 | 114 | ---------- | 331.4 | ---------- |
| 1935—March | 956.7 | [3] 490 | 117.2 | 101.7 | 114 | ---------- | 331.4 | ---------- |
| July | 956.3 | [3] 490 | 117.8 | 101.7 | 112 | ---------- | 352.5 | ---------- |
| October | 959.4 | [3] 483 | 118.4 | 103.6 | 112 | ---------- | [8] 352.5 | ---------- |
| 1936—January | 962.0 | ---------- | 118.5 | 114.0 | 113 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| April | 964.6 | ---------- | 118.7 | 114.6 | 111 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| July | 961.9 | ---------- | [6] 119.5 | [6] 115.0 | 111 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Fuel and light: | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 878.1 | [3] 585 | 125.1 | 128.8 | 136 | ---------- | 393.3 | ---------- |
| December | 897.1 | [3] 613 | 128.0 | 133.7 | 136 | ---------- | 392.2 | ---------- |
| 1934—June | 898.8 | [3] 563 | 124.6 | 135.2 | 136 | ---------- | 382.2 | ---------- |
| December | 896.7 | [3] 595 | 127.5 | 133.7 | 136 | ---------- | 388.5 | ---------- |
| 1935—March | 922.3 | [3] 592 | 127.6 | 133.1 | 136 | ---------- | 382.9 | ---------- |
| July | 913.4 | [3] 533 | 124.6 | 132.7 | 136 | ---------- | 384.4 | ---------- |
| October | 938.6 | [3] 551 | 126.8 | 134.6 | 136 | ---------- | [8] 384.4 | ---------- |
| 1936—January | 990.9 | ---------- | 127.1 | 133.3 | 128 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| April | 1,083.6 | ---------- | 126.3 | 133.1 | 126 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| July | 1,060.8 | ---------- | [6] 124.1 | [6] 133.3 | 126 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| Rent: | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 1,132.1 | [3] 375 | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 488.9 | ---------- |
| December | 1,132.1 | [3] 375 | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 491.0 | ---------- |
| 1934—June | 1,082.6 | [3] 375 | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 431.9 | ---------- |
| December | 1,082.6 | [3] 375 | 121.2 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 431.7 | ---------- |
| 1935—March | 1,082.6 | [3] 400 | 121.2 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 431.1 | ---------- |
| July | 1,101.2 | [3] 363 | 121.2 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | 431.1 | ---------- |
| October | 1,101.2 | [3] 363 | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | [8] 431.1 | ---------- |
| 1936—January | 1,101.2 | ---------- | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| April | 1,101.2 | ---------- | 121.3 | 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| July | 1,101.2 | ---------- | [6] 121.3 | [6] 86.3 | 158 | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |

[3] Quarter. [6] June. [8] September.

**Table 8.—Index Numbers of Cost of Living for Specified Periods for the United States and Certain Foreign Countries—Continued**

| Country | New Zealand | Norway | Peru, Lima | South Africa | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Yugoslavia, Beograd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodities included | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, rent, sundries | Food, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, taxation, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel, light, rent, sundries | Food, clothing, fuel and light |
| Computing agency | Census and Statistics Office | Central Statistical Office | Office of Investigations | Office of Census and Statistics | Board of Social Welfare | Federal Labor Office | Ministry of Labor | National Bank |
| Base period | 1926–1930 =1,000 | July 1914=100 | 1913=100 | 1914= 1,000 | July 1914=100 | June 1914=100 | July 1914=100 | 1926=100 |
| **General:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | [3] 796 | 147 | 149 | 1,148 | [3] 153 | 131 | 136 | 74.5 |
| December | [3] 800 | 146 | 148 | 1,174 | [3] 154 | 131 | 143 | 74.2 |
| 1934—June | [3] 812 | 148 | 151 | 1,164 | [3] 153 | 129 | 138 | 70.9 |
| December | [3] 810 | 149 | 150 | 1,157 | [3] 155 | 129 | 144 | 69.4 |
| 1935—March | [3] 826 | 149 | 152 | 1,157 | [3] 155 | 127 | 141 | 70.7 |
| July | [3] 836 | 151 | 152 | 1,156 | [3] 156 | 128 | 143 | 68.0 |
| October | [3] 853 | 153 | 153 | 1,146 | [3] 157 | 129 | 145 | 69.9 |
| 1936—January | [3] 839 | 153 | 157 | 1,157 | [3] 158 | 130 | 147 | 71.1 |
| April | [3] 852 | 157 | 158 | 1,161 | [3] 158 | 130 | 144 | 70.4 |
| July | ---------- | 155 | [6] 160 | [6] 1,164 | [3] 158 | 130 | 146 | 67.8 |
| **Food:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | 723 | 130 | 138 | 989 | [3] 119 | 116 | 114 | 75.3 |
| December | 751 | 129 | 140 | 1,050 | [3] 123 | 117 | 126 | 73.5 |
| 1934—June | 778 | 132 | 149 | 1,041 | [3] 120 | 115 | 117 | 72.2 |
| December | 792 | 134 | 146 | 1,021 | [3] 125 | 114 | 127 | 70.9 |
| 1935—March | 819 | 135 | 148 | 1,024 | [3] 124 | 112 | 122 | 72.6 |
| July | 826 | 140 | 147 | 1,019 | [3] 129 | 115 | 126 | 71.0 |
| October | 875 | 142 | 147 | 998 | [3] 131 | 117 | 128 | 72.5 |
| 1936—January | 841 | 142 | 154 | 1,016 | [3] 132 | 118 | 131 | 73.6 |
| April | 845 | 145 | 155 | 1,024 | [3] 134 | 119 | 126 | 73.0 |
| July | [6] 870 | 145 | [6] 157 | [6] 1,030 | [3] 134 | 120 | 129 | 70.8 |
| **Clothing:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | [3] 821 | 142 | 150 | ---------- | [3] 163 | 117 | 185 | 77.1 |
| December | [3] 823 | 143 | 150 | ---------- | [3] 163 | 115 | 185 | 78.0 |
| 1934—June | [3] 833 | 144 | 158 | ---------- | [3] 165 | 115 | 188 | 76.9 |
| December | [3] 834 | 144 | 167 | ---------- | [3] 167 | 115 | 188 | 74.8 |
| 1935—March | [3] 831 | 144 | 167 | ---------- | [3] 168 | 115 | 188 | 73.7 |
| July | [3] 829 | 143 | 170 | ---------- | [3] 167 | 114 | 188 | 71.2 |
| October | [3] 825 | 145 | 173 | ---------- | [3] 167 | 112 | 185 | 70.7 |
| 1936—January | [3] 823 | [3] 146 | 173 | ---------- | [3] 168 | 112 | 185 | 72.1 |
| April | [3] 828 | [3] 146 | 173 | ---------- | [3] 169 | 111 | 188 | 72.1 |
| July | ---------- | ---------- | [6] 173 | ---------- | [3] 169 | 111 | 190 | 71.8 |
| **Fuel and light:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | [3] 894 | 139 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 139 | 118 | 168 | 75.2 |
| December | [3] 849 | 137 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 136 | 119 | 170 | 75.7 |
| 1934—June | [3] 856 | 136 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 136 | 116 | 168 | 73.4 |
| December | [3] 835 | 138 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 136 | 116 | 170 | 73.7 |
| 1935—March | [3] 837 | 138 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 137 | 115 | 173 | 73.2 |
| July | [3] 874 | 139 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 137 | 113 | 168 | 71.4 |
| October | [3] 876 | 141 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 138 | 113 | 170 | 71.5 |
| 1936—January | [3] 874 | 143 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 138 | 113 | 175 | 71.2 |
| April | [3] 875 | 145 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 140 | 113 | 178 | 71.2 |
| July | ---------- | 147 | ---------- | ---------- | [3] 139 | 112 | 173 | 68.7 |
| **Rent:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1933—June | [3] 768 | 172 | 150 | ---------- | [3] 202 | 184 | 156 | ---------- |
| December | [3] 761 | 168 | 150 | ---------- | [3] 202 | 184 | 156 | ---------- |
| 1934—June | [3] 758 | 168 | 146 | ---------- | [3] 202 | 182 | 156 | ---------- |
| December | [3] 761 | 166 | 146 | ---------- | [3] 201 | 182 | 156 | ---------- |
| 1935—March | [3] 766 | 166 | 153 | ---------- | [3] 201 | 182 | 156 | ---------- |
| July | [3] 776 | 166 | 153 | ---------- | [3] 198 | 180 | 158 | ---------- |
| October | [3] 783 | 166 | 156 | ---------- | [3] 198 | 180 | 158 | ---------- |
| 1936—January | [3] 789 | [3] 167 | 156 | ---------- | [3] 198 | 180 | 158 | ---------- |
| April | [3] 789 | [3] 167 | 161 | ---------- | [3] 196 | 180 | 158 | ---------- |
| July | ---------- | ---------- | [6] 161 | ---------- | [3] 196 | 177 | 159 | ---------- |

[3] Quarter. [6] June.

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF LABOR INTEREST

## September 1936

### Agricultural Conditions

*Agricultural statistics, 1936.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1936. 421 pp.

This volume presents information such as was formerly published in the statistical section of the Yearbook of Agriculture.

*Yearbook of agriculture, 1936.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1936. 1189 pp., maps, diagrams, illus.

*Eesti põllumajandus, statistiline aastaraamat, 1935.* Tallinn, Statistika Keskbüroo, 1936. 172 pp., maps, charts.

A yearbook of Estonian agricultural statistics including data on wages of farm hands and shepherds and on cost of living.

The table of contents and table heads are in both Estonian and French.

*Recherches relatives à la rentabilité de l'agriculture [in Switzerland] pendant l'exercice 1934–35.* Rapport du Secrétariat des paysans suisses au Département Fédéral de l'Economie publique, IIe partie. Berne, 1936. 125 pp. (In French and German.)

Contains data on expenses of Swiss farmers, amounts of various kinds of food consumed by farm families, gross return from farm activities, etc. Data are also given on value of wages paid in kind to farm servants.

### Care of the Blind

*Twenty-first annual report of Indiana Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.* Indianapolis, 1936. 28 pp., illus.

This report of the board's activities also contains the texts of the State acts providing for training, placement, and pensions for the blind.

*Blind pensions in Wisconsin, 1907–1934.* (In Outlook for the Blind, New York, June 1936, pp. 110–123.)

This article, a reprint of a report by the Wisconsin State Board of Control, gives detailed statistics and analysis.

### Cooperative Movement

*Consumers' cooperative statutes in the United States.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Consumers' Project, 1936. 186 pp., mimeographed.

Texts of the various State laws on consumers' cooperation.

*Credit for consumers.* By LeBaron R. Foster. Washington, Public Affairs Committee, 1936. 31 pp., charts. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 5.)

Brief descriptions of the various sources of credit for consumers, including credit unions.

### Cost of Living

*Cost of living in the United States, 1914–1936.* By M. Ada Beney. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, 1936. 99 pp., charts. (Study No. 228.)

*Inter-city differences in the cost of living.* By Margaret Loomis Stecker. Washington, U. S. Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, 1936. 9 pp. (Research Bulletin, Series I, No. 20.)

*Quantity budgets for basic maintenance and emergency standards of living.* By Margaret Loomis Stecker. Washington, U. S. Works Progress Administration, Division of Social Research, 1936. 57 pp. (Research Bulletin, Series I, No. 21.)

The two pamphlets noted immediately above give preliminary results of the recent study of comparative living costs in 59 cities, made by the Works Progress Administration. The first presents indexes for 59 cities expressed as percentages of the cost of living in Washington, D. C.; the second describes in detail the commodities included and the weights used in the study. Two budgets prepared by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, representing "maintenance" and "emergency" standards, were adopted for the purposes of the study. Pricing in each city of identical commodities included in the budgets was done with the use of specifications, and in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The prices obtained related to March 1935.

A final and detailed report of the study will be released by the Works Progress Administration in the near future.

### Diets

*Diets to fit the family income.* By Rowena Schmidt Carpenter and Hazel K. Stiebeling. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1936. 37 pp., illus. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 1757.)

### Economic and Social Problems

*The Child—Monthly News Summary.* Vol. 1, No. 1. Washington, U. S. Children's Bureau, July 1936. 28 pp., map, charts.

This first issue of The Child contains sections on child labor, the social-security program for children, and other matters pertaining to child welfare.

*Creative America—its resources for social security.* By Mary Van Kleek. New York, Covici-Friede, 1936. 353 pp.

Defining creative America as "America at work, supplying material and cultural needs and developing a society which should be capable of insuring opportunity and security for the common people", the author analyzes forces and conditions which limit work opportunities, and estimates the strength of the creative power and its capacity to establish social security, which she interprets as "the obligation of society for the security of the individual worker as a right which he holds in common with all other workers."

*Organization for public welfare.* By Edith Putnam Mangold and Edith Rockwood. Washington, National League of Women Voters, 1936. 32 pp., charts.

Emphasizes the need for consolidation of public welfare agencies, and cites measures recently taken in various States with a view to securing unification, or at least coordination, in this field.

*Transients in California.* San Francisco, State Relief Administration, Division of Special Surveys and Studies, 1936. 293 pp., illus.; mimeographed.

This study was undertaken in order to discover the extent of the transient problem in the State and what the communities affected were doing or should do to cope with the situation.

*A study of social problems in four related families through five generations.* One of a series of studies of social problems in Kansas and their social and economic costs. Topeka, Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, 1935. 16 pp., maps, charts. (Bulletin No. 167.)

The four related families covered in this study are shown to have cost public and private organizations of Kansas an aggregate sum of $24,740.

*Native policies in Africa.* By L. P. Mair. London, Geo. Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1936. 303 pp., maps.

Describes the labor and other policies in Africa of the various countries having colonial possessions there.

*Le salut par la corporation, un nouvel ordre professionnel.* By Firmin Baconnier. Paris, Les Œuvres Françaises, 11, rue de Sèvres, 1935. 251 pp.

A discussion of what the author regards as the advantages of a corporative State such as Italy in an effort to eliminate want in the midst of plenty.

## Education and Training

*Education for those out of school.* By H. B. Swanson. Washington, U. S. Office of Education, 1936. 76 pp. (Bulletin, 1936, No. 18–III.)

Deals briefly with facilities provided for young persons who wish to continue their general education, community educational activities, and vocational training.

*Men and women at school: An interim report on adult education.* Written cooperatively by the administrative and supervisory staff representing the Board of Education and the Emergency Relief Bureau of the City of New York, the Department of Education of the State of New York, and the Works Progress Administration of the United States. New York, Board of Education, 500 Park Avenue, 1936. 361 pp., illus.

Report of a project instituted in an attempt to solve the problems of what work can be created for the educated jobless "white-collar" class who are competent to teach, and what type of service for adults in general is demanded by the community.

*Proceedings (in miniature) of the tenth anniversary celebration, American Association for Adult Education [May 1936].* Edited by Mary L. Ely. (*In* Journal of Adult Education, New York, June 1936, part 2, pp. 297–428.)

These proceedings included discussions on agencies of adult education, subjects taught, and methods of instruction.

This issue of the Journal of Adult Education also contains the annual report of the director of the association.

*Reference lists of free and inexpensive materials for use in adult education classes, I, II.* Washington, U. S. Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Educational Division, January and July 1935. 42 and 43 pp., mimeographed.

*Stone setting; the setting of cut-stone in brick buildings.* Washington, U. S. Office of Education, 1935. 226 pp., diagrams, illus. (Vocational Education Bulletin No. 106, Trade and Industrial Series No. 30, revised edition.)

*Vocational education.* Hearing before the Committee on Education, House of Representatives, 74th Congress, 2d sess., March 11 and 17, 1936, on H. R. 12120, to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories. Washington, 1936. 60 pp.

*American workers' education, its meaning, methods, and policies.* By Mollie Ray Carroll and Spencer Miller, Jr. New York, Workers' Education Bureau Press, 1936. 33 pp.

The purpose of workers' education, as set forth by the authors of this pamphlet, is to enable workers to equip themselves to take an intelligent part, as individuals and through their organizations, in the complex society of which they are members.

*Brookwood—labor's own school.* Fifteenth anniversary review. [Katonah, N. Y.], Brookwood Labor College, 1936. 89 pp.

In addition to articles on Brookwood, the pamphlet includes a number of reports on other experiments in workers' education, among them the Workers Education Bureau of America, the Affiliated Schools for Workers, the educational work of the New York Women's Trade Union League, and Commonwealth College.

*Public education in Hawaii.* By Katherine M. Cook. Washington, U. S. Office of Education, 1936. 56 pp., map, diagram, illus. (Bulletin, 1935, No. 10.)

Includes some information as to employment, wages, housing, and vocational education.

## Employment and Unemployment

*Indexes of employment in Iowa industries.* [Des Moines], Iowa State Planning Board, Committee on Population and Social Trends, 1935. 44 pp., charts, mimeographed.

Monthly indexes from March 1922 to December 1934, inclusive, by industries.

*Statistical survey of nonmanual workers.* (In International Labor Review, Geneva, Switzerland, August 1936, pp. 244–274.)

This article, the International Labor Office states in the opening paragraph, is a first attempt to bring together the information available in different countries on the number of "nonmanual" workers and the changes in their numbers in recent times. The statistics are presented by country and by industry groups.

*Where they go and what they do: A report upon the graduates of Purdue University.* Prepared by Edward C. Elliott and Frank C. Hockema. Lafayette, Ind., Purdue University, 1936. 23 pp.
Reviewed in this issue.

*Reemployment of New England women in private industry.* By Bertha M. Nienburg. Washington, U. S. Women's Bureau, 1936. 118 pp., chart. (Bul. No. 140.)
This report was made in response to the request of various organized groups in New England that the Women's Bureau make a survey "to ascertain what products may be made, or services rendered, by New England women, under standard labor conditions, to help existing unemployment." The survey that was made included a review of actual unemployment conditions and of the occupational capacities of unemployed women, and an analysis of new consumption markets and undeveloped services to which the training and experience of New England woman workers and the natural resources of the area could be adapted. The consumer products for which the Women's Bureau found a definite need and which it found New England especially qualified to produce, included sports apparel and specially prepared fish products. The possibility of organized services to meet different kinds of household needs was also studied.

*L'Angoissant problème du chômage.* By Jules Ingenbleek. Bruxelles, E. Guyot, Rue Pachéco, 1935. 70 pp.
A discussion of the problem of unemployment in Belgium, and particularly of what the author regards as defects in administration of that country's unemployment-insurance system.

*Le cancer du chômage, toxiques, narcotiques et remèdes.* By Jean Perret. Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 49 boulevard St. Michel, 1936. 212 pp.
Causes of and cures for unemployment form the subject matter of this study. It applies particularly to conditions in France.

*Le fonctionnement de l'Office Départemental du Placement et de la Statistique du Travail et l'organization des secours de chômage dans le Département de la Seine pendant l'année 1935.* Paris, Office Départemental du Placement de la Seine, 1936. 391 pp., charts.
Seventeenth report of operation of the employment office of the Department of the Seine, which includes the Paris district.

*Jaarverslag van den Rijksdienst der Werkloosheidsverzekering en Arbeidsbemiddeling over 1935.* The Hague, 1936. 74 pp., charts.
Annual report on activities of the employment and unemployment-insurance services in the Netherlands during 1935, including pertinent legislation, relief payments and other measures for alleviation of unemployment conditions, administration of the unemployment funds, etc.

*Fair and clear in the home: A symposium on household employment.* Edited by Dorothy P. Wells and Carol Biba. New York, Woman's Press, 1936. 79 pp.
The articles presented include the following titles: Promotion of standards through the employment bureau; Household employment and human values; Legislation for household workers. In the appendix to the publication suggestions are made for training of household workers, a voluntary agreement on household employment, and standards for better relationships in the home between employer and employee.

*Information book on getting a job.* By C. A. Prosser and Walter A. Anderson. Bloomington, Ill., McKnight & McKnight, 1936. 51 pp., diagrams. (Life Adjustment Series).
Gives information, suggestions, and directions helpful to persons seeking gainful employment.

*Practice book on getting a job.* By C. A. Prosser and Walter A. Anderson. Bloomington, Ill., McKnight & McKnight, 1936. 31 pp. (Life Adjustment Series.)
This pamphlet is recommended by the authors for use with their "Information book on getting a job," noted above.

## Family Allowances

*Family allowances in Belgium.* By P. Goldschmidt. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, Switzerland, August 1936, pp. 220–232.)

## Housing

*Accomplishments of the Alley Dwelling Authority, District of Columbia, as of June 24, 1936.* Washington, 1936. 7 pp., mimeographed.
Reviewed in this issue.

*Colored housing in Philadelphia.* Philadelphia, Philadelphia Real Property Survey, 112 North Broad Street, 1936. 9 pp., diagram; mimeographed.
Reviewed in this issue.

*Cooperative and joint-ownership housing in the United States and abroad.* Selected references, compiled by Benjamin M. Gruzen and Rebecca Breskin. Washington, U. S. Central Housing Committee, 1936. 7 pp., mimeographed.

*Housing and child welfare.* By Mildred Hartsough and George Caswell. Washington, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, Housing Division, 1936. Various paging, illus.; mimeographed. (Research Bulletin No. 2.)
A compilation of facts showing the adverse effects of poor housing on child welfare. Studies of both European and American experience are drawn upon.

## Income

*National income and its elements.* By Robert F. Martin. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, 1936. 134 pp., maps, charts.
A presentation of estimates of national income for the period 1929–34, showing sources such as salaries and wages, entrepreneurial income, dividends, interest, net rent, and miscellaneous income items. Estimates of other organizations are discussed and the relative accuracy of basic data is appraised.

## Industrial Accidents and Health

*Accident experience of Federal civilian employees, 1933 to 1935.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 7 pp. (Serial No. R. 425, reprint from August 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

*Report of Committee on Scottish Health Services.* Edinburgh, Department of Health, 1936. 404 pp. (Cmd. 5204.)
The official report of a committee appointed in 1933 "to review the existing health services of Scotland in the light of modern conditions and knowledge, and to make recommendations on any changes in policy and organization that may be considered necessary for the promotion of efficiency and economy." It presents a historical review of the development of public health services and the social conditions and needs out of which they grew, and a survey of present facilities and policies of agencies dealing with public health. Housing, recreational facilities, and diet, in their relation to health, are emphasized, and the contributions of the general practitioner of the "family doctor" type, various specialized services, hospitals, and the national health-insurance system, are discussed and evaluated.

*Report on incapacitating sickness in the insured population of Scotland during the year July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934.* Edinburgh, Department of Health, 1935. 71 pp., diagrams.

## Industrial and Labor Conditions

*Conditions of Government contracts.* Hearings, August 1935 and March 1936, before the Committee on the Judiciary and a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 74th Cong., 1st and 2d sessions, on S. 3055 and H. R. 11554. Washington, 1935 and 1936. In 2 parts, 556 pp. Report No. 2946, to accompany S. 3055, Washington, Committee on the Judiciary, 1936, 5 pp.
The hearings dealt largely with labor conditions under Government contracts.

*Rules and regulations of the National Labor Relations Board, Series 1, as amended, and National Labor Relations Act.* Washington, U. S. National Labor Relations Board, 1936. 27 pp.
The Board has outlined the general rules and regulations which it finds necessary to carry out the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. The pamphlet also contains the full text of the Act (48 Stat. 449) as approved July 5, 1935.

*The Molly Maguire riots: Industrial conflict in the Pennsylvania coal region.* By J. Walter Coleman. Richmond, Garrett & Massie, 1936. 189 pp., map.

A historical review, based chiefly upon contemporary newspapers and secondary sources, of the record of crimes occurring in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania in the decade following the close of the Civil War that were attributed to a secret society known as the Molly Maguires. The author interposes his interpretation of the available record dealing with the activities of the Molly Maguires against a background of the employment conditions and industrial relations of that day in the anthracite fields.

*Handicrafts in Tunisia.* By Roger Plissard. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, Switzerland, July 1936, pp. 66–83; August 1936, pp. 198–219.)

## International Labor Statistics

*Yearbook of labor statistics, 1935–36.* Geneva, Switzerland, International Labor Office, 1936. 227 pp. (American agent: World Peace Foundation, Boston.)

For the first time the International Labor Office has issued an independent volume covering statistics of labor instead of making the material a part of a more comprehensive yearbook. This new publication is practically the same in scope as the volumes published earlier, including official figures on unemployment, hours of work, wages, cost of living, and retail prices. To this material has been added information on the results of workers' family budget studies that have been completed recently.

## Labor Legislation

*Justice in a depressed area—a critical study.* By Charles Muir. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1936. 216 pp.

Pointing out that social and industrial legislation has brought the law closer to the lives of the workers, this book discusses the relation between judicial procedure and social conditions in depressed industrial communities in Great Britain, specifically in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Administration of workmen's compensation laws is one of the points discussed. In citing adjudication of specific accident cases, comparison is made between the procedures set up by the workmen's compensation acts and the unemployment-insurance acts. The author analyzes what he regards as differences between standards of justice as applied in industrially prosperous and industrially depressed areas, and expresses the opinion that "if the administration of justice is to be respected by the workers, some uniformity will have to be introduced and the system so arranged and organized that the average worker can obtain his legal rights without abnormal expense."

*Legislacion del trabajo y prevision social en "El Teniente".* By Stella J. Siebert Alphand. Santiago, Chile, Imprenta "El Esfuerzo", 1936. 84 pp.

Discussion of the application of Chilean social and labor legislation in the operation of the copper mine "El Teniente."

*Precis de législation industrielle et sociale.* By Paul Haidant. Liége, H. Vaillant-Carmanne, 1935. 272 pp.

A summary, with explanations, of various provisions in Belgian social and labor legislation.

*La dissolution du contrat de travail, étude comparative du droit allemand et du droit français.* By Jean Vincent. Paris, Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 20 rue Soufflot, 1935. 708 pp.

A comparison of the laws of France and Germany governing the abrogation of labor contracts.

*La législation suisse en matière de réglementation du travail et d'assurances sociales pendent l'année 1934.* Berne, Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique, 1935. 236 pp. (23e Supplément a La Vie Économique, December 1935.)

Contains the text of Federal and cantonal law enacted in Switzerland in 1934 for the regulation of labor and social insurance.

## Land Settlement

*Land settlement technique abroad: III, Selection of settlers in agricultural settlement of several European countries.* By Erich Kraemer. Washington, U. S. Resettlement Administration, Land Utilization Division, 1936. 84 pp., mimeographed. (Land-Use Planning Publication No. 5.)

Discusses the technique of the selection of settlers for new farm holdings in England (and Wales), Scotland, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Numbers I and II of the same series describe respectively the organization of agricultural settlement and the financing of this type of settlement in certain European countries.

### Migration

*Migration and economic opportunity: The report of the study of population redistribution.* By Carter Goodrich and others. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, 1936. 763 pp., maps, charts.

A survey of internal migration with a view to discovering fundamental facts for the determination of public policy. In part 1 of the volume the need for migration is discussed; in part 2, the control of migration. Data from a section on "The changing demand for man-power" are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Several separate reports on special phases of the study of population redistributon have already been published by the University of Pennsylvania.

### Occupations

*Occupations and vocational guidance—a source list of pamphlet material.* Compiled by Wilma Bennett. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1936. 123 pp. 2d ed., revised.

*The professional engineer.* By Esther Lucile Brown. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1936. 86 pp., chart.

One of a proposed series of studies of the present status of certain established or emerging professions in this country. Among the subjects taken up in this monograph are education for the profession, the demand for engineering services, salaries paid, and trends in engineering work.

### Old-Age Pensions

*An army of the aged: A history and analysis of the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan.* By Richard L. Neuberger and Kelley Loe. Caldwell, Idaho, Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1936. 329 pp.

*Annual report of president of Park Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund, Chicago, for the year ended June 30, 1936.* Chicago, Retirement Board of Park Employees' Annuity and Benefit Fund, 1936. 23 pp.

### Prices

*Les prix agricoles mondiaux et la crise.* By Bertrand Nogaro. Paris, Librairie Générale de Droit & de Jurisprudence, 1936. 168 pp., charts.

On the basis of extensive statistical studies, the author holds that the extreme decline of agricultural prices in the markets of the world as compared with industrial prices was one of the principal causes of the world economic crisis.

### Prison Labor

*The prison labor problem in Maryland.* Washington, U. S. Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, 1936. 62 pp., charts.

### Production

*Coal mine mechanization—Year book, 1936.* Washington, American Mining Congress, 1936. 362 pp., maps, charts, illus.

Covers developments with respect to mine mechanization, making use of official statistics and the individual experience of mining enterprises with particular types of installations. Accident records in various States and safety work being promoted by both employees and operators are reviewed.

*Minerals yearbook, 1936.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1936. 1136 pp., maps, charts.

*Production for use.* By Harold Loeb. New York, Basic Books, Inc., 1936. 106 pp., charts.

A summary of the findings of the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity, with conclusions, based largely on the survey, regarding the possibilities of

expanding national production and in this way contributing to the national well-being.

*Reemployment opportunities and recent changes in industrial techniques.* Washington, U. S. Works Progress Administration, 1936. Various paging, mimeographed.

Report of progress, as of July 15, 1936, on the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration. This project calls for three lines of activity: Plant surveys of productivity changes in certain industries; statistical studies of changing productivity; and surveys of the effects of industrial changes on the labor market and on individual wage earners.

## Recreation

*Play: Recreation in a balanced life.* By Austen Fox Riggs, M. D. Garden City, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1935. 239 pp.

In this book the importance of a balance between work and play is urged from the medical point of view. Good use of leisure is regarded by the author as essential to normal living.

## Relief Measures and Statistics

*Cash relief.* By Joanna C. Colcord. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1936. 263 pp.

This study, by the director of the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation, is presented, the author states, in the hope of offering encouragement to the use of cash-relief rather than commodity-relief in giving aid from public funds.

*Narratives of achievement in community planning in the fields of family welfare and relief, child care, public health and care of the sick, leisure time activities, neighborhood and community studies.* New York, Community Chests and Councils, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, 1935. 88 pp. (Bulletin No. 81.)

*Report of Connecticut Department of State Agencies and Institutions, for biennium ended June 30, 1935.* Hartford, 1936. 38 pp., charts. (Public Document No. 68.)

Contains data on mothers' aid, operation of State institutions, and number of persons given various types of assistance.

*Statistics relating to district courts, poor farms, probate courts, miscellaneous charity, and mothers' pensions in Kansas, July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935.* Topeka, State Board of Administration, 1936. 31 pp.

In addition to statistics on mothers' aid, the report gives, among other data, information on the various county almshouses which contain in varying numbers insane, feebleminded, and children.

*Annual report of the Department of Public Welfare, Massachusetts, for the year ending November 30, 1935, Parts I, II, and III.* Boston, 1936. 159 pp. (Public Document No. 17.)

At the time this report was prepared the cost of welfare relief in Massachusetts was more than $30,000,000 a year.

*Emergency relief in Missouri, September 1932 to November 1934.* Jefferson City, Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission, 1935. 2 vols.; various paging, maps, charts.

*A study of the rural rehabilitation program in Nebraska.* Omaha, State Emergency Relief Administration, 1935. 46 pp., charts, mimeographed.

*Emergency relief in New Jersey, October 13, 1931, to April 15, 1936.* Final report of New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration. Trenton, 1936. 174 pp., charts.

*Public relief for transient and non-settled persons in the State of New York.* Albany, Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, 1936. 171 pp., charts.

A report submitted to the Governor in August 1936 on "the nature and administration of the care extended destitute persons not having a legal settlement in the community where they receive aid."

*Work relief in the State of New York—a review of its characteristics, functioning, and value.* Albany, Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, 1936. 113 pp., charts.

It is the unanimous belief of the commission that if any changes are made concerning work relief policy, the transition should be gradual; that any sudden stoppage of work relief would be unsound. Guiding principles are suggested by the commission for such work relief as may be continued.

*A review of work relief activities [in Wisconsin], April 1934 to August 1935.* Madison, State Emergency Relief Administration, [1936?]. 97 pp., maps, charts, illus.

Throughout the program described in this volume employment was provided for an average of 23,500 persons per week. Work-relief wages aggregating $555,000 were paid in the week ended November 8, 1934, to 49,000 persons—the highest number recorded for any one week. The work projects undertaken are reported as of genuine benefit to the communities in which they were carried out.

*Unemployment relief in Florida, July 1932 to March 1934.* Jacksonville, Emergency Relief Administration, 1935. 198 pp., charts, illus.; mimeographed.

Covers mainly the Civil Works Program projects, and gives data on employment, pay rolls, and average weekly wages.

*Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board, Great Britain, for the period ended December 31, 1935.* London, 1936. 309 pp. (Cmd. 5177.)

Reviewed in this issue.

### Self-Help Activities

*Cooperative self-help movement in Utah.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 7 pp. (Serial No. R. 424, reprint from August 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

### Sickness Insurance

*Registrerade sjukkassor åren 1928–1930.* Stockholm, Sweden, Socialstyrelsen, 1936. 63 pp., map.

A report on administration of the mutual sickness-insurance funds in Sweden during the years 1928–1930. Printed in Swedish, with French résumé and French translation of table of contents.

### Social Insurance (General)

*Questions controversées à propos des assurances sociales.* By E. Leriche and others. Lyon, Chronique Sociale de France, 16 rue du Plat, [1935?]. 55 pp.

A treatment of controversial questions pertaining to social insurance, including the disposition of funds and budgetary difficulties.

*Guide théorique et pratique des assurances sociales d'apres les solutions de l'administration et de la jurisprudence.* By Lucien Sirvin. Paris, Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 22 rue Soufflot, 1935. 256 pp.

Written with the objective of clarifying the meaning of social-insurance legislation in France.

*Årsberetning nr. 39 fra Rikstrygdeverket (1935).* Oslo, 1936. 20 pp.

Annual report of the State insurance department in Norway for the fiscal year 1935, including information on insurance against industrial accidents and silicosis.

### Unemployment Insurance

*De practijk der werkloosheidsverzekering in Nederland.* By Hendrik J. Morren. Alphen on the Rhine, N. Samsom, n. v., 1935. 276 pp.

A study of the unemployment-insurance system in operation in the Netherlands, including its history, organization, and administration, with special emphasis upon the relation between contributions and benefits.

## Wage Executions

*Wage executions for debt: Part 3, Most frequent creditors, costs of executions, and employers' policies.* By Rolf Nugent, John E. Hamm, and Frances M. Jones. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 10 pp. (Serial No. R. 412, reprint from July 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Parts 1 and 2 of this study appeared in the issues of the Monthly Labor Review for February and March 1936 and were reprinted in pamphlet form (Serial Nos. R. 344 and R. 359).

## Wages and Hours of Labor

*Hours, wages, and working conditions in scheduled air transportation.* Washington, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, 1936. 155 pp. (Also published as S. Doc. No. 208, 74th Cong., 2d sess.)

Data from this report were published in the September 1936 Monthly Labor Review.

*Recent changes in hourly earnings of employees in the hosiery industry, by occupational and geographical classifications, for the full-fashioned and seamless branches.* By George W. Taylor and Lillian P. Goodman. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, 1936. 39 pp. (Industrial Research Department Monographs, Hosiery Series, No. 1.)

Analysis of sample data showed that differences in hourly earnings of hosiery workers as between the various producing areas were not so great in 1935 as in 1929 and in many instances hourly earnings were as high in 1935 as in 1929. In the full-fashioned branch of the industry, knitters, including leggers and footers, were most affected by wage cuts in the depression years and did not secure sufficiently large increases when wages were restored to offset the entire amounts of the cuts. The authors point out that the existing disparity between wages in the North and in the South will tend to decrease as a body of trained hosiery workers is built up in the South.

*Earnings and hours in bar, puddling, sheet-bar, rod, wire, and sheet mills, 1933 and 1935.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 26 pp. (Serial No. R. 415, reprint from July 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

This reprint covers one of a series of articles, presenting data from the Bureau's study of wages and other working conditions in different departments of the iron and steel industry, the first of which appeared in the April 1936 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

*Hourly and weekly earnings in textile dyeing and finishing, cotton, silk, and rayon, 1933 and 1934.* Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 28 pp. (Serial No. R. 391, reprint from May 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

*Time rates of wages and hours of labor in Massachusetts, 1935.* Part II of the annual report on the statistics of labor for the year ending November 30, 1935. Boston, Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Labor Statistics, [1936?]. 75 pp. (Public Document No. 15; Labor Bulletin No. 173.)

*A study of wage rates in Shanghai, 1930–1934.* By T. Y. Tsha. (Reprinted from Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly, October 1935, pp. 459–510, published by Nankai University, Nankai Institute of Economics, Tientsin, China.)

Data from this study are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

## Youth Problems

*Farm youth in the United States: A selected list of references to literature issued since October 1926.* Compiled by Esther M. Colvin. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics Library, June 1936. 196 pp. (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 65, supplement No. 17.)

*Report upon the nature and extent of unemployment [in Liverpool, England] among young persons between 14 and 21 years of age, with recommendations as to the steps that might be taken to meet the situation.* Liverpool, Joint Enquiry Committee on Unemployment Among Young Persons, 1935. 35 pp.

Among the recommendations submitted by the committee are the raising of the school-leaving age, creation of a municipal employment department, prohibition of overtime employment of juvenile workers, and establishment of a legal maximum workweek of 44 hours for young persons between the ages of 14 and 21.

## General Reports

*Analysis of production, wages and employment in the manufacturing industries, 1899–1933: Summary—All manufacturing industries.* Washington, U. S. Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, 1936. 7 pp., charts.

The data for this analysis were obtained from the Census of Manufactures. Separate reports, in the same summary form, are being issued for individual industry groups.

*Outline of material made available by research projects conducted in Pennsylvania under the Civil Works Administration and the State Emergency Relief Administration, November 1933–October 1935.* Harrisburg, State Emergency Relief Administration, 1936. 58 pp., mimeographed.

Presents reference material on such subjects as real property inventories, community planning (including slum clearance, subsistence homesteads), education, public welfare, employment and occupation studies, wages and income, and workmen's compensation.

*Annual report on the administration of the Factories Act in Bengal for the year 1935.* Alipore, Factory Inspection Department, 1936. 72 pp.

This report includes data on employment, housing, sanitation, industrial accidents, and safety requirements.

*Report of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1935.* Bombay, 1936. Various paging.

This report includes information on employment of adolescents in cotton mills, attachment of salaries and wages, the "payment of wages" bill, the trades-disputes conciliation act, and a list of holidays recognized by employers.

*Administration report of the Controller of Labor, Ceylon, for 1935.* Colombo, 1936. 41 pp.

This report includes data on labor legislation, wages, unemployment, relief works, poor relief, industrial disputes, workmen's compensation, and Indian immigrant labor.

*Bulletin de l'inspection du travail et de l'hygiène industrielle, 1933.* Paris, Ministère du Travail, Direction du Travail, 1936. 479 pp., diagrams, illus.

This bulletin contains reports of operations under French laws and decrees relating to accidents, family allowances, hours of work, and the weekly day of rest, including text of the laws.

*Annuario statistico Italiano, 1936.* Rome, Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1936. Various paging.

Statistics through 1934 or 1935 on cost of living, quantity of various foods consumed per person per year, wages, number of workers by industries, number of women and minors in industry, internal labor migration, social insurance, and unemployment. An appendix presents figures for the different countries of the world, showing area, population, agricultural and industrial production, wages, cost of living, and unemployment.

*Statistisk årsbok for Sverige, 1936.* Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyrån, 1936. 392 pp.

A general statistical yearbook containing data on prices, cost of living, cooperative societies, housing, employment service, unemployment, wages, hours of labor, industrial disputes, collective labor agreements, social insurance, and many other topics. A section devoted to international statistics covers, among other matters, unemployment, industrial disputes, and workers' organizations. While a few of the figures are for as late a date as 1936, the majority are for 1935 and earlier years.

Printed in Swedish with French translations of the table of contents and table heads.

*Statistics of the State of Tasmania for the year 1934–35.* Hobart, Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1936. Various paging.

The section devoted to production contains information on employment and wages.

*Mali statistički priručnik grada Zagreba, 1935.* Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Statistički Ured, 1935. 166 pp., maps, charts.

A statistical manual of the city of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, for 1935, including information on apprenticeship, housing, welfare work, and cost of living. Printed in Serbian with table of contents also in French and German.

*Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Zürich, 1935.* Zürich, Statistisches Amt, 1936. 254 pp.

Statistics covering housing, welfare work, wages, employment, unemployment and unemployment insurance are included in this yearbook for the city of Zürich, Switzerland.

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